

Casino Control Regulation 2019

[2019-423]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Historical version for 19 August 2024 to 18 February 2025 (accessed 25 March 2025 at 14:24)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
[Casino Control Amendment \(Miscellaneous\) Regulation 2022 \(782\)](#), Sch 1[17] (not commenced — to commence on the commencement of the [Casino Legislation Amendment Act 2022 No 36](#), Sch 1[62])
[Casino Control Amendment Regulation 2024 \(374\)](#), Sch 1[23], to the extent it inserts cll 31J, 31K and 31O (not commenced — to commence on 19.2.2025)
- **Staged repeal status**
This legislation is currently due to be automatically repealed under the [Subordinate Legislation Act 1989](#) on 1 September 2025

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 23 August 2024

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New South Wales

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Casino Control Regulation 2019



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Casino Control Regulation 2019*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2019 and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.

Note.

This Regulation replaces the *Casino Control Regulation 2009* which is repealed on 1 September 2019 by section 10(2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation—

advertisement relating to gaming machines has the same meaning as in the Act, section 70A.

approved player information brochure—see clause 17(2).

casino advertising means advertising that is directly related to the operation of a casino, including a sign, but does not include an advertisement relating to gaming machines.

casino environs means premises the subject of an order under section 89(3) of the Act.

deposit account, for a patron, means a deposit account established by the patron with a casino operator, as referred to in the Act, section 75(2).

deposit limit, for Part 4A, Division 4—see clause 31I.

gaming limit, for Part 4A, Division 4—see clause 31I.

liquor has the same meaning as it has in the *Liquor Act 2007*.

Liquor & Gaming NSW means the part of the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade known as Liquor & Gaming NSW.

net loss limit, for Part 4A, Division 4—see clause 311.

player card means a card issued by a casino operator to a patron to use for gaming at the casino, as referred to in the Act, section 71A.

promoter of a junket means a person who organises, promotes or conducts a junket, but does not include a casino operator or a casino employee.

representative of a promoter means a person who is authorised by a promoter to act on the promoter's behalf in the organisation, promotion or conduct of a junket.

table game does not include an electronic table game.

the Act means the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).

Note.

The Act and the [Interpretation Act 1987](#) contain definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Regulation.

(2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Casino operator and casino employees

4 Major changes in state of affairs of casino operator

For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of **major change** in section 35(1) of the Act, a change in the state of affairs existing in relation to a casino operator that is described in Schedule 1 is prescribed as a major change.

5 Minor changes in state of affairs of casino operator

For the purposes of the definition of **minor change** in section 35(1) of the Act, a change in the state of affairs existing in relation to a casino operator that is described in Schedule 2 is prescribed as a minor change.

6 Certain persons not “special employees”

- (1) For the purposes of section 43(2) of the Act, a person employed or working in a casino in a capacity relating to—
- (a) the movement of money about the casino, or
 - (b) the exchange of money in the casino, or
 - (c) the counting of money in the casino, or
 - (d) the supervision of that movement, exchange or counting of money,

is exempt from being a special employee if the money concerned relates only to the sale of food or drink, or of souvenirs or similar merchandise, in the casino.

- (2) However, subclause (1) does not operate to exempt from being a special employee an employee who is at any time responsible (whether in an acting capacity or otherwise) for the supervision and management of the sale or supply of liquor in the casino.
- (3) For the purposes of section 43(2) of the Act, a person employed or working in a casino in any of the following capacities is exempt from being a special employee—
 - (a) as a promoter of a junket,
 - (b) as a representative of such a promoter,
 - (c) as a person providing a cash collection, delivery and handling service to the casino under a contract or as an employee of such a person.

7 Change in state of affairs of licensee

For the purposes of section 63 of the Act—

- (a) a change in the state of affairs existing in relation to a holder of a licence that is described in Column 1 of Schedule 3 is prescribed, and
- (b) the particulars that are specified in Column 2 of Schedule 3 opposite a change described in Column 1 of that Schedule are prescribed particulars in relation to that change.

8 Fees for application and renewal of special employee licences

- (1) For the purposes of section 46(1)(a) of the Act, the prescribed fee to accompany an application for a licence under Part 4 of the Act is the relevant fee specified in Schedule 7.
- (2) For the purposes of section 56(2) of the Act, the prescribed fee to accompany an application for a renewal of a licence under Part 4 of the Act is the relevant fee specified in Schedule 7.

Part 2A Close associates

8A Exemption from requirement to hold approval under Act, Part 3, Division 3

For section 42A(3)(a) of the Act, the NICC must have regard to the degree of control or influence the close associate is or will be able to, in the NICC's opinion, exercise over the casino operator's business.

8B Substantial changes in state of affairs of associates—the Act, s 42F

- (1) For the Act, section 42F(4), definition of **substantial change**, the following changes

in a close associate's state of affairs are prescribed as substantial—

- (a) the refusal by a relevant regulator of an application made by the close associate for a licence or other authorisation,
- (b) the suspension or cancellation by a relevant regulator of a licence or other authorisation held by the close associate,
- (c) the taking of disciplinary action by a relevant regulator in relation to the close associate,
- (d) the commencement, discontinuation, settlement or finalisation of civil proceedings in relation to the close associate, other than matters that are not reasonably likely to affect whether the close associate is a suitable person to be concerned in or associated with the management and operation of a casino, having regard to the matters specified in the Act, section 42D(3),

Example—

Civil proceedings involving industrial relations or workers compensation matters may not be reasonably likely to affect whether the close associate is a suitable person.

- (e) the commencement, discontinuation or finalisation of criminal proceedings in relation to the close associate,
- (f) the commencement, discontinuation or finalisation of an inquiry, investigation, examination or similar process, in relation to the close associate, by a law enforcement agency within the meaning of the Act, section 149,
- (f1) the commencement, discontinuation or finalisation of an investigation or similar process by the casino operator in relation to the conduct of the close associate,
- (g) any other change that may affect whether the close associate is a suitable person to be concerned in or associated with the management and operation of a casino, having regard to the matters specified in the Act, section 42D(3).

(2) In this clause—

relevant regulator means the following—

- (a) the NICC,
- (b) the Authority,
- (c) a casino, gaming, wagering or liquor regulator in another jurisdiction, including a jurisdiction outside of Australia.

Part 3 Contracts

9 NICC to provide serial numbers for controlled contracts

The NICC must, as soon as practicable after receiving notice in accordance with section 37(1) of the Act of details of a proposed controlled contract, provide the casino operator with an identifying serial number for the proposed contract.

10 Fee to accompany contract notice

For the purposes of section 37(1) of the Act, the prescribed fee is the relevant fee specified in Schedule 7.

11 Form of controlled contracts and variations of controlled contracts

- (1) A controlled contract must be in the following form—
 - (a) it must specify an identifying serial number obtained from the NICC,
 - (b) it must be in writing in the English language,
 - (c) it must contain the full names, business addresses, business telephone numbers and email addresses of the parties to the contract,
 - (d) it must contain a full description of the goods or services to be provided under the contract,
 - (e) it must contain a full description of the nature and amount of the consideration for the provision of those goods or services,
 - (f) it must specify the period during which the goods or services are to be provided,
 - (g) it must specify all of the terms (other than the implied terms) of the contract,
 - (h) it must contain a notice in the form of Notice 1 in Schedule 4.
- (2) A variation of a controlled contract must be in the following form—
 - (a) it must specify the same identifying serial number as the controlled contract that it varies (the **original contract**),
 - (b) it must be in writing in the English language,
 - (c) it must specify any change to the names, business addresses, business telephone numbers and email addresses of the parties to the original contract,
 - (d) it must provide full details of the variation of the terms (other than the implied terms) of the original contract, specifying any additional terms.
- (3) If a variation of a controlled contract involves the addition or replacement of a party

to the contract, the variation must contain a notice in the form of Notice 2 in Schedule 4.

12 Contracts exempt from provisions of Act

The following classes of contracts are prescribed as exempt from the definition of **controlled contract** in section 36 of the Act—

- (a) a contract that varies the terms of an existing controlled contract in relation to the period in which that controlled contract is in force,
- (b) a contract that varies the terms of an existing controlled contract in relation to any pricing specified in that controlled contract,
- (c) a contract that varies one or more definitions in an existing controlled contract, but only if the definitions do not materially affect the operation or effect of that controlled contract,
- (d) a contract for services provided by a holder of a current dealer's licence, seller's licence or testing facility licence under the [Gaming Machines Act 2001](#),
- (e) a contract for services provided by a holder of a current master licence under the [Security Industry Act 1997](#),
- (f) a contract for the transfer of gaming equipment from a casino operator to a related casino operator,
- (g) a contract for the supply or servicing of gaming equipment that does not affect the outcome, or the monitoring, of a game,
- (h) a contract (a **new contract**) that is substantially on the same terms as an existing controlled contract with a casino operator if—
 - (i) the NICC has received a contract notice for the existing controlled contract in accordance with section 37(1) of the Act, and
 - (ii) the party who is supplying or servicing the gaming equipment under the new contract is the same person as the party who is supplying or servicing the gaming equipment under the existing controlled contract, and
 - (iii) within the period of 12 months immediately preceding the proposed commencement of the new contract, there has been no material change to the management or ownership of the party mentioned in subparagraph (ii), and
 - (iv) within the period of 12 months immediately preceding the proposed commencement of the new contract, the NICC has not—
 - (A) objected to the existing controlled contract under section 37(2) of the Act, or

- (B) required the existing controlled contract to be terminated under section 39(4) of the Act.

