



Justice

Liquor Law Review

**1.30am lock out
3am cease alcohol sales
10pm take-away liquor
& periodic liquor licence fee laws**

Department's Background paper

Updated 21 March 2016

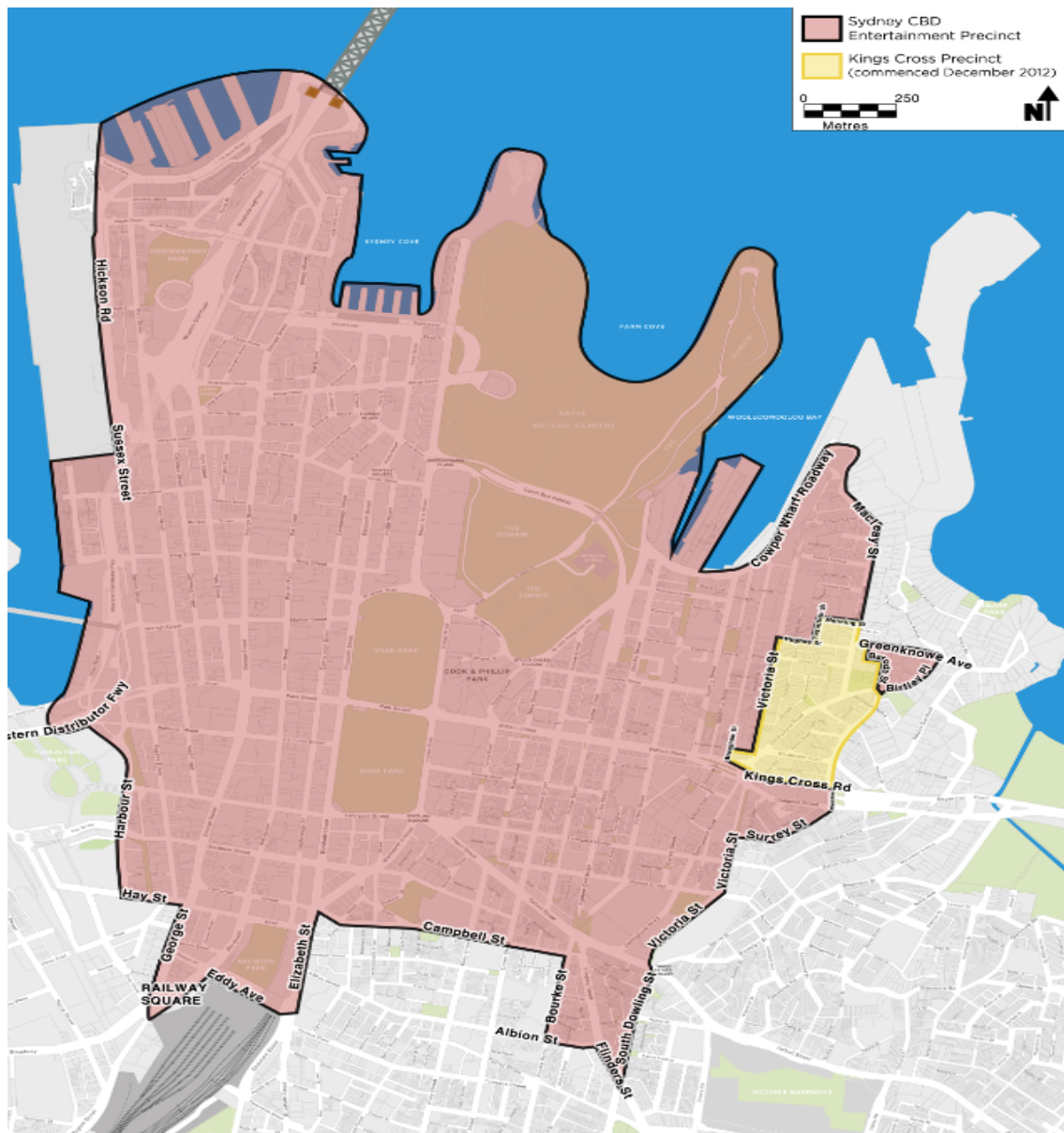
1. Introduction

- 1.1 On 11 February 2016 the NSW Government announced an independent review of the 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures in the Sydney CBD and Kings Cross. The review is also considering the state-wide 10pm take-away liquor restriction, and the periodic liquor licence fee scheme.
- 1.2 The review is to undertaken by the Hon. Ian Callinan AC QC, a retired Justice of the High Court of Australia. His report will be submitted to the Minister in August 2016 for consideration by the NSW Government.
- 1.3 This document provides background information about the Liquor Law Review.
- 1.4 More information about the review, including its terms of reference, is available at:
<http://www.justice.nsw.gov.au/liquorlawreview>

2. February 2014 liquor licence reforms

- 2.1 On 30 January 2014 the NSW Parliament passed the *Liquor Amendment Act 2014*, which introduced a package of reforms to tackle alcohol-related violence. The reforms included 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures for licensed premises in the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross precincts (see **Figure 1**), a state-wide 10pm restriction on take-away liquor sales, and the introduction of a periodic liquor licence fee scheme. The lock out, cessation of sales and restrictions of take-away sales at 10pm took effect on 24 February 2014.
- 2.2 The reform package also contained other regulatory changes, including a freeze on new liquor licences in the Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct and an extension of a similar freeze in the Kings Cross Precinct that had been in place since 2009.

Figure 1: Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross precincts¹



¹ Source: <http://www.nsw.gov.au/newlaws>

- 2.3 In May 2014 the Government released a Plan of Management for the Sydney CBD Entertainment precinct which built on these reforms. The plan applied a range of special conditions on licensed premises to assist in improving safety and reducing alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviour. Similar measures have applied in the Kings Cross Precinct since 2012 under a separate Plan of Management.
