

Key Liquor Licensing Reforms

1. 1st July, 2008: Commencement of the new Liquor Act (2007). The Act gave the Secretary of the Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing (OLGR) new powers to impose conditions on a liquor license, restrict or prohibit liquor promotions and declare “lockouts” and “curfews.”
2. 30th October, 2008: Freeze on the issue of new 24hr trading licenses. New conditions requiring that liquor not be sold on licensed premises for a continuous period of six hours during each consecutive 24 hr period. Except where otherwise stipulated, the 24hr period ran between 4.00AM and 10.00PM.
3. 1st December, 2008: Commencement of the “declared premises” scheme. This scheme imposed special conditions on the 48 licensed premises that had the highest number of assaults between July 2007 and June 2008. The special conditions included:
 - a. A mandatory 2.00AM lockout
 - b. No glass containers to be used after midnight
 - c. No “shots” and drink limit restrictions after midnight
 - d. A 10 minute alcohol sales “time out” every hour after midnight or active distribution of water/food
 - e. Cessation of alcohol service 30 mins prior to closing
4. 22nd August 2011: Introduction of the responsible service retraining requirement + new database making it easier for venue operators and regulators to verify that licensed premises staff had been properly trained in RSA
5. 1st January, 2012: Introduction of the “three strikes” disciplinary scheme:
 - a. If one strike is incurred, the Director-General can impose conditions on the licence relating to a range of specified matters (e.g. the use of plans of management and incident registers in respect of the premises).

b. If two strikes are incurred, additional conditions are available, including the implementation of security measures on the premises and the prohibition of the sale of liquor after 11pm.

c. If three strikes are incurred: conditions can be imposed on the licence; the licence can be suspended for 12 months or be cancelled; and the licensee can be disqualified.”

6. 24th of February: Liquor Amendment Act (2014)

a. Creation of the new Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct;

b. 1.30am lockouts enforced at hotels, registered clubs, nightclubs and karaoke bars across the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross Precincts;

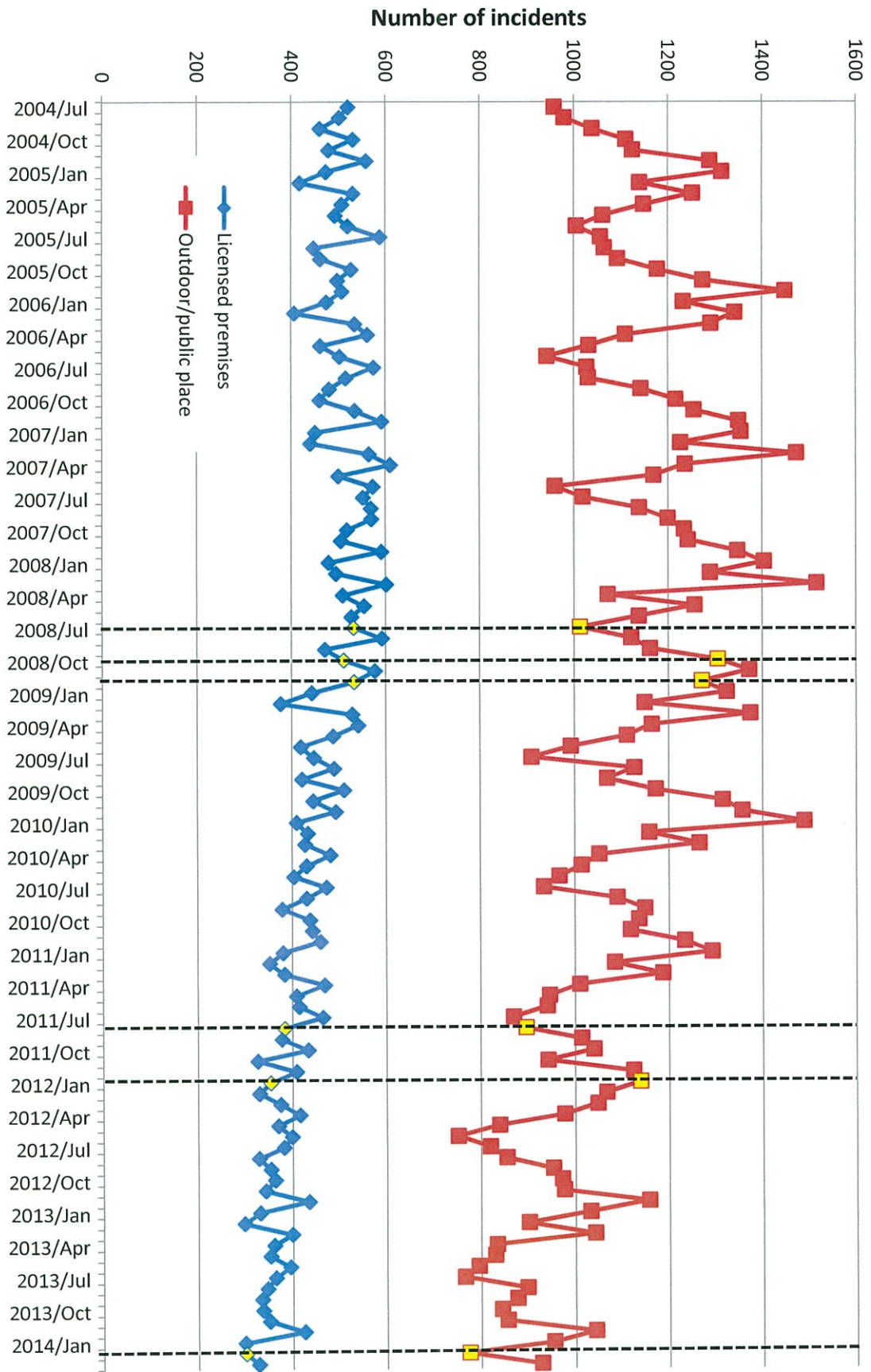
c. 3am cease service of alcohol in those venues across the Sydney CBD Entertainment and Kings Cross Precincts;