Part 4 Responsible gambling practices

Division 1 Payment of winnings and prizes—the Act, Sch 3, cl 13

13 Payment of prize money

- (1) If the total prize money payable to a patron exceeds \$2,000, the casino operator must—
- (a) notify the patron, verbally or by the use of signs or other means, that the patron may request some or all of the total prize money be paid to the patron by—
 - (i) electronic funds transfer, or
 - (ii) other means of payment approved by the NICC, and
 - (b) pay the patron in accordance with the patron’s request.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (2) In this clause—

total prize money means the total amount of money payable to a person as a result of one or both of the following on a single occasion—

- (a) the person winning money on a gaming machine or winning a non-monetary prize that the person has, as referred to in the Act, section 66(4), chosen to be paid in money,
- (b) the person accumulating credits on a gaming machine.

14 Prize winning cheques

- (1) A person, other than a bank or authorised deposit-taking institution, must not accept the transfer of a cheque that the person knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, is a prize winning cheque.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), a person who accepts the transfer of a prize winning cheque in, or within 500m of, a casino is taken to know that the cheque is a prize winning cheque unless the contrary is proven.

- (3) A person must not issue a prize winning cheque unless—

- (a) it is clearly identified as a prize winning cheque, and

(b) the following statement appears on the cheque—

Prize winning cheque—cashing rules apply

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

(4) In this clause—

crossed cheque means a cheque crossed as referred to in the [Cheques Act 1986](#) of the Commonwealth, section 53.

prize winning cheque means a crossed cheque that is paid by a casino as prize money to a person as a result of one or both of the following on a single occasion—

(a) the person winning money on a gaming machine or winning a non-monetary prize that the person has, as referred to in the Act, section 66(4), chosen to be paid in money,

(b) the person accumulating credits on a gaming machine.

Division 2

15 (Repealed)

Division 3 Player information—the Act, Sch 3, cl 11

16 Display of information concerning chances of winning prizes on gaming machines

(1) A casino operator must display, in accordance with this clause, a notice providing information about the chances of winning a major prize from the use or operation of gaming machines in the casino.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

(2) The notices must—

(a) be displayed in each part of the casino where gaming machines are located in a manner and place so that it would be reasonable to expect a person entering part of the casino in which the notices are displayed would be alerted to their contents, and

(b) be in a form approved by the Secretary and published on a website maintained by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

17 Approved player information brochures in English and other languages

(1) In this clause—

player information means the following—

(a) information about the use and operation of gaming machines, or playing other

games, or both,

- (b) information about the chances of winning prizes from the playing of gaming machines, or other games, or both,
- (c) the phone number for Gambling Help operated under contractual arrangements made by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Note.

Game is defined in section 3(1) of the Act as a game of chance or a game that is partly a game of chance and partly a game requiring skill.

- (2) The Secretary may approve one or more pamphlets or brochures containing player information in the English language (an **approved player information brochure**).
- (3) The Secretary may approve one or more pamphlets or brochures containing advice in a language other than English—
 - (a) indicating the substance of an approved player information brochure and contained in an approved player information brochure, and
 - (b) advising that the player information will be supplied by the licensee in that language on request.
- (4) A pamphlet or brochure approved under subclause (3) may be combined with the approved player information brochure to which it relates.
- (5) Without limiting subclause (3), the Secretary may approve one or more pamphlets or brochures containing player information in any language other than English.
- (6) The Secretary may vary or withdraw the approval of a pamphlet or brochure under this clause.

18 Provision of approved player information brochures

- (1) A casino operator must make copies of approved player information brochures available to patrons of the casino in accordance with this clause.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (2) Approved player information brochures must—
 - (a) if the brochures contain information relating to gaming machines—be made available in each part of the casino in which gaming machines are located, and
 - (b) if the brochures contain information relating to other games—be made available in each part of the casino in which those games are conducted, and
 - (c) be displayed in such a manner and in such a place that it would be reasonable to

expect that a person entering the part of the casino in which the brochures are required to be available would be alerted to their presence, and

- (d) be in a form approved by the Secretary and published on a website maintained by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

19 Provision of player information in languages other than English

- (1) If the Secretary has approved a pamphlet or brochure under clause 17(5) in a language other than English, a person may request a copy of the pamphlet or brochure in one of those languages.
- (2) A casino operator must supply a brochure in accordance with a request made under subclause (1) as soon as practicable after being requested to do so.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (3) The brochures must be in a form approved by the Secretary and published on a website maintained by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

20 Dangers of gambling—notice to be displayed on gaming machines

- (1) A casino operator must, in accordance with this clause, display a notice containing a warning about gambling and advice for getting help with problem gambling on each gaming machine kept in the casino.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) be positioned in a way that is to enable a person to clearly see the notice while playing the machine, and
 - (b) be attached to a gaming machine or consist of a permanently visible light emitting display that forms part of the machine, and
 - (c) be in a form approved by the Secretary for the purposes of this clause.
- (3) The notice must published on a website maintained by Liquor & Gaming NSW, unless the notice consists of a permanently visible light emitting display that forms part of the machine.

- (4) (Repealed)

21 Gambling counselling services—notice to be displayed

- (1) A casino operator must, in accordance with this clause, display a notice containing information about the availability of gambling counselling services.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) be positioned in a way that is likely to cause each person entering the casino to be alerted to the notice, and
 - (b) be in a form approved by the Secretary and published on a website maintained by Liquor & Gaming NSW.

22 Signage to be displayed on ATMs and cash-back terminals

- (1) A casino operator must, in accordance with this clause, display a notice containing information about gambling help on, or in the immediate vicinity of, each automatic teller machine (ATM) or cash-back terminal installed in the casino environs.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) be positioned so as to enable a person to clearly see the notice while using the ATM or cash-back terminal, and
 - (b) in relation to a cash-back terminal—include the statement “Your player activity statement is available from the casino operator”, and
 - (c) be in a form approved by the Secretary for the purposes of this clause.
- (3) The notice must published on a website maintained by Liquor & Gaming NSW, unless the notice consists of a permanently visible light emitting display that forms part of the machine or terminal.
- (4) In this clause—

cash-back terminal means a customer-operated payment machine that enables gaming machine players to cash in their credits or winnings.

22A-25A (Repealed)

25B Availability of player activity statements—the Act, s 76A

- (1) If requested by a participant in a player reward scheme, the casino operator conducting the scheme must make the participant’s player activity statement available to the participant, free of charge, on a monthly basis.
- (2) The casino operator must ensure participants in the player reward scheme are advised that player activity statements are available in accordance with subclause (1)—
 - (a) on first becoming participants in the scheme, and
 - (b) in all promotional material relating to the scheme.

26 Requirement to keep copy of player activity statement

A casino operator must keep a copy of any player activity statement that the casino operator is required by the NICC to make available.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

Division 4 Advertising—the Act, Sch 3, cl 6

27 Prohibitions on casino advertising

- (1) A person must not publish or communicate, or cause to be published or communicated, any casino advertising—
- (a) that encourages a breach of the law, or
 - (b) that includes children, or
 - (c) that is false, misleading or deceptive, or
 - (d) that is not conducted in accordance with decency, dignity and good taste and in accordance with any relevant advertising code of practice in force at the time the advertisement is published, or
 - (e) that suggests that winning will be a definite outcome of participating in gambling activities, or
 - (f) that suggests that participation in gambling activities is likely to improve a person's financial prospects, or
 - (g) that suggests that a player's skill can influence the outcome of a game that is purely a game of chance, or
 - (h) that depicts or promotes the consumption of alcohol while engaging in gambling activities.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a casino operator—1,000 penalty units, or
 - (b) otherwise—100 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not publish, or cause to be published, any casino advertising that does not contain a statement about problem gambling help options approved by the Secretary.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a casino operator—1,000 penalty units, or
- (b) otherwise—100 penalty units.

- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply unless the casino advertising concerned draws attention to, or can reasonably be taken to draw attention to, the availability of gambling activities.
- (4) A person (other than a casino operator) who publishes casino advertising in contravention of subclause (1) or (2) is not guilty of an offence if a casino operator approved, in writing, the publication of the casino advertising concerned.
- (5) A casino operator must remove any casino advertising displayed in the casino environs that does not comply with this clause.

Maximum penalty—1,000 penalty units.

- (6) In this clause—

publication includes dissemination of any kind, whether effected by oral, visual, written or other means (for example, dissemination by means of cinema, video, radio, electronics, internet or television).

27A Direct casino advertising

- (1) A casino operator must not use information collected by the casino operator in relation to a patron for the purposes of sending casino advertising to the patron by post, email, telephone, text message or other direct means.