- 2.4 The special licence conditions that apply to both precincts are contained in the Liquor Regulation 2008.
- 2.5 Further detail on these reforms can be found on the Liquor & Gaming NSW website: www.liquorandgaming.justice.nsw.gov.au

2.6 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures

- 2.6.1 The lock out in the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross precincts prevents patrons from being permitted to enter a licensed venue after 1.30am. If a patron leaves a venue after 1.30am, they are unable to re-enter that venue or enter other licensed venues to which the lock out applies in the precincts.
- 2.6.2 The cease alcohol sales measure requires that liquor sales cease at 3am, although the venue may continue to trade in accordance with its authorised trading hours so long as liquor is not sold or supplied between 3am and 5am. In this circumstance, licensed venues can allow patrons to remain at the venue until close to continue socialising, enjoy entertainment or consume non-alcoholic beverages and food.
- 2.6.3 When introducing the *Liquor Amendment Bill 2014* into the NSW Parliament, the then Premier explained the purpose of the lock out and cease alcohol sales measures were to:
- a. reduce alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviour in the precincts;
 - b. improve the safety and general amenity in the precincts, particularly late at night; and
 - c. reinforce to the community that alcohol-fuelled violence will not be tolerated.
- 2.6.4 The 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures apply to:
- a. premises with a hotel, general bar, or registered club liquor licence (other than a tourist accommodation establishment);
 - b. nightclubs and karaoke bars operating under an on-premises liquor licence;
 - c. high risk venues declared by the Secretary of NSW Justice; and
 - d. level 2 declared premises under the violent venues scheme in Schedule 4 of the Liquor Act 2007 (a 1.30am lock out already applies to all level 1 venues under that scheme).
- 2.6.5 The 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures do not apply to other licensed venues, including restaurants and small bars.
- 2.6.6 **Table 1** shows the number of liquor licences in the Sydney CBD Entertainment precinct and Kings Cross precinct as at 10 February 2016.