d. Introduction of temporary banning orders for troublemakers in the Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct;

e. A freeze on new liquor licenses and approvals for existing licenses across the new Sydney CBD Entertainment Precinct; and

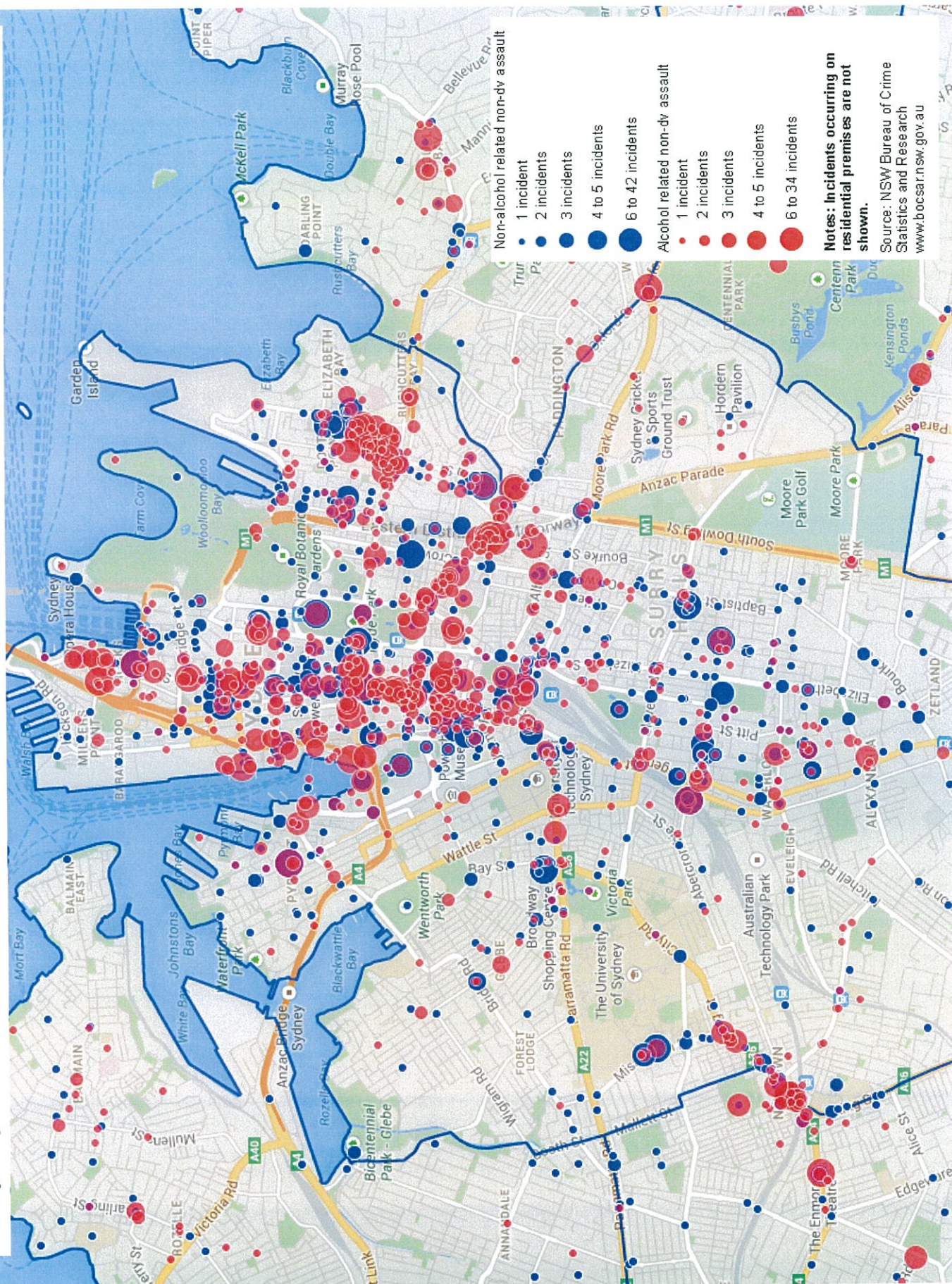
f. A ban on takeaway alcohol sales after 10pm across NSW.