Maximum penalty—1,000 penalty units.

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to the use of information for the purposes of sending casino advertising to a patron by post, email, telephone, text message or other direct means if—
 - (a) the patron has given express consent to the use of the information for the purposes of receiving the casino advertising in that way, and
 - (b) the patron has not withdrawn consent, and
 - (c) the patron may withdraw consent at any time.

28 Advertising relating to gaming machines—exclusions

- (1) The following are excluded from the operation of section 70A of the Act—
 - (a) an advertisement relating to gaming machines that appears in any promotional material provided by a casino operator in accordance with subclause (2),
 - (b) an advertisement relating to gaming machines that—
 - (i) appears or is stated inside a casino or on the premises of a casino, and
 - (ii) cannot be seen or heard from outside the casino premises.

- (2) A casino operator may send promotional material that contains an advertisement relating to gaming machines to a member of a membership program established by a casino but only if—
- (a) the member has expressly consented to receiving the promotional material and that consent has not been withdrawn, and
 - (b) the promotional material contains a statement to the effect that player activity statements are available on request, and
 - (c) the promotional material contains the words approved for the notice referred to in clause 20(1), and
 - (d) the promotional material contains—
 - (i) a statement to the effect that the member may at any time withdraw consent to receiving any further promotional material, and
 - (ii) details of how consent may be withdrawn, and
 - (e) the promotional material includes information or advertising apart from advertising relating to gaming machines or a statement or notice required to be provided by the Act or this Regulation, and
 - (f) the casino operator keeps a record of the member’s consent to receiving the promotional material, and
 - (g) the member is not subject to an exclusion order.
- (3) Unless withdrawn by the member concerned, any such consent by a member of a membership program established by a casino continues until the end of the membership period but may be renewed at the time the membership is renewed.

29 Visibility of gaming machines and gaming-related signs—exclusions

For the Act, section 71(2)(b), a gaming-related sign is excluded if the primary purpose of the sign is to draw attention to the location of the casino.

Division 5 Problem gambling counselling services—the Act, Sch 3, cl 11

30 Provision of problem gambling counselling services

- (1) The persons or bodies that are to provide problem gambling counselling services as referred to in section 72A of the Act include, but are not limited to, any person or body that receives funding from the Responsible Gambling Fund for the specific purpose of providing gambling-related counselling or treatment services.
- (2) A casino operator is required to make available at all times to the patrons of the

casino information as to the name and contact details of a problem gambling counselling service made available by a service provider.

- (2A) The requirement in subclause (2) includes a requirement to make the information electronically available to the patrons of the casino by using the internet or other electronic means that are used for gaming at the casino and for transactions associated with gaming.
- (3) A casino operator must also provide the information referred to in subclause (2)—
- (a) to each person who is the subject of an exclusion order given on the voluntary application of the person under section 79(3) of the Act (such information being provided at the time the person becomes subject to the exclusion order or as soon as practicable after that time), and
 - (b) to any other person when requested to do so.
- (4) A casino operator must display a notice that complies with subclause (5) in each part of the casino in which gaming machines are located.
- Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (5) The notice must contain the following information—
- (a) the name and contact details of the problem gambling counselling service referred to in subclause (2),
 - (b) a statement advising patrons that an exclusion order under section 79 of the Act may be made on the voluntary application of a person.

31 Provision of gambling contact cards

- (1) A casino operator must display gambling contact cards in a card holder that is securely attached to each bank of gaming machines and that is positioned so as to enable a person to clearly see the gambling contact cards—
- (a) while playing a gaming machine that is part of the bank of gaming machines, or
 - (b) when approaching the bank of gaming machines.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (2) In this clause—

card holder means a clear, plastic, see-through container.

gambling contact card means a card displaying information in relation to—

- (a) self-exclusion from the casino, and

- (b) contact details for problem gambling help options,
and that is in a form approved by the Secretary.

Division 6 Miscellaneous

31A Transactions involving debit cards—the Act, s 74(1)(c1)

- (1) The requirements for a transaction involving a debit card are as follows—
 - (a) the transaction must be with the patron to whom the debit card is issued,
 - (b) the transaction must be expressly authorised by the patron,
Example—

The patron may use a PIN or multi-factor authentication to expressly authorise the transaction.
 - (c) if the transaction involves the provision of money—the money must be transferred into or from the patron’s deposit account,
 - (d) the transaction must not involve the withdrawal of money by a patron from an account the casino operator knows, or could be reasonably expected to know, is overdrawn.
- (2) A transaction is not expressly authorised for subclause (1)(b) if the patron only authorises the payment through the use of a contactless payment system.

31B Gambling inducements—the Act, s 76

A casino operator must not—

- (a) offer or supply, or cause or permit the offer or supply of, free or discounted liquor as an inducement to participate, or to participate frequently, in a gambling activity in the casino, or
- (b) offer, or cause or permit the offer of, free credits—
 - (i) to players of gaming machines in the casino, or
 - (ii) as an inducement to persons to become players of gaming machines in the casino, or
- (c) offer or provide, or cause or permit the offer or provision of, a prize or free give-away that is indecent or offensive in nature as an inducement to play gaming machines in the casino.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

Part 4A Player cards—the Act, s 71A(a)

Division 1 Preliminary

31C Preliminary

This part prescribes the requirements for gaming at a casino by use of a player card for the Act, section 71A(a).

Note—

The Act, section 71A makes it a condition of a casino licence that all gaming at the casino must be by use of a player card, issued to each patron, that complies with—

- (a) the requirements prescribed by the regulations, and
- (b) any other requirements set out in the casino operator's system of internal controls.

31D General provisions

- (1) A patron's player card must be linked to each deposit account used by the patron for gaming at the casino.
- (2) A single player card may be issued in the form of a physical card, an electronic card or both.
- (3) A casino operator must ensure that a patron does not have more than 1 player card in force at any time for the casino.
- (4) A player card must not be able to be used to play more than 1 gaming machine or electronic table game at the same time.
- (5) All transactions made by a patron at a casino that are associated with gaming must be made using the patron's player card.

Division 2 Issue of player cards

31E Restriction on issue of player cards

- (1) A casino operator must not issue a patron with a player card if—
 - (a) the NICC has notified the casino operator that the patron is subject to a banning order for the casino, or
 - (b) the patron's right to enter or remain in the casino, as referred to in the Act, section 77, has been withdrawn.
- (2) A casino operator must cancel a patron's player card if—
 - (a) the NICC notifies the casino operator that the patron is subject to a banning order for the casino, or
 - (b) the patron's right to enter or remain in the casino, as referred to in the Act, section 77, is withdrawn.

(3) In this clause—

banning order, for a casino, means a banning order for licensed premises in the casino or casino environs under Schedule 6, clause 78.

31F Verification of patron identity

- (1) A patron must not be issued with a player card unless the casino operator has verified and recorded the patron's identity in accordance with this clause.
- (2) The casino operator must—
 - (a) verify the patron's identity using a document referred to in clause 47 (an **identification document**), and
 - (b) record the following information specified in the patron's identification document—
 - (i) the patron's name,
 - (ii) the patron's date of birth,
 - (iii) the patron's residential address, if shown on the identification document, and
 - (c) compare the patron's face to the photo of the patron on the identification document and be reasonably satisfied the patron is the person in the photo, and
 - (d) take and keep a clear, colour photo of the patron.
- (3) It is sufficient for this clause if the identification document contains only the initial of a patron's middle name and not the patron's whole middle name.
- (4) The casino operator must keep a record of the action taken under this clause.

Division 3 Use of player cards

31G Identification of patrons using player cards

A casino operator must ensure a patron using a player card for gaming at the casino is the person to whom the player card was issued by—

- (a) comparing the patron's face to—
 - (i) the photo on the patron's player card, or
 - (ii) the photo of the patron kept by the casino operator under clause 31F, or
- (b) requiring the patron to prove the patron's identity by using multi-factor authentication, biometric authentication or a PIN, or
- (c) using another measure to verify the identity of the patron approved by the NICC for

the purposes of this clause.

31H Use of player card by other persons

- (1) If a casino operator becomes aware that a patron (the **player card user**) is knowingly using a player card issued to another patron (the **player card holder**) for gaming at the casino, the casino operator must consider—
 - (a) whether to give an exclusion order to the player card user, and
 - (b) whether to—
 - (i) suspend or cancel the player card holder's player card, or
 - (ii) give an exclusion order to the player card holder.
- (2) In considering the action to be taken under subclause (1), the casino operator must consider whether the player card user is using the player card holder's player card—
 - (a) for the purposes of avoiding gambling harm minimisation measures implemented at the casino, or
 - (b) for purposes associated with criminal activity.
- (3) A casino operator must keep a record of any action taken under this clause, including the reasons for the action.

Division 4 Limits on gaming using player card

31I Definitions

In this division—

deposit limit means the maximum amount of money that the patron may, in a day, deposit into the patron's deposit account for gaming using the player card.

gaming limit, in relation to a player card, means the following—

- (a) the net loss limit,
- (b) the deposit limit.

net loss limit means the maximum net loss that the patron may have from gaming in a day, week or month, or a combination, using a player card for gaming.