Table 1: The number of liquor licences, by licence type, in the Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct and Kings Cross Precinct as at 20 March 2016²

	Sydney CBD precinct	Kings Cross precinct	
Licence Type	Number of licences	Number of licences	Total
Hotels	202	15	217
Small bar	20	0	20
Registered clubs	19	0	19
Packaged liquor licences	62	5	67
Producer/wholesaler	37	2	39
Limited Licences	3	0	3
On premises licences	767	79	846
TOTAL	1110	101	1211

2.6.7 **Table 2** shows the number of liquor licences with an extended trading authorisation (ETA) in the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross precincts as at 10 February 2016.

Table 2: The number of liquor licences with ETA, by licence type, in the Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct and Kings Cross Precinct as at 20 March 2016³

	Sydney CBD precinct	Kings Cross precinct	
Licence type	Number of licences with ETA	Number of licences with ETA	Total
Hotels	165	14	179
Small bar	3	0	3
Registered club	0	0	0
Packaged liquor licenses	3	2	5
Producer/wholesaler	0	0	0
Limited licenses	0	0	0
On-premises licenses	222	39	261
TOTAL	393	55	448

2.7 Exemption from lock out and cease alcohol sales measures

2.7.1 Licensed venues may apply for an exemption from the lock out and cease alcohol sales measures. Exemptions may only be granted if:

- a. the exemption is unlikely to result in an increase in the level of alcohol-related violence, anti-social behaviour, or other alcohol-related harm in the precinct, and
- b. other measures are in place on the premises, and those measures will be effective in reducing the risk of alcohol-related violence or anti-social behaviour on or about the premises.

² The original background paper included licence counts as at 10 February 2016. The figures in tables 1, 2 and 3 in this updated background paper have been amended to reflect licence counts as at 20 March 2016 and to address minor inaccuracies in the original versions of these tables.

³ Ibid.

2.7.2 As of 19 February 2016, 16 licensed venues across both precincts had been granted a lock out exemption, including 14 in the Sydney CBD and 2 in the Kings Cross precinct.⁴ No exemptions to the 3am cease alcohol sales requirement have been granted.

2.8 10pm take-away liquor sales restriction

2.8.1 The state-wide 10pm restriction on take-away liquor sales applies to all liquor stores, hotels, registered clubs and venues that are authorised to sell take-away liquor. It restricts the sale of take-away liquor from a designated take-away sales area, across a bar or online.

2.8.2 The restriction aims to reduce the alcohol-related violence and other harms that can be associated with late night take-away liquor. It seeks to reduce risks associated with late night public drinking, and with impulse liquor buys made at that time.

2.8.3 **Table 3** below is a breakdown of licensed venues in NSW that are authorised to sell take-away liquor as at 17 February 2016. Not all venues with an authorisation will necessarily sell take-away liquor.

Table 3: Number of licences authorised to sell take-away liquor by licence type as at 20 March 2016⁵

Licence type	No. of licences
Club licence	1,325
Hotel licence	2,030
On-premises licence (authorised to sell take-away liquor)	54
Packaged liquor licence	2,423
Producer/wholesaler licence	1,520*
Total	7,352

* NOTE: Some producer/wholesalers do not sell retail take-away liquor as they focus on wholesale sales only.

2.9 Periodic liquor licence fee scheme

2.9.1 The periodic liquor licence fee scheme commenced in 2015. The scheme applies an annual fee to all liquor licences in NSW. The fee is calculated by taking risk factors into account, including licence type and trading hours. This approach recognises that certain types of licensed venues and business operations (such as late trading) generally pose greater risk of alcohol-related harm and are more costly to regulate.

2.9.2 The scheme aims to ensure that licensees make a fair and reasonable contribution to the cost of regulating the liquor industry. Community expectations are that the sale and supply of liquor should be subject to certain standards to minimise alcohol-related

⁴ For a list of Kings Cross exemptions see: <https://www.liquorandgaming.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/liquor/law-and-policy/precincts/kings-cross-precinct-exemptions.aspx>. For a list of Sydney Precinct exemptions see: <https://www.liquorandgaming.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/liquor/law-and-policy/precincts/cbd-precinct-exemptions.aspx>

⁵ The original background paper included licence counts as at 10 February 2016. The figures in tables 1, 2 and 3 in this updated background paper have been amended to reflect licence counts as at 20 March 2016 and to address minor inaccuracies in the original versions of these tables.

harm. It is logical that those who are authorised to sell liquor make a contribution towards the cost of maintaining and enforcing those standards.