Number of recorded non-domestic assaults on licensed premises and outdoors in NSW (Jul 2004-Mar 2014)

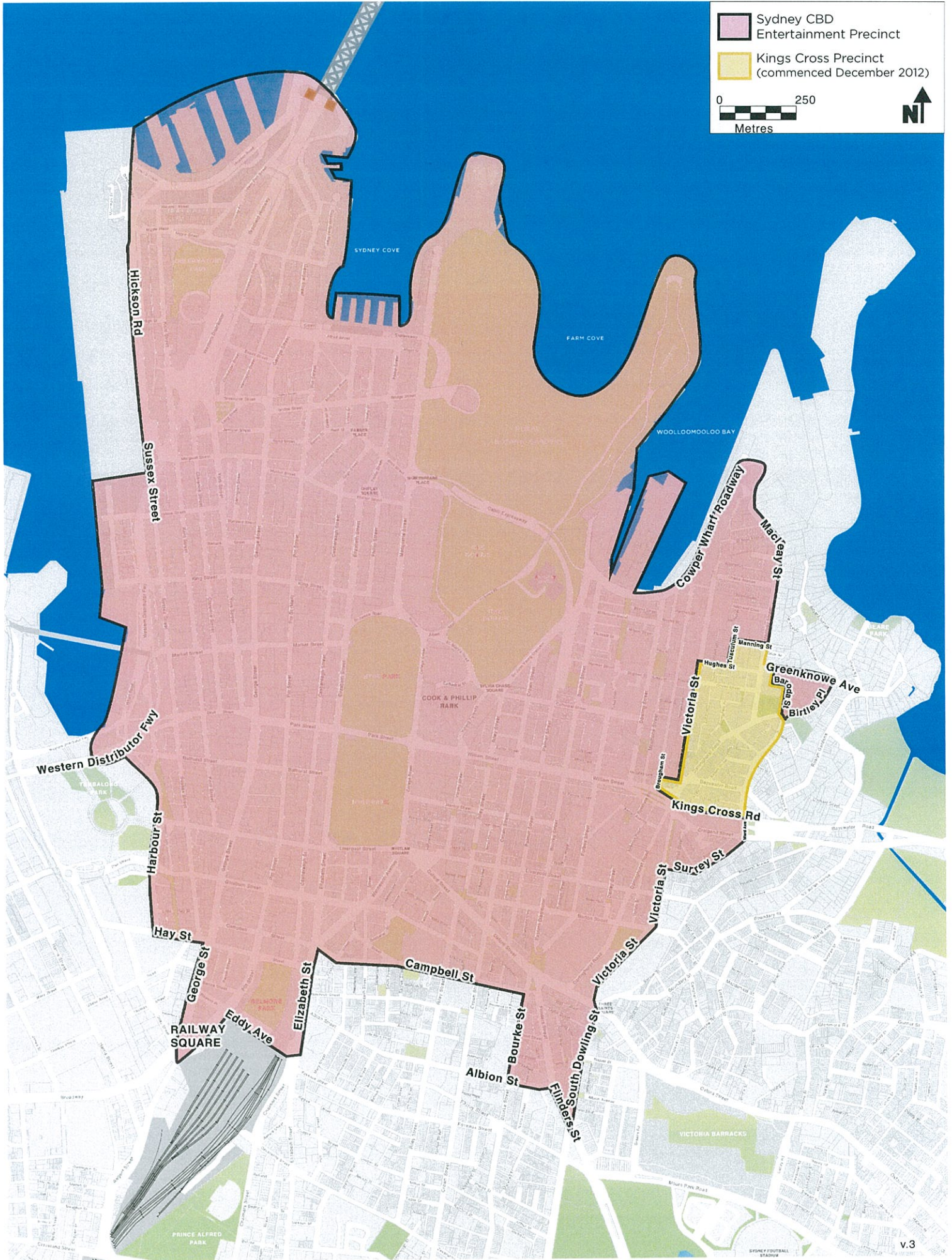


graph 1

Sydney: Incidents of non-domestic assault, by whether alcohol related or not, April 2013 to March 2014