31L Limits on gaming time

- (1) As soon as a patron has played gaming machines continuously for 3 hours, the casino operator must ensure the patron is prevented from gaming for 15 minutes.
- (2) As soon as a patron has played electronic table games continuously for 3 hours, or

table games continuously for 6 hours, the casino operator must ensure a special employee—

- (a) takes reasonable steps to assess, in person, whether the patron should—
 - (i) be prevented from gaming at the casino, or
 - (ii) be referred to or given information about problem gambling counselling services, and
 - (b) takes the action specified in paragraph (a)(i) and (ii) the special employee considers appropriate, and
 - (c) gives the patron information about the harm caused by continuous gaming and the benefits of taking breaks from gaming.
- (3) As soon as a patron has engaged in gaming at the casino for 12 hours in a 24-hour period, the casino operator must—
- (a) immediately prevent the patron from gaming at the casino for a period specified by the casino operator of at least 24 hours, and
 - (b) remove the patron from the casino as soon as practicable, and
 - (c) prevent the patron from re-entering the casino during the period specified by the casino operator under paragraph (a).
- (4) As soon as a patron has engaged in gaming at the casino for 48 hours in a 7-day period, the casino operator must—
- (a) immediately prevent the patron from gaming at the casino for a period specified by the casino operator of at least 7 days, and
 - (b) remove the patron from the casino as soon as practicable, and
 - (c) prevent the patron from re-entering the casino during the period specified by the casino operator under paragraph (a).
- (5) In this clause, a patron engages in gaming **continuously** for a period if the patron does not stop for at least 15 minutes in the period, whether or not the patron plays the same or different games in the period.
- (6) Gaming by a patron in a tournament at a casino is not counted for this clause.
- (7) In this clause—

special employee has the same meaning as in the Act, Part 4.

Division 5 Transactions related to gaming using player card

31M Restriction on automatic transactions

A casino operator must take all reasonable steps to ensure the casino operator does not enable a patron to set up automatic increases to the amount of money available for the patron to use for gaming using the patron's player card.

31N Restriction on electronic transfers

A casino operator must not allow a patron to electronically transfer money to or from the patron's deposit account unless the money is being transferred to or from—

- (a) another deposit account established by the patron with the casino operator, or
- (b) a deposit account, however described, established by the patron with another casino operator in this State or another State or Territory, or
- (c) an account the patron holds with a bank or other financial institution.

Division 6 Information and records

31P Recording information about gaming

- (1) A casino operator must ensure the following information is recorded when a patron uses a player card for gaming at the casino—
 - (a) the patron's buy-in and buy-out times and amounts,
 - (b) the periods during which the patron is gaming,
 - (c) the games played by the patron,
 - (d) the patron's turnover, wins and losses,
 - (e) other information the NICC reasonably requires, by written notice given to the casino operator, for the purposes of—
 - (i) carrying out investigations of the casino's operations, or
 - (ii) ensuring the casino operator is complying with the operator's obligations in relation to responsible gambling practices, gambling harm minimisation and monitoring and preventing criminal activity.
- (2) A casino operator must ensure the following information in relation to a patron's gaming transactions is recorded—
 - (a) the player card used by the patron for the transaction,
 - (b) the type of transaction,
 - (c) the date and time of the transaction,

- (d) the way the transaction was made,
- (e) the amount of the transaction,
- (f) the name of any game involved in the transaction,
- (g) whether the transaction is covered by a premium player arrangement,
- (h) other information the NICC reasonably requires, by written notice given to the casino operator, for the purposes of—
 - (i) carrying out investigations of the casino's operations, or
 - (ii) ensuring the casino operator is complying with the operator's obligations in relation to responsible gambling practices, gambling harm minimisation and monitoring and preventing criminal activity.
- (3) To avoid doubt, subclause (2) applies to a gaming transaction between the casino operator and the patron involving money, whether or not the transaction involves the patron's deposit account.
- (4) A casino operator must monitor and review the information recorded under this clause for the purposes of ensuring compliance with the operator's obligations in relation to responsible gambling practices, gambling harm minimisation and monitoring and preventing criminal activity.
- (5) A casino operator must keep the information recorded under this clause in a way that enables the information to be produced in a way that will not reveal the identity of a person to whom the information relates.
- (6) For subclause (1)(d), a patron's turnover, wins or losses means, in relation to gaming at a table game, the casino operator's best estimate of the patron's turnover, wins or losses from gaming at the table game.
- (7) In this clause—

gaming transaction, for a patron, means a transaction associated with gaming that is made by the patron using the patron's player card.

31Q Access to information about patron's gaming and transactions using player card

- (1) This clause applies to the information about a patron's gaming and transactions required to be recorded by the casino operator under clause 31P(1)(a)-(d) and (2)(a)-(g) (***patron information***).
- (2) The casino operator must ensure patron information is—
 - (a) kept up to date, and

- (b) accessible in a format showing the information for a day, week or month.
- (3) If a patron requests access to patron information, the casino operator must give the patron access to the information—
 - (a) for patron information related to gaming at a table game—within 48 hours of the request, or
 - (b) otherwise—within 24 hours of the request.
- (4) Access to information under subclause (3) must be given electronically, unless the patron requests access in hard copy.

Division 7 Miscellaneous

31R Cancellation of player card

- (1) If the casino operator cancels a patron's player card, the casino operator must—
 - (a) not allow the patron to deposit money into the patron's deposit account, and
 - (b) take reasonable steps to return the money in the patron's deposit account to the patron.
- (2) Subclause (1)(b) does not apply to money in the patron's deposit account that comprises winnings forfeited to the casino operator under the Act, section 86A.

31S Voluntary suspension of player card

- (1) A casino operator must enable a patron to, at any time, request that the patron be prevented from gaming at the casino, for 24 hours or a longer period, by having the patron's player card suspended.
- (2) Information about how the patron may make a request under this clause must be—
 - (a) given to a patron when the patron is issued with a player card, and
 - (b) available to a patron at all times while gaming at the casino.
- (3) The casino operator must, immediately after a patron makes a request under this clause—
 - (a) suspend the patron's player card, and
 - (b) prevent the patron from gaming at the casino.

31T Gambling harm minimisation measures for gaming machines and electronic table games

A casino operator must ensure the following gambling harm minimisation measures are implemented in relation to patrons using a player card for gaming machines or electronic

table games—

- (a) sending automatic electronic messages to patrons about taking breaks from gaming,
- (b) arranging for patrons who may be at risk of gambling harm to be spoken to in person in relation to gambling harm and minimisation measures,
- (c) enabling patrons to use electronic means to seek help in person about problem gambling.

31U Player reward schemes

A person may participate in a player reward scheme, within the meaning of the Act, section 76A, only if the person expressly consents to participate in the scheme.

Part 5 Responsible service of alcohol training

32 Definitions

In this Part—

advanced licensee endorsement, licensee endorsement and RSA endorsement have the same meanings as they have in Part 5 of the [Liquor Regulation 2018](#).

current, in relation to an endorsement on a recognised competency card, means the endorsement has not yet expired and is not suspended or revoked.

interim certificate means a certificate issued under clause 71 of the [Liquor Regulation 2018](#), certifying that the person has completed a training course or RSA bridging course within the meaning of that Regulation and that is taken to be a recognised competency card under that Regulation.

licence, licensed premises, licensee and manager have the same meanings as they have in the [Liquor Act 2007](#), as applied by Schedule 5 and modified by Schedule 6.

recognised competency card means a recognised competency card (within the meaning of the [Liquor Regulation 2018](#)) with a current RSA endorsement.

staff member, in relation to licensed premises, means any agent or employee of, or person purporting to act on behalf of, the licensee of the premises.

33 Obligations of licensee and manager as to responsible service of alcohol

- (1) The licensee of licensed premises must not sell, supply or serve liquor by retail on the premises, or cause or permit liquor to be sold, supplied or served by retail on the premises, unless the licensee holds a recognised competency card with—
 - (a) a current licensee endorsement, and
 - (b) in relation to licensed premises that sell, supply or serve liquor at any time

between midnight and 5 am on a regular basis—a current advanced licensee endorsement.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) The manager of licensed premises must not sell, supply or serve liquor by retail on the premises, or cause or permit liquor to be sold, supplied or served by retail on the premises, unless the manager holds a recognised competency card with—

(a) a current licensee endorsement, and

(b) in relation to licensed premises that sell, supply or serve liquor at any time between midnight and 5 am on a regular basis—a current advanced licensee endorsement.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(3) A licensee or manager of licensed premises must not cause or permit a staff member to sell, supply or serve liquor by retail on the premises unless the staff member—

(a) holds a recognised competency card, or

(b) holds an interim certificate.

Maximum penalty—

(a) if the staff member's recognised competency card or interim certificate has expired—25 penalty units, or

(b) in any other case—50 penalty units.

(4) Subclause (1) does not apply to a licensee that is a corporation.