- 2.9.3 By using a risk based approach to the calculation of licence fees, the scheme aims to encourage and reward best practice. It also promotes the adoption of lower-risk business models and compliance with the liquor laws.
- 2.9.4 Liquor licence fees are assessed on 15 March each year. Payments are due on 29 May.
- 2.9.5 A late fee is also payable if the licence fee is not paid within 28 days of the due date. The late fee is \$50 for a multi-function limited liquor licence or a former community liquor licence, and \$100 for any other type of liquor licence.
- 2.9.6 A liquor licence is suspended if a licence fee is not paid within 28 days of the due date. This suspension is lifted if the licence fee and the late payment fee are paid within 28 days of the suspension.
- 2.9.7 A liquor licence is automatically cancelled if the licence fee and any late payment fee are not paid within a further 28 days after the licence is suspended for non-payment of fees.
- 2.9.8 An application can be made to the Secretary of NSW Justice for the reinstatement of a cancelled licence within 56 days of its cancellation. Such an application costs \$250, and can only be made by the former holder of the licence, or by any other person (other than a financial institution) who is interested in the business, or the profits of the business, carried on under the licence.
- 2.9.9 In 2015, 15,679 liquor licence holders paid a licence fee. This resulted in revenues of approximately \$18.1 million, which helped to fund the operation of the liquor regulatory scheme. It is noted that total operating expenses for the Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority in 2015-16 are expected to be approximately \$50.8 million.

2.10 Annual licence base fee

- 2.10.1 Around 75% of licensed premises only pay a base annual fee of between \$102 and \$2,040 (indexed annually to CPI). The base fee amount varies by liquor licence type and depends on the risks associated with the type of business operations permitted by the licence (see **table 4**).
- 2.10.2 In 2015, approximately 3,200 liquor licences were cancelled due to non-payment of the licence fee, which represented 17% of total licences issued with payment notices. Many of these non-payments resulted from licences no longer being used or having been abandoned as the business was no longer trading (and may not have been trading for some years). This significant number of cancelled licences was expected in the first year of the scheme's operation as many liquor licences had been abandoned over the

past 15 years without being surrendered. It is expected that the number of licences will be relatively stable in future years.

Table 4: Periodic liquor licence base fee by licence type (2016)

Licence type	Base fee for 2016 (per licence)
Club licence	\$510
Hotel licence (full hotel)	\$510
Hotel licence (general bar)	\$255
On-premises licence	\$408
Producer/wholesaler licence (not 'small')	\$204
Small bar licence	\$204
Packaged liquor licence (less than 4 outlets)	\$510
Packaged liquor licence (4 to 9 outlets)	\$1,020
Packaged liquor licence (more than 9 outlets)	\$2,040
Limited licence (multi-function)	\$102
Hotel licence (former community liquor licence)	\$102

2.11 Additional risk based loadings

- 2.11.1 Licensed venues that trade after midnight also pay an additional trading hours loading. This loading recognises the increased regulatory costs and risk factors associated with late night liquor sales and consumption. Research has pointed to liquor trading after midnight as being the highest risk period for alcohol-related violence.
- 2.11.2 A \$2,500 loading applies to venues authorised to trade regularly between midnight and 1:30am. Venues authorised to trade regularly after 1:30am incur a loading of \$5,000.
- 2.11.3 It is currently planned that licensed premises with poor compliance records will attract further risk-based fee loadings according to additional risk factors, including their compliance history, patron capacity and location. The future of this risk loading will be considered as part of the Liquor Law Review. A decision will be made about its operation following the review.
- 2.11.4 The compliance history risk loading which is currently planned to apply to licensed venues would be calculated on the following basis:
- \$3,000 if one offence is committed in the previous calendar year, or one strike is in force as at the fee assessment date of 15 March;
 - \$6,000 if two offences are committed in the previous calendar year, or if two strikes are in force or the venue is a level 2 declared premises under schedule 4 of the *Liquor Act 2007* as at the fee assessment date of 15 March; or
 - \$9,000 if three or more offences are committed in the previous calendar year, or if three strikes are in force or the venue is a level 1 declared premises under schedule 4 of the *Liquor Act 2007* as at the fee assessment date of 15 March.