Map1

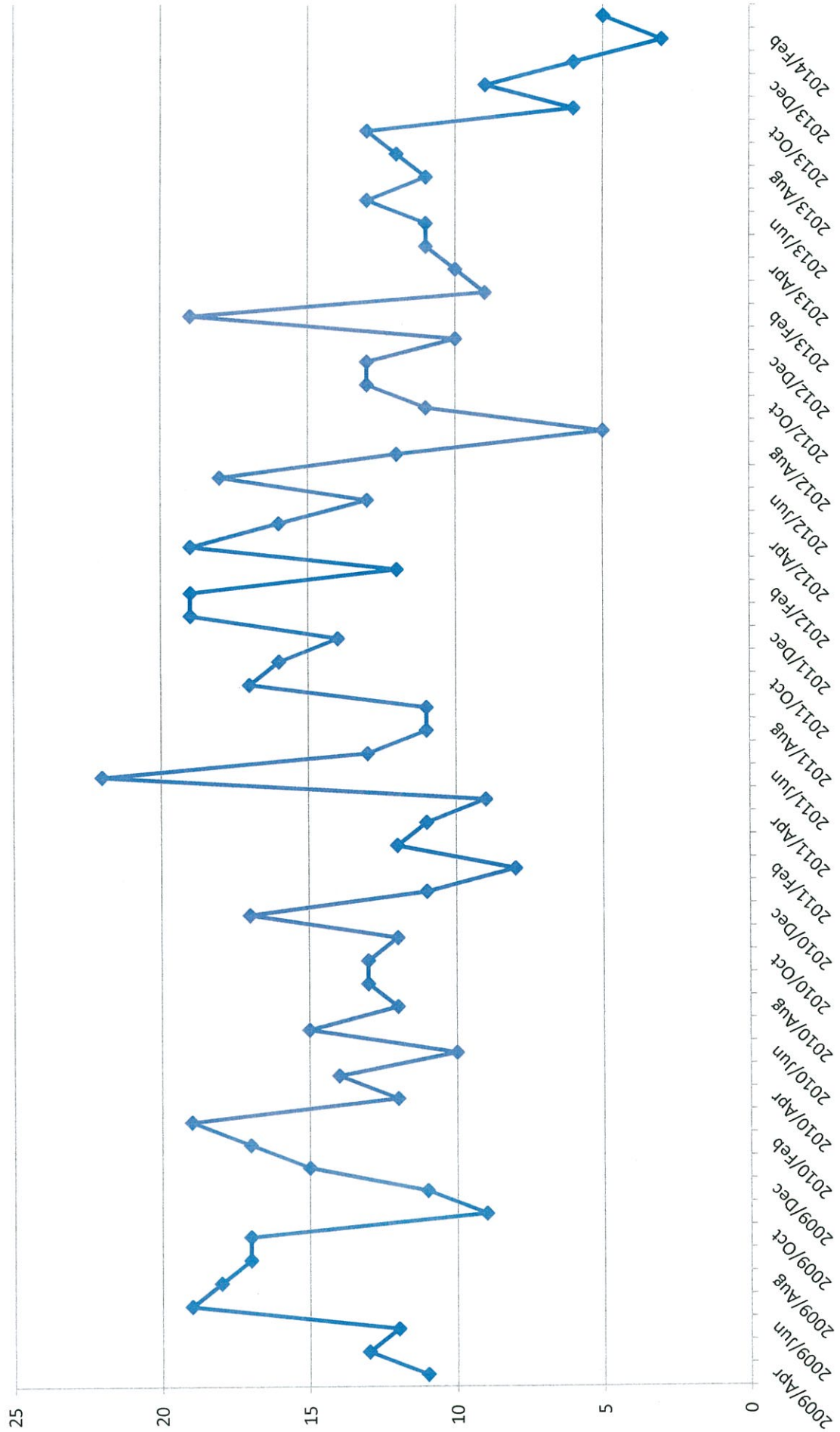


Sydney CBD
 Entertainment Precinct
 Kings Cross Precinct
 (commenced December 2012)

0 250
 Metres

NT

Non-domestic assault incidents recorded by police on licensed premises in the Kings Cross Freeze Precinct



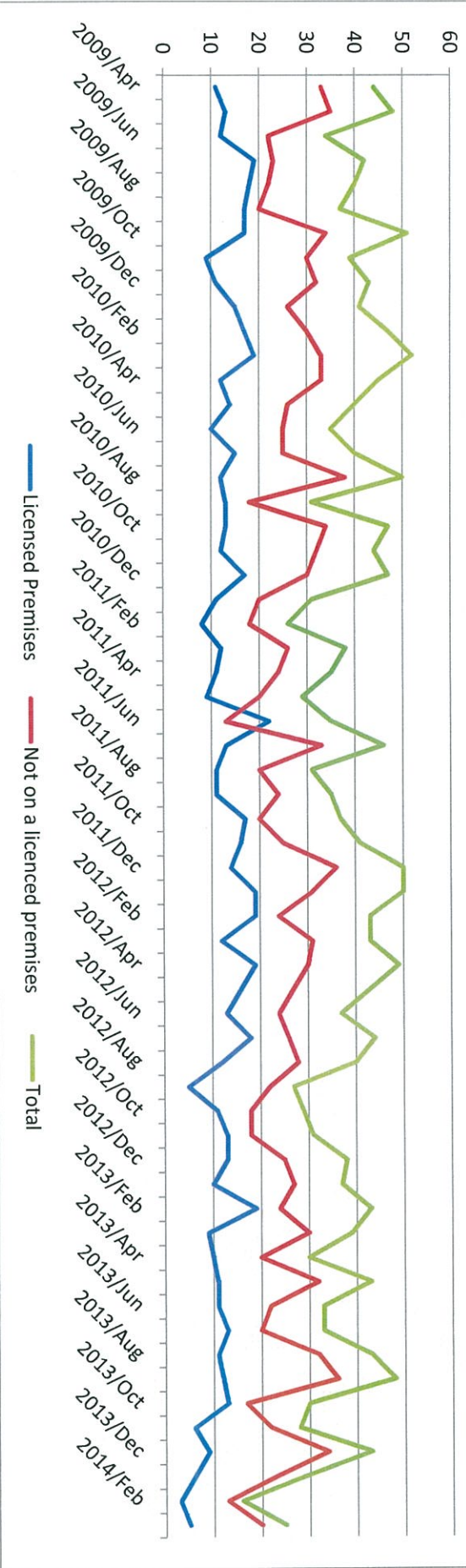
Graph 2

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics April 2009 to March 2014

Number of non-domestic assault incidents recorded by the NSW Police Force which occurred in the Kings Cross Freeze Precinct

	Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	2 year trend	5 year trend*
Incidents on Licensed Premises	178	149	174	158	110	Down 30.4%	Down 11.3%
Incidents not on a licenced premises	340	325	301	299	291	Stable	Stable
Total incidents of non-domestic assault	518	474	475	457	401	Down 12.3%	Down 6.2%