34 Obligations of staff members as to responsible service of alcohol

A staff member of licensed premises must not sell, supply or serve liquor by retail on the premises unless the staff member holds a recognised competency card.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

35 Obligations in relation to persons carrying on certain security activities

(1) A person (including the licensee of licensed premises) must not employ or engage a person to carry on activities as a crowd controller or in a similar capacity on or about licensed premises unless the person holds a recognised competency card.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) A person must not, in the course of the person's employment, carry on activities as a crowd controller or in a similar capacity on or about licensed premises unless the

person holds a recognised competency card.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Note.

Under the *Security Industry Act 1997*, a person who is employed to act as a crowd controller or in a similar capacity is required to hold a class 1C licence under that Act.

36 Requirements for RSA marshals

- (1) A person must not, in the course of the person's employment as an RSA marshal, carry out RSA supervisory duties (within the meaning of the *Liquor Regulation 2018*) on or about licensed premises unless the person holds a recognised competency card.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) A person (including the licensee of licensed premises) must not employ or engage another person as an RSA marshal on licensed premises unless the person holds a recognised competency card.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

37 Conduct of promotional activities

For the purposes of this Part—

- (a) liquor that is sold, supplied or served on licensed premises as part of a promotional activity conducted by someone other than the licensee is taken to have been sold, supplied or served by retail, and
- (b) any person by whom liquor is sold, supplied or served on licensed premises as part of a promotional activity conducted by someone other than the licensee is taken to be a staff member.

38 Inspection of recognised competency card

- (1) A police officer or inspector may require a person who is required to hold a recognised competency card to produce the person's recognised competency card to the officer or inspector for inspection.
- (2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a requirement of a police officer or inspector under subclause (1).

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

39 Suspension or revocation of recognised competency card

- (1) The NICC may, on application by the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police, make any of the following orders—

- (a) an order suspending, for the period specified by the NICC, a recognised competency card (and all of its endorsements), or a particular recognised competency card endorsement,
 - (b) an order revoking a recognised competency card (and all of its endorsements), or a particular recognised competency card endorsement,
 - (c) an order declaring that a person is disqualified from holding a recognised competency card, or a particular recognised competency card endorsement, for such period (not exceeding 12 months) as is specified in the order.
- (2) The NICC may only make an order under this clause in respect of a recognised competency card (and all of its endorsements), or a particular recognised competency card endorsement, held by a person if the NICC is satisfied that the person has—
- (a) contravened any of the person’s obligations under this Regulation or under the *Liquor Act 2007* or the regulations under that Act that, in the opinion of the NICC, relate to the responsible service of alcohol (including, without limitation, permitting intoxication on licensed premises), or
 - (b) been charged with, or found guilty of, a serious indictable offence involving violence that was committed on licensed premises or in the immediate vicinity of licensed premises on a patron of the premises or a person attempting to enter the premises, or
 - (c) obtained a recognised competency card or recognised competency card endorsement fraudulently or by deception (including by allowing or arranging for another person to complete or partially complete a training course), in which case the NICC may only make an order under subclause (1)(b) or (c).
- (3) An order made on the ground that a person has been charged with, or found guilty of, a serious indictable offence is revoked if the charge is withdrawn or dismissed or the finding is overturned on appeal.
- (4) The NICC may not make an order under this clause in respect of a person unless the person has been given notice of the application for the order and has been given a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the NICC in relation to the application.
- (5) An order under this clause takes effect on the date specified by the NICC in the order.
- (6) Notice of the making of the order is to be given to the person who is the subject of the order, but failure to give notice does not affect the operation of the order if a reasonable attempt has been made to notify the person.
- (7) If the NICC makes an order under this clause in respect of a person, the person may apply to the Civil and Administrative Tribunal for an administrative review under the *Administrative Decisions Review Act 1997* of the NICC’s decision.

- (8) Section 53 of the *Administrative Decisions Review Act 1997* does not apply in relation to the NICC's decision to make an order under this clause.
- (9) A person must not work in any capacity as an employee on any licensed premises in New South Wales during any period in which—
- (a) the person's recognised competency card is suspended by the NICC under this clause, or
 - (b) the person is disqualified under this clause from holding a recognised competency card.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (10) If a person's recognised competency card (and all of its endorsements), or a particular recognised competency card endorsement, is suspended or revoked under this clause, the person must surrender the recognised competency card to the Secretary if required to do so by the NICC.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (11) Subclause (10) does not apply to a recognised competency card in electronic form.
- (12) A person (the **employer**) does not commit an offence under clause 34 or 36(1) in relation to a person whose recognised competency card has been suspended or revoked by the NICC under this clause if—
- (a) the person presents the employer with a recognised competency card that appears to be current, and
 - (b) the employer is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the card is current.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

40 Application of *Liquor Act 2007* to casino

- (1) For the purposes of section 89 of the Act, those provisions of the *Liquor Act 2007* specified in Part 1 of Schedule 5 apply to and in respect of the licensed premises, modified to read as set out in Schedule 6.
- (2) In addition, those provisions of the *Liquor Act 2007* specified in Part 2 of Schedule 5 apply to and in respect of those parts of the licensed premises—
- (a) that are not operated by a casino operator, or
 - (b) that are operated by a casino operator under section 61 of those applied provisions,
- modified to read as set out in Schedule 6.

(3) In the provisions set out in Schedule 6—

- (a) the expression **this Act** is taken to refer to those provisions, and
- (b) cross-references to sections, or to other provisions within sections, that are not qualified by reference to another Act are references to those provisions as set out in that Schedule.

(4) In this clause—

licensed premises means the premises or part of the premises in the casino or casino environs on which the sale of liquor is authorised by a licence.

41 Drinking water to be available free of charge on licensed premises

(1) A licence is subject to the condition that drinking water must, at all times while liquor is sold or supplied on the licensed premises, be made available free of charge to patrons at or near the point of service at which, or by the same means of service by which, liquor is sold or supplied on the premises.

(2) In this clause and in clauses 42–44—

licence, **licensed premises** and **licensee** have the same meanings as they have in the *Liquor Act 2007*, as applied by Schedule 5 and modified by Schedule 6.

42 Discount liquor promotions or advertisements

(1) This clause applies to any promotion or advertisement involving the discounting of liquor that is conducted, or published, by or on behalf of a licensee.

(2) If a promotion or advertisement to which this clause applies—

- (a) appears in the printed or electronic media, or
- (b) is conducted on or in the vicinity of the licensed premises or appears inside or in the vicinity of the licensed premises, or

(c) is made available for the public to participate in or view,

the Secretary may, by notice in writing, require the licensee to include, as part of the promotion or advertisement, a message that encourages the responsible consumption of alcohol.

(3) The Secretary may, in making any such requirement, specify—

- (a) the content of the message, and
- (b) the manner in which the message is to appear as part of the promotion or advertisement (including the size, colour and nature of the message and its placement in relation to the promotion or advertisement).

- (4) A licensee must comply with a notice given to the licensee under this clause.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

43 Codes of practice

- (1) The Secretary may approve a code of practice that deals with the responsible sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor.
- (2) A code of practice may be approved for all licences or for particular licences only.
- (3) If the Secretary approves a code of practice in relation to a licence, it is a condition of the licence that the licensee complies with the code.

44 Availability of licence etc

- (1) This clause applies to any member of staff of licensed premises who—
- (a) sells, supplies or serves liquor on the licensed premises, or
 - (b) carries on any security activity (such as a crowd controller or similar activity) on or about the licensed premises, or
 - (c) exercises any functions under the *Liquor Act 2007* (as applied by Schedule 5 and modified by Schedule 6).
- (2) It is a condition of a licence that a copy of each of the following are available at all times for the information of the members of staff of the licensed premises to which this clause applies—
- (a) the licence,
 - (b) any minors area authorisation held in relation to the licence,
 - (c) any conditions imposed by the NICC on the licence or any such authorisation.

45 Casino precincts—the Act, s 81(4)

- (1) For the purposes of the Act, section 81(4), the following premises, excluding the parts of the premises that from time to time constitute a casino, are declared to be a **casino precinct**—
- (a) the whole of the premises on the land bounded by Pymont Street, Union Street, Edward Street, Pirrama Road and Jones Bay Road at Pymont,
 - (b) for a person who is not a resident of 1A Barangaroo Avenue—the whole of the premises on the land at 1 Barangaroo Avenue and 1A Barangaroo Avenue,
 - (c) for a person who is a resident of 1A Barangaroo Avenue—the whole of levels 2 and 3 of the premises on the land at 1 Barangaroo Avenue.

(2) In this clause—

1 Barangaroo Avenue means Lot 1, DP 1264173, being 1 Barangaroo Avenue, Barangaroo.

1A Barangaroo Avenue means Lot 2, DP 1264173, being 1A Barangaroo Avenue, Barangaroo.

resident of 1A Barangaroo Avenue means a person whose principal place of residence is 1A Barangaroo Avenue.

Note—

Section 81 of the Act enables the Commissioner of Police to direct casino operators to exclude a person from premises comprised in a casino. For that purpose, section 81 of the Act enables the regulations to declare premises that form part of or are in the immediate vicinity of the building or complex of which a casino forms part to be a casino precinct, and provides for the section to have effect as if the casino precinct formed part of the casino.