2.11.5 A \$2,000 location risk loading would apply when a compliance history risk loading is incurred and the venue is located in a prescribed precinct such as Kings Cross or Sydney CBD.

2.11.6 The following patron capacity risk loading would also apply where a compliance risk loading is incurred:

- a. \$1,000 loading for venues with a capacity of 60 patrons or less;
- b. \$3,000 loading for venues with a capacity of 61-120 patrons;
- c. \$5,000 loading for venues with a capacity of 121-300 patrons; and
- d. \$8,000 loading for venues with a capacity of 301+ patrons.

2.12 Licence fee waivers

2.12.1 Licensed venues can apply for a fee waiver in cases of financial hardship. In 2015, 515 fee waiver applications (3% of all licences) were received. These were primarily from registered clubs and hotels (see **table 5**). 77% of the fee waiver applications were approved, resulting in \$1.13m of forgone revenue. Most waivers related to the trading hours loading (see **table 6**).

Table 5: Number of fee waiver requests by licence type (2014 / 2015)

Licence type	Total
Club	242
Hotel	137
On-premises	104
Producer/wholesaler	23
Packaged	8
Limited	1
Total	515

Table 6: Fee waiver decisions

Category	Number
THL waived on condition hours reduced	372
Base fee & THL waiver requests not approved	57
Base fee waiver requests not approved	53
Producer/wholesaler \$500 fee waived and small producer fee of \$200 charged instead	16
Fee waiver application withdrawn or licence cancelled due to non-payment	9
THL waived/part waived	6
Base fee waived - no trading hours loading (THL)	2
Total	515

3. Independent review of liquor laws

3.1 The requirement for an independent review of the 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales liquor laws introduced in February 2014 is contained in Clause 47 of Schedule 1 of the *Liquor Act 2007*. This clause states:

3.1.1 *The Minister is to appoint a person who in the opinion of the Minister possesses appropriate expertise, knowledge and skills and who is independent of the Government to review the amendments made to the Liquor Regulation 2008 by the amending Act that relate to “lock outs” and the cessation of liquor sales at 3am and any other provision prescribed by the regulations, to determine whether the policy objectives of those amendments remain valid and whether the terms of those amendments remain appropriate for securing those objectives, and report to the Minister.*

3.1.2 *The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the end of the period of 2 years following the date of assent to the amending Act and the Minister is to report to the Premier on the outcome of the review as soon as practicable after the review is completed.*

3.2 The date of assent of the *Liquor Amendment Act 2014* was 5 February 2014.

3.3 Former Justice of the High Court of Australia, the Hon. Ian Callinan AC QC has been appointed to conduct the review. He will be supported with expert advice and assistance from Senior Counsel, Jonathan Horton and key government agencies, including Liquor & Gaming NSW, the NSW Police Force, Destination NSW, NSW Health, NSW Treasury and the Department of Premier and Cabinet. A final report will be submitted to the Minister in August 2016. The Government will consider the report's findings and provide a response.

3.4 The review will be informed by a process of consultation, including a Safe and Vibrant Sydney Nightlife Roundtable, which will bring people, agencies and operators together to formulate measures that can be considered by the review to support the night-time economy in Sydney.

3.5 Focus of the review

3.5.1 The statutory review will consider whether the policy objectives of the 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales requirements remain valid and their terms appropriate for securing those objectives. Mr Callinan will also consider, as an adjunct to the statutory review, the impact of the state-wide 10pm take-away liquor restriction across NSW, and the impact of the periodic liquor licence fee scheme on business viability and vibrancy.