Incidents of non-domestic assault recorded in Kings Cross Freeze Precinct



IMPORTANT NOTE: Of the non-domestic assaults recorded in Kings Cross LAC about half occur outdoors or in a public place. Of these, more than half do not have a complete address recorded in their location by police. Without a street number BOC SAR cannot tell the precise location of the offence. This is a problem for incidents on streets which pass through the freeze precinct such as Bayswater Road, Darlinghurst Road, Roslyn Street, Macleay Street and Victoria Street. In the output below offences recorded as occurring somewhere along a street which passes through the Kings Cross Freeze precinct have been included in the total for the precinct. This decision was made as it seems reasonable to assume that the majority of assaults on these streets would be in the freeze precinct. It does mean, however, that the figures shown overestimate to an unknown degree the true number of recorded assaults in the Kings Cross precinct.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Reference: nlm14-12091

Graph 3

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics Apr 2004 to Mar 2014

Number of non-domestic assault incidents recorded by the NSW Police as having occurred on and not on licensed premises, by whether alcohol related or not

Time	Kings Cross Local Area Command			Sydney LGA			NSW												
	Licensed Premises			Not Licensed Premises			Licensed Premises			Not Licensed Premises									
	Alcohol related	Alcohol related	Total	Alcohol related	Alcohol related	Total	Alcohol related	Alcohol related	Total	Alcohol related	Alcohol related	Total							
Apr 2004 - Mar 2005	153	14	167	242	333	575	766	132	898	1140	1968	3108	5359	661	6020	10214	23739	33953	
Apr 2005 - Mar 2006	154	18	172	276	360	636	806	70	876	1396	1816	3212	5467	501	5968	11747	23744	35491	
Apr 2006 - Mar 2007	190	12	202	304	327	631	754	86	840	1372	1733	3105	5613	530	6143	12019	23051	35070	
Apr 2007 - Mar 2008	194	15	209	392	277	669	863	79	942	1678	1711	3389	6048	515	6563	13201	22657	35858	
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	197	13	210	307	238	545	849	63	912	1613	1609	3222	5700	455	6155	13374	22564	35938	
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	182	11	193	368	225	593	747	49	796	1562	1537	3099	5110	418	5528	12950	22350	35300	
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	148	14	162	366	269	635	729	54	783	1592	1572	3164	4666	392	5058	11683	22428	34111	
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	175	12	187	340	199	539	726	42	768	1422	1529	2951	4370	379	4749	10439	21432	31871	
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	171	6	177	301	268	569	714	43	757	1363	1603	2966	4068	351	4419	9853	20819	30672	
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	121	2	123	297	235	532	608	35	643	1233	1527	2760	3825	347	4172	9070	20090	29160	
2 yr trend ^a and annual % change																			
5 yr trend ^a and av. annual % change	-29.2%	nc	-30.5%	Stable	Stable	Stable	-14.8%	Stable	-15.1%	Stable	Stable	Stable	-6.0%	Stable	-5.6%	Stable	Stable	Stable	
10 yr trend ^a and av. annual % change	-9.7%	nc	-10.7%	-5.2%	Stable	Stable	-5.0%	Stable	-5.2%	-5.7%	Stable	Stable	-7.0%	-4.5%	-6.8%	-8.5%	-2.6%	-4.7%	
	Stable	nc	-3.3%	2.3%	-3.8%	Stable	-2.5%	-13.7%	-3.6%	Stable	-2.8%	-1.3%	-3.7%	-6.9%	-4.0%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.7%	

^a Shows the results of a statistical test for a significant upward or downward trend in the monthly number of criminal incidents recorded. Where the trend is significant (i.e. p < .05) the percentage change in the number of incidents between the last 12-month period and the preceding 12-month period is shown. Significant upward trends are highlighted in red; significant downward trends are highlighted in yellow. 'Stable' indicates there was no significant upward or downward trend and 'nc' indicates that the number of incidents recorded was too small for a reliable trend test to be performed

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Reference: sr14-12062

NOTE: Data sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research must be acknowledged in any document (electronic or otherwise) containing that data. The acknowledgement should take the form of **Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research**

Table 1