45A Provision of list of excluded persons—the Act, s 83

For the Act, section 83(3)(i), the following persons or authorities are prescribed—

- (a) a law enforcement agency within the meaning of the Act, section 149,
- (b) a casino regulator in another State or a Territory.

46 Detention of suspected person for certain offences

For the purposes of section 88(2) of the Act, the following provisions of the Act are prescribed—

- (a) section 84 (Excluded person not to enter casino),
- (b) section 93 (Minors not to enter casino),
- (c) section 162 (Forgery etc).

47 Evidence of age

Any of the following documents is, for the purposes of the Act, evidence that the person is at least 18 years of age, but only if the document bears a photograph of the person and indicates (by reference to the person's date of birth or otherwise) that the person is at least 18 years of age and the document has not expired and otherwise appears to be in force—

- (a) an Australian driver licence (within the meaning of the [Road Transport Act 2013](#)) or a licence (however described) to drive a motor vehicle issued under the law of another country,
- (b) a digital driver licence (within the meaning of Part 3.7 of the [Road Transport Act](#)

2013),

- (c) a Photo Card issued under the *Photo Card Act 2005*,
- (d) a proof of age card (however described) issued by a public authority of the Commonwealth or of another State or Territory for the purpose of attesting to a person's identity and age,
- (e) a proof of age card issued by Australia Post (known as a "Keypass identity card") for the purpose of attesting to a person's identity and age,
- (f) an Australian or foreign passport.

48 Remedial orders

- (1) For the purposes of section 169A of the Act, offences against section 74 (Credit prohibited) of the Act are prescribed offences.
- (2) For the purposes of section 169A of the Act, offences against the following provisions of this Regulation are prescribed offences—
 - (a) clause 13 (Payment of prize money),
 - (b) clause 16 (Display of information concerning chances of winning prizes on gaming machines),
 - (c) clause 18 (Provision of approved player information brochures),
 - (d) clause 19 (Provision of player information in languages other than English),
 - (e) clause 20 (Dangers of gambling—notice to be displayed on gaming machines),
 - (f) clause 21 (Gambling counselling services—notice to be displayed),
 - (g) clause 22 (Signage to be displayed on ATMs and cash-back terminals),
 - (h) clause 27 (Prohibitions on casino advertising),
 - (i) clause 27A (Direct casino advertising),
 - (j) clause 31B (Gambling inducements).

48A Appointment of a manager if licence suspended, cancelled or surrendered—the Act, s 28

For the Act, section 28(4), the appointment of Nicholas Weeks as the manager of the casino operated by the The Star Pty Limited (ACN 060 510 410) at 80 Pyrmont Street, Pyrmont is extended until the end of 31 March 2025.

49 Delegation by Secretary

The Secretary may delegate to any Public Service employee any of the Secretary's functions under this Regulation (other than this power of delegation).

50 References to casino community benefit levy and fund

(1) In any document—

- (a) a reference to a casino community benefit levy payable under section 115 of the Act is to be construed as a reference to a responsible gambling levy payable under that section, and
- (b) a reference to the Casino Community Benefit Fund is to be construed as a reference to the Responsible Gambling Fund.

(2) In this clause—

document means any Act (other than the [Casino Control Act 1992](#)) or statutory instrument, or any other instrument, or any contract or agreement.

51 Casino supervisory levy

(1) For the purposes of section 115A(2) of the Act, the casino supervisory levy is—

- (a) for the 2022-23 financial year—\$19,000,000, and
- (b) for each following financial year—the amount of the levy for the preceding financial year plus 2.5% of that amount.

(2) For the purposes of section 115A(3) of the Act, the levy is to be paid—

- (a) by means of electronic funds transfer to an account nominated in writing by the NICC, and
- (b) for the 2022-23 financial year—on a pro-rata basis for the part of the financial year—
 - (i) starting when the [Casino Legislation Amendment Act 2022](#) commences, and
 - (ii) ending on 30 June 2023, and
- (c) for each following financial year—by way of 12 equal instalments, with each instalment being paid before the end of each month in the financial year, and
- (d) in equal proportions by each casino operator.

(3) The Minister is to review the amount of the levy at least once every 5 years.

(4) (Repealed)

Part 7 Savings and transitional provisions

52 Savings provision

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Casino Control Regulation 2009*, had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.

53 Transitional—*Gambling Legislation Amendment Regulation 2021*

(1) A person is not required to comply with the new provisions during the transition period, and does not commit an offence against the Act or this Regulation because of the non-compliance, if the person instead complies with the old provisions.

(2) In this clause—

amending Regulation means the *Gambling Legislation Amendment Regulation 2021*.

new provisions means clauses 16, 18–22, 27 and 31 as in force on the commencement of the amending Regulation.

old provisions means clauses 16, 18–22, 27 and 31 as in force immediately before the commencement of the amending Regulation.

transition period means the period of 6 months from the commencement of the amending Regulation.

54 *Casino Legislation Amendment Act 2022*—the Act, Sch 4, cl 1

(1) A function exercised by the Authority before 5 September 2022 is taken to have been exercised by the NICC if it is a function that, after that date, may instead be exercised by the NICC.

(2) Without limiting subclause (1), a relevant agreement entered into by the Authority before 5 September 2022 is taken to have been entered into by the NICC on behalf of the State.

(3) The amendment made by the amending Act, Schedule 1[109] does not apply to a provision of the Act, Schedule 4 that commenced before 5 September 2022.

(4) A reference to the Authority in a controlled contract entered into by a casino operator before the commencement of this clause is taken to be a reference to the NICC.

(5) In this clause—

amending Act means the *Casino Legislation Amendment Act 2022*.

relevant agreement means an agreement entered into by the Authority on behalf of

the State under the Act, section 142.

Note—

5 September 2022 is the commencement date of the amending Act, other than Schedule 1[60], to the extent it inserts section 71A, and [62].

Schedule 1 Description of major change in state of affairs of a casino operator

(Clause 4)

1A Schedule does not apply to exempted close associates

A reference in this schedule to a close associate of the casino operator does not include a close associate who holds an exemption granted by the NICC under the Act, Part 3, Division 3.

1 A change in—

- (a) the name of the casino operator, or
- (b) the principal business address of the casino operator.

2 (Repealed)

3 A change in—

- (a) the information entered in the register of members of the casino operator, or
- (b) the beneficiaries or unit holders of the trust of the casino operator.

4 (Repealed)

5 A change in the nominal or paid-up capital of the casino operator.

6 A change in the objectives or main activities of the casino operator.

7 A change in any direct or indirect financial interest held by the casino operator in any business or enterprise (including the acquisition or disposal of such an interest).

8 The casino operator commencing to carry on any other business or enterprise at any place, or the appointment of a person to carry on any other business or enterprise on the casino operator's behalf.

9 The involvement of the casino operator, a trustee or a close associate of the casino operator as a party to—

- (a) any dispute or event that is reasonably likely to give rise to criminal proceedings, or
- (b) the commencement, discontinuance or finalisation of criminal proceedings.

10 The creation of a charge in excess of \$625,000 over any real or personal property of the casino

operator, unless the charge is security for a loan given by a related body corporate of the casino operator to the casino operator.

- 11** An increase or decrease of \$6,150,000 or more in the finance available to the casino operator, unless the increase or decrease in finance is the result of a loan given by—
 - (a) a related body corporate of the casino operator to the casino operator, or
 - (b) the casino operator to a related body corporate of the casino operator.
- 12** The entry into an arrangement under Part 5.1 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth by the casino operator or a close associate of the casino operator.
- 13** The entering into possession of, or assumption of control of, property of the casino operator, or a close associate of the casino operator, by a receiver or other controller within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.
- 14** The commencement of the administration of the casino operator, or a close associate of the casino operator, under Part 5.3A of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.
- 15** The ending of the administration of the casino operator, or a close associate of the casino operator, under Part 5.3A of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.
- 16** The commencement of the winding up of the casino operator or a close associate of the casino operator.
- 17** The casino operator's breach of obligations under any contract or arrangement for the provision of a loan or other financial accommodation.
- 18** A change in constituent documents relating to the casino (such as Articles of Association, trust deed or unit holders agreement).

Schedule 2 Description of minor change in state of affairs of a casino operator

(Clause 5)

1A Meaning of "exempted close associate"

In this schedule—

exempted close associate means a close associate who holds an exemption granted by the NICC under the Act, Part 3, Division 3.