3.6 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures

- 3.6.1 The review is to consider the impacts of these measures on, for example:
- a. alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviour in the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross precincts, potential displacement areas, as well as the broader community;
 - b. the safety and general amenity of the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross precincts and potential displacement areas; and
 - c. government, industry and the community stakeholders, including business, financial and social impacts, and the impacts on patrons and residents (including whether licensed venues continue to trade after 3am when alcohol sales cease).

3.7 10pm take-away liquor sales restriction

- 3.7.1 The review is to consider the outcomes and impacts of the restriction, including factors such as:
- a. financial impacts of the 10pm take-away sales restriction on licensed premises;
 - b. geographic (metropolitan/rural/remote), socio-economic, and seasonal factors;
 - c. the appropriateness and effectiveness of the restriction, including improvements in public safety and amenity; and
 - d. unintended consequences that have arisen from the introduction of the restriction.

3.8 Periodic licence fee scheme

- 3.8.1 The review will consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of the scheme, including its impact on business viability and vibrancy. Relevant issues include:
- a. the appropriateness of the risk factors used to determine the annual liquor licence fees and the amount of applicable risk loadings;
 - b. the effectiveness of the system in encouraging best practice venue management and the adoption of lower-risk business models; and
 - c. the extent that annual liquor licence fees have contributed towards the recovery of costs associated with regulating the liquor industry.

3.9 Preliminary Draft Issues for stakeholder consideration

- 3.9.1 Submissions to the review will be invited to be made by interested persons. Those submissions might address, for example, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the measures under review, and any positive or negative impacts they have had on business and the community.
- 3.9.2 For the 1.30am lock out and 3am cease alcohol sales measures, issues that arise include:
- a. impacts on alcohol-related violence, anti-social behaviour and public safety;
 - b. impacts upon venue practices and behaviour, including compliance with the Liquor Act and with other relevant requirements;

- c. financial and other impacts upon owners, operators and patrons of licensed venues;
- d. positive and negative community impacts, including impacts on residents and potential displacement of impacts to other areas;
- e. financial and other impacts upon other industry sectors (e.g. live music and non-licensed venues such as food and other businesses);
- f. the times at which the measures take effect;
- g. the type/s of venue to which the requirements apply;
- h. the location/s to which the requirements apply;
- i. penalties for non-compliance; and
- j. resourcing and regulatory impacts on Government.

3.9.3 For the 10pm take-away liquor restriction, the issues include:

- a. nature and extent of any positive and negative impacts of the 10pm take-away liquor laws on venues authorised to sell take-away liquor, surrounding businesses, patrons and residents;
- b. impact of the 10pm take-away liquor laws on alcohol-related harm and community perceptions of safety;
- c. extent of any non-compliance with the 10pm take-away liquor laws; and
- d. extent to which 10pm take-away laws have affected applications for packaged liquor licences and other authorisations to sell take-away liquor.

3.9.4 For the periodic liquor licence fee system, important issues that the review may seek stakeholder feedback on include:

- a. the types of risk factors that should be considered in determining base fees and risk loadings;
- b. the level of fees that should be payable;
- c. financial and other impacts of the scheme on licensed venue owners and operators – including on business viability and vibrancy; and
- d. impact of the scheme on venue practices and business models.

3.10 How to make a submission

3.10.1 Submissions to the liquor law review close on 4 April 2016.

3.10.2 Submissions can be emailed to liquorlawreview@justice.nsw.gov.au.

3.10.3 Submissions received may be published on the Liquor Law Review website after the closing date. If there are reasons to treat any submission or part of it as confidential, that should be made clear at the time it is lodged, along with reasons why.

4. Key offence data

4.1 The following data from the Bureau of Crimes Statistics and Research shows the number of non-domestic assaults in the Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct and Kings Cross Precinct for each of the last five years to September 2015.

Table 7: The number of non-domestic assaults in the Sydney CBD Entertainment precinct and Kings Cross Precinct, both on and off licensed premises, for each of the last five years to September 2015

Precinct	On vs off premises	Oct 10 - Sep 11	Oct 11 - Sep 12	Oct 12 - Sep 13	Oct 13 - Sep 14	Oct 14 - Sep 15
Kings Cross precinct	On premises	150	180	143	94	62
	Off premises	294	325	306	243	150
	Total	444	505	449	337	212
Sydney CBD precinct	On premises	460	486	447	408	365
	Off premises	1687	1454	1453	1214	1129
	Total	2147	1940	1900	1622	1494

Figure 2: Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct alcohol-related non-domestic assaults

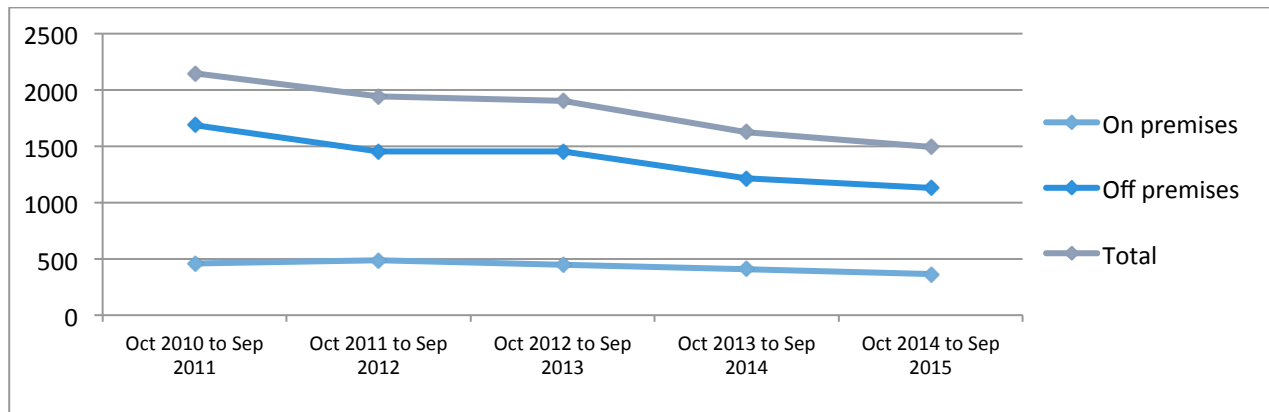
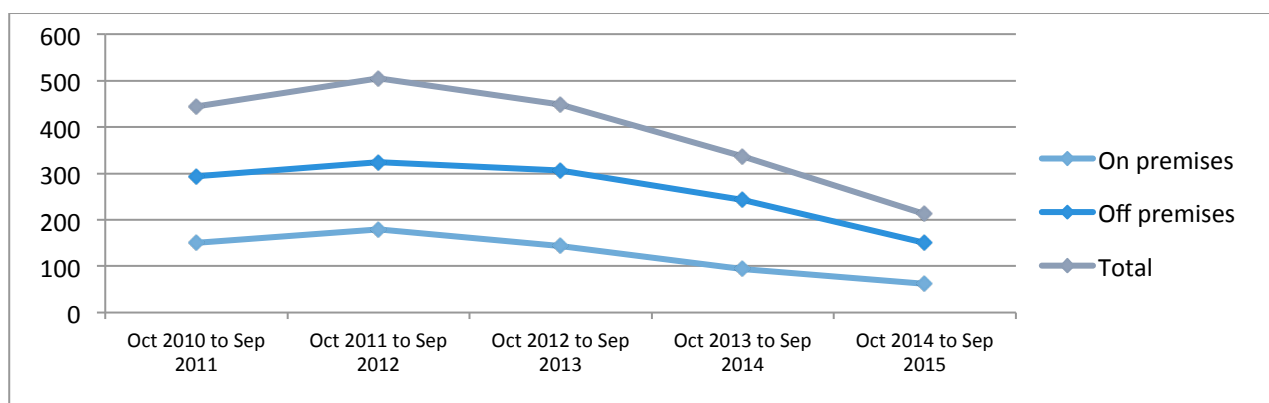


Figure 3: Kings Cross Precinct alcohol-related non-domestic assaults



4.2 A range of statistics and supporting material – including alcohol-related crime heat maps – is available from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research website at www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au.