- 1** A change in—
 - (a) the postal address of the casino operator, or
 - (b) the telephone number of the casino operator, or
 - (c) the email address of the casino operator.
- 2** The involvement of the casino operator, a trustee or a close associate of the casino operator as a

party to—

- (a) any dispute or event that is reasonably likely to give rise to civil proceedings or to alternative dispute resolution procedures, or
- (b) the commencement, settlement, discontinuance or finalisation of civil proceedings, other than—
 - (i) matters that are not reasonably likely to affect whether the casino operator or trustee is a suitable person to be concerned in or associated with the management and operation of a casino, having regard to the matters specified in the Act, section 12(2), or
 - (ii) matters that are not reasonably likely to affect whether the close associate is a suitable person to be concerned in or associated with the management and operation of a casino, having regard to the matters specified in the Act, section 42D(3), or
- (c) the commencement or finalisation of alternative dispute resolution procedures, other than—
 - (i) matters that are not reasonably likely to affect whether the casino operator or trustee is a suitable person to be concerned in or associated with the management and operation of a casino, having regard to the matters specified in the Act, section 12(2), or
 - (ii) matters that are not reasonably likely to affect whether the close associate is a suitable person to be concerned in or associated with the management and operation of a casino, having regard to the matters specified in the Act, section 42D(3).

2A A person's ceasing to be a close associate of the casino operator.

- 3** The casino operator becoming aware of the commencement, discontinuance or finalisation of criminal proceedings to which a casino employee of the casino operator is a party.
- 4** The repossession of any property of the casino operator.
- 5** An amendment of an assessment relating to the casino operator under the income tax laws of the Commonwealth.
- 6** The sale of any of the casino operator's assets, if the consideration for the sale exceeds \$310,000 or the asset is valued in the casino operator's books of account at more than \$310,000.
- 7** The involvement of an exempted close associate of the casino operator as a party to—
 - (a) any dispute or event that is reasonably likely to give rise to criminal proceedings, or
 - (b) the commencement, discontinuance or finalisation of criminal proceedings.
- 8** The creation of a charge in excess of \$625,000 over real or personal property of the casino operator, if the charge is security for a loan given by a related body corporate of the casino operator to the casino operator.
- 9** An increase or decrease of \$6,150,000 or more in the finance available to the casino operator as a result of a loan given by—
 - (a) a related body corporate of the casino operator to the casino operator, or

(b) the casino operator to a related body corporate of the casino operator.

- 10** The entry into an arrangement under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, Part 5.1 by an exempted close associate of the casino operator.
- 11** The entering into possession of, or assumption of control of, property of an exempted close associate of the casino operator by a receiver or other controller within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.
- 12** The commencement of the administration of an exempted close associate of the casino operator under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, Part 5.3A.
- 13** The ending of the administration of an exempted close associate of the casino operator under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, Part 5.3A.
- 14** The commencement of the winding up of an exempted close associate of the casino operator.
- 15** The commencement, discontinuation or finalisation of an investigation or similar process by the casino operator in relation to the conduct of a close associate.

Schedule 3 Change in state of affairs of licensee

(Clause 7)

Column 1	Column 2
Description of change	Prescribed particulars
<p>1</p> <p>A change in—</p> <p>(a) the name of the licensee, or</p> <p>(b) the principal residential address of the licensee, or</p> <p>(c) the telephone number of the licensee, or</p> <p>(d) the email address of the licensee.</p>	<p>Particulars of those matters as changed.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>A change consisting of the licensee being suspended or terminated by a casino operator.</p>	<p>Particulars of—</p> <p>(a) the circumstances that caused the suspension or termination, and</p> <p>(b) the date of the suspension or termination.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>A change consisting of the licensee being the subject of an exclusion order made by a casino operator, or the withdrawal of the licensee’s licence, including any equivalent order made in another jurisdiction, including a jurisdiction outside of Australia, to exclude the licensee from a casino or withdraw the licensee’s licence.</p>	<p>Particulars of—</p> <p>(a) the terms, and</p> <p>(b) the date, of the exclusion order or withdrawal of licence.</p>

- 4** A change consisting of the licensee being the subject of any disciplinary action taken against the licensee in respect of any liquor, gaming, racing or wagering authorisation held by the licensee in another jurisdiction, including a jurisdiction outside of Australia.
- Particulars of—
- (a) the terms, and
 - (b) the date,
- of the disciplinary action.
- 5** The involvement of the licensee as a party to any or all of the following proceedings in any jurisdiction, including a jurisdiction outside of Australia—
- (a) the commencement, settlement, discontinuance or finalisation of civil proceedings,
 - (b) the commencement or finalisation of criminal proceedings,
 - (c) the commencement or finalisation of alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
- Particulars of—
- (a) the nature of the proceedings, and
 - (b) the names and addresses of the other parties to the proceedings, and
 - (c) the date of the commencement, settlement, discontinuance or finalisation of the proceedings, and
 - (d) the terms of the settlement (unless the terms of settlement are prohibited from being disclosed) or the result of the finalisation of the proceedings (including the making of an order under section 10 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999*).
- 6** A change consisting of the obtaining of judgment against the licensee.
- Particulars giving the terms of the judgment.
- 7** The licensee—
- (a) declares bankruptcy, or
 - (b) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, or
 - (c) compounds with creditors or makes an assignment of remuneration for their benefit, or
 - (d) enters into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with creditors.
- Particulars of—
- (a) the terms, and
 - (b) the date,
- of the bankruptcy, application, compounding, assignment, compromise or scheme of arrangement.

Schedule 4 Notices in controlled contracts

(Clause 11)

Notice 1

Casino Control Act 1992

This contract is a controlled contract within the meaning of the *Casino Control Act 1992* (**the Act**).

Parties to this contract may be required to provide information to the NSW Independent Casino Commission (**NICC**).

This contract may be terminated in certain circumstances.

A party to this contract may be served with a notice in writing by the NICC affording the party an opportunity to show cause within 14 days why the contract should not be terminated on the grounds that, for reasons specified in the notice, it is not in the public interest for the contract to remain in force.

A party served with a notice may, within the period of 14 days specified in the notice, arrange with the NICC for the making of submissions as to why the contract should not be terminated.

After considering any submissions so made, the NICC may, by notice in writing served on each party to the contract, require the contract to be terminated within a time specified in the notice.

If the contract is not terminated as required by the notice, it is terminated by the operation of section 39 of the Act.

If the contract is terminated in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 (sections 36–42) of the Act—

- (a) the termination does not affect a right acquired, or a liability incurred, before that termination by a person who was a party to the contract, as a result of the performance before that termination of any obligation imposed by the contract, and
- (b) no liability for breach of contract is incurred by a person who was a party to the contract by reason only of that termination, and
- (c) neither the Crown nor the NICC incurs any liability by reason of that termination.

A party to a contract terminated in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 of the Act commits an offence under section 41 of the Act and is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 penalty units if the party gives any further effect to any part of the contract.

Notice 2

Casino Control Act 1992

The contract to which this variation of contract relates is a controlled contract within the meaning of the *Casino Control Act 1992* (**the Act**).

Parties to the contract may be required to provide information to the NSW Independent Casino Commission (**NICC**).

The contract may be terminated in certain circumstances.

A party to the contract may be served with a notice in writing by the NICC affording the party an opportunity to show cause within 14 days why the contract should not be terminated on the grounds that, for reasons specified in the notice, it is not in the public interest for the contract to remain in force.

A party served with a notice may, within the period of 14 days specified in the notice, arrange with the NICC for the making of submissions as to why the contract should not be terminated.

After considering any submissions so made, the NICC may, by notice in writing served on each party to the contract, require the contract to be terminated within a time specified in the notice.

If the contract is not terminated as required by the notice, it is terminated by the operation of section 39 of the Act.

If the contract is terminated in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 (sections 36–42) of the Act—

- (a) the termination does not affect a right acquired, or a liability incurred, before that termination by a person who was a party to the contract, as a result of the performance before that termination of any obligation imposed by the contract, and
- (b) no liability for breach of contract is incurred by a person who was a party to the contract by reason only of that termination, and
- (c) neither the Crown nor the NICC incurs any liability by reason of that termination.

A party to a contract terminated in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 of the Act commits an offence under section 41 of the Act and is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 penalty units if the party gives any further effect to any part of the contract.

Schedule 5 Application of [Liquor Act 2007](#) to casino

(Clause 40)

Part 1 Provisions of [Liquor Act 2007](#) applying to licensed premises

Sections 3, 4, 5–11, 40(1) and (2), 52–54, 56, 66–75, 77, 79–82, 84, 91, 92, 95, 97, 99–102A, 111–113, 117–119, 123–130, 131–136, 138, 139, 145, 146, 149, 150–152, 157 and 158.

Part 2 Additional provisions of [Liquor Act 2007](#) applying to casino premises

Sections 22, 27, 40(4) and (5), 41–43, 45, 46, 47, 55, 60, 61, 76, 78, 83, 85, 87–90, 94, 107, 120, 121, 137 and 140–143.

Schedule 6 Applied provisions of [Liquor Act 2007](#) as modified

(Clause 40)

Part 1 Preliminary

3 Regard to be had to harm minimisation and other measures

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.