5. Research on impact of the February 2014 intervention

- 5.1 Menendez et al. (2015) examined assault data to determine if there had been a change in assaults in the Kings Cross and Sydney CBD Entertainment precincts since the introduction of the February 2014 liquor licence reforms, and if there was evidence of displacement to nearby or more distant displacement areas. They concluded the reforms had led to a significant reduction in assaults in the Kings Cross (down 32%) and Sydney CBD Entertainment (down 26%) precincts, and found no evidence of displacement in the areas examined. They found some evidence of an increase in assaults in and around The Star Casino, but this was not considered statistically significant. This article is available on the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research website.⁶
- 5.2 Fulde, Smith & Forster (2015) analysed data from St Vincent's Hospital in Darlinghurst identifying critically or seriously injured emergency presentations related to alcohol use. They reported that the percentage of critically or seriously injured emergency presentations at St Vincent's Hospital related to alcohol use decreased from 4.9% from February 2013 to February 2014 to 3.7% from February 2014 to February 2015. The percentage of alcohol-related serious injury presentations during high alcohol times (6pm Friday to 6am Sunday) decreased from 10.4% from February 2013 to February 2014 to 7.8% from February 2014 to February 2015. The article is available on the Medical Journal of Australia website.⁷

5.3 Other relevant research, reviews and evaluations

- 5.3.1 The City of Sydney Council published its Late Night Management Areas Research (LNMAR) on its website on 22 January 2016:
<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/vision/towards-2030/business-and-economy/sydney-at-night/late-night-research>. It reports on phase 4 of the LNMAR (March 2015), with comparisons to earlier phases (i.e. March and December 2010, December 2012). The report provides information on the night time economy and supports planning and management of the City of Sydney at night. The following findings (see pp. 4-5 of the report) have particular relevance to the review:
- It is anticipated that significant drops in pedestrian numbers in Kings Cross and Oxford Street at 1am may be due to the 'lock outs' which apply to the precincts after 1:30am.
 - The lack of a secondary peak between 3 and 4am in Kings Cross and Oxford Street suggests that people are leaving the area around 1am, rather than staying in venues until closing times.
 - Compared to pedestrian counts in 2012, the 2015 survey shows the largest decrease was in Kings Cross late at night (12-4am).
 - Kings Cross still had the highest proportion of serious incidents.

⁶ <http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/CJB/CJB183.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2015/203/9/presentations-alcohol-related-serious-injury-major-sydney-trauma-hospital-after#tbox1>

- e. The peak anti-social behaviour incidents on Saturday occurred at 3am, which coincided with last drinks orders and closing times for many venues.
- f. Similar to 2012, nearly half of the precinct survey respondents were leaving before midnight (43%), with a quarter leaving between midnight and 2am (26%). Kings Cross still had the highest proportion of respondents leaving after 3am (25%).
- g. In terms of improving the city at night, of the quarter of respondents that provided “other” suggestions, the majority related to removing the “lock out” laws and increasing opening hours.

5.3.2 It is noted that there has been some community debate around the methodology underpinning those findings.

5.3.3 The Centre for Program Evaluation within NSW Treasury is currently undertaking an evaluation of the Sydney CBD Plan of Management. The final report on the evaluation is expected to be submitted to Government for its consideration in September 2016.

5.3.4 Other related reviews in progress include the review of the review of the Three Strikes Disciplinary Scheme and the review of Kings Cross ID scanners. Further information about these reviews is available on the Liquor & Gaming NSW website:
www.liquorandgaming.justice.nsw.gov.au.

6. References

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Menendez P, Weatherburn D, Kypri K & Fitzgerald J 2015, 'Lock outs and last drinks: The impact of the January 2014 liquor licence reforms on assaults in NSW, Australia', *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no.183

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