4 Definitions

(1) In this Act—

Authority means the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority constituted under the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*.

bar area means a part of licensed premises (being a part not operated by a casino operator) in which liquor is ordinarily sold or supplied for consumption on the premises, but does not include—

- (a) a restaurant, or
- (b) a part of the licensed premises in respect of which a minors area authorisation under section 121 is in force, whenever the authorisation operates to authorise the use by a minor of that part, or
- (c) a part of the licensed premises in which liquor is sold or supplied exclusively to residents.

beer means liquor that is beer, ale, lager, pilsener, porter, stout or any other fermented malt liquor or any fermented liquor made from hops or that for the purposes of sale is held out to be beer.

casino has the same meaning as in the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

casino environs means premises the subject of an order under section 89(3) of the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

casino operator means a person who is the holder of a licence under Part 2 of the *Casino Control Act 1992* to operate a casino.

close associate means a close associate within the meaning of the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*.

community event liquor accord and **precinct liquor accord** have the same meaning as in the *Liquor Act 2007*.

criminal intelligence means information classified by the Commissioner of Police as criminal intelligence within the meaning of the *Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012*, or declared by the Supreme Court under that Act to be criminal intelligence.

employ includes engage under a contract for services and **employee** includes a person engaged under a contract for services.

evidence of age document for a person means any of the following documents that bears a photograph of the person and that indicates (by reference to the person's

date of birth or otherwise) that the person has attained a particular age, but does not include any such document that has expired or otherwise appears not to be in force—

- (a) an Australian driver licence (within the meaning of the [Road Transport Act 2013](#)) or a licence (however described) to drive a motor vehicle issued under the law of another country,
- (b) a digital driver licence (within the meaning of Part 3.7 of the [Road Transport Act 2013](#)),
- (c) a Photo Card issued under the [Photo Card Act 2005](#),
- (d) a proof of age card (however described) issued by a public authority of the Commonwealth or of another State or Territory for the purpose of attesting to a person's identity and age,
- (e) a proof of age card issued by Australia Post (known as a "Keypass identity card") for the purpose of attesting to a person's identity and age,
- (f) an Australian or foreign passport.

financial institution means a bank or authorised deposit-taking institution.

former Act means the [Liquor Act 1982](#) as applied and modified under the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).

inspector means an inspector within the meaning of the [Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007](#).

intoxicated—see section 5.

licence means a licence in force under section 10.

licensed premises means the premises or part of the premises in the casino or casino environs on which the sale or supply of liquor is authorised by a licence.

licensee means the holder of a licence.

liquor means any of the following—

- (a) a beverage which, at 20° Celsius, contains more than 1.15% ethanol by volume,
- (b) any thing that is not a beverage referred to in paragraph (a) but, for the purposes of sale, is held out to be beer or spirits,
- (c) any vapour that would, as a liquid, be a beverage as referred to in paragraph (a),
- (d) any powder that would, when added to any liquid, form a beverage as referred to in paragraph (a),

- (e) an alcohol-based food essence (being a food flavouring preparation in liquid form that, at 20° Celsius, contains more than 1.15% ethanol by volume) that is packaged—
- (i) in the case of vanilla essence (whether natural or imitation)—in a container of more than 100 millilitres capacity, or
 - (ii) in any other case—in a container of more than 50 millilitres capacity,
- except in circumstances where the alcohol-based food essence is sold in that container by wholesale.

liquor accord means a local liquor accord, precinct liquor accord or community event liquor accord.

local liquor accord—see section 131.

manager of licensed premises means a person appointed by the licensee under section 66 to manage the licensed premises.

meal means a genuine meal consumed by a person at a dining table and includes, in the case of a licence that authorises the sale of liquor to a resident for consumption away from the licensed premises—

- (a) a meal supplied by the licensee for immediate consumption (otherwise than at a dining table) on or away from the premises, and
- (b) a picnic-style hamper supplied by the licensee for consumption (otherwise than at a dining table) away from the premises on the same day as it is supplied.

minor means a person who is under the age of 18 years.

NICC means the New South Wales Independent Casino Commission established under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).

owner of premises means the person entitled to the rents or profits of the premises.

prohibited drug and **prohibited plant** have the same meanings as in the [Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985](#).

related corporation of a licensee means a corporation that, within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth, is a related body corporate of the licensee.

resident of licensed premises means a person (other than the licensee) who resides, or is staying overnight in, a part of the premises that has been set aside for the purposes of accommodation.

responsible adult, in relation to a minor, means an adult who is—

- (a) a parent, step-parent or guardian of the minor, or
- (b) the minor's spouse or de facto partner, or
- (c) for the time being standing in as the parent of the minor.

Note.

"De facto partner" is defined in section 21C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

responsible person for licensed premises means any of the following—

- (a) the licensee,
- (b) the manager of the premises,
- (c) an employee or agent of the licensee or manager,
- (d) a person acting or purporting to act on behalf of the licensee or manager.

restaurant means premises (however described) in respect of which the primary purpose is the business of preparing and serving meals to the public.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department of Customer Service.

sell includes any of the following—

- (a) barter or exchange,
- (b) offer, agree or attempt to sell,
- (c) expose, send, forward or deliver for sale,
- (d) cause or permit to be sold or offered for sale.

supply includes dispose of or deliver.

trading hours of licensed premises means the times during which, subject to this Act and the conditions of the licence, the sale or supply of liquor on the premises is authorised.

Note.

The [Interpretation Act 1987](#) contains definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Act.

- (2) In this Act, a reference to the **exercise of a function** includes a reference to the exercise or performance of a power, authority or duty.
- (3) Notes included in the text of this Act do not form part of this Act.

5 Meaning of “intoxicated”

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a person is **intoxicated** if—
 - (a) the person’s speech, balance, co-ordination or behaviour is noticeably affected, and
 - (b) it is reasonable in the circumstances to believe that the affected speech, balance, co-ordination or behaviour is the result of the consumption of liquor.
- (2) Accordingly, a reference in this Act to **intoxication** in relation to licensed premises is a reference to the presence of intoxicated persons on the licensed premises.
- (3) The Secretary is to issue guidelines to assist in determining whether or not a person is intoxicated for the purposes of this Act. Such guidelines are to be made publicly available in such manner as the Secretary considers appropriate.
- (4) The guidelines issued by the Secretary may also indicate circumstances in which a person may be assumed not to be intoxicated for the purposes of this Act.

6 Exemptions from Act

- (1) **General exemptions** This Act does not apply to or in respect of the following—
 - (a) [not applied]
 - (b) the sale of spirituous or distilled perfume as perfumery only and not for drinking,
 - (c) the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, nurse practitioner, midwife practitioner or pharmacist,
 - (d) the sale of liquor to an adult at an auction conducted by an auctioneer, but only if the requirements referred to in subsection (2) are complied with,
 - (e) the sale of liquor taken in execution or under similar process, or forfeited to the Crown, if the sale is by or on behalf of the sheriff or a sheriff’s officer, or a bailiff or a police officer,
 - (f), (g) [not applied]
 - (h) the sale of liquor authorised by a law of the Commonwealth for the export of the liquor from the Commonwealth,
 - (i) (Repealed)
 - (j), (k) [not applied]
 - (l) the sale or supply of liquor in such other circumstances as may be prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).

- (1A) **Exemption for gift services in certain circumstances** This Act does not apply to or in respect of the sale or supply of liquor that is part of a sale of flowers or food designed to be delivered as a gift to a person (other than the purchaser) specified by the purchaser, but only if the following requirements are complied with—
- (a) the business of the vendor is promoted or marketed as a genuine gift service,
 - (b) the gift is packaged and presented in such a manner that any person receiving it would assume it to be a genuine gift,
 - (c) the gift is delivered to the person specified by the purchaser at a place other than the premises at which the business of the vendor is conducted,
 - (d) the person to whom the gift is delivered is an adult,
 - (e) the gift is delivered between 7 am and 7 pm (except in the case where unforeseen circumstances have delayed the delivery of the gift during that period),
 - (f) the volume of liquor supplied as part of the gift does not exceed 2 litres,
 - (g) the liquor has been purchased by the vendor on a retail basis.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(d) the requirements are as follows—
- (a) the auctioneer conducting the auction must be a person who carries on business (or is employed) as a professional auctioneer,
 - (b) the auction must be publicly promoted as an auction involving the sale of liquor,
 - (c) the NICC must be notified, in the form and manner approved by the NICC, that the auctioneer sells liquor by auction otherwise than under the authority of a licence under this Act,
 - (d) the auctioneer must comply with any direction given to the auctioneer by the NICC or the Secretary as to the quantity or type of liquor that may be sold by auction or as to the manner or frequency in which liquor is sold by auction.

Part 2 Principal offences relating to sale and supply of liquor

7 Licence required to sell liquor

- (1) A person must not sell liquor unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence.
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.
- (2) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person is an employee or agent of a licensee and the sale is made in accordance with this Act and the authorisation conferred by the licence.
- (3) A person who is the occupier, manager or person apparently in control of any

premises on or from which liquor is sold in contravention of subsection (1) is taken to have sold the liquor unless it is proved that the person—

- (a) had no knowledge of the sale, and
- (b) had used all due diligence to prevent the sale of liquor on or from the premises.

8 Keeping or using unlicensed premises

(1) A person must not—

- (a) open, keep or use any premises for the purpose of selling liquor, or
- (b) permit any premises to be opened, kept or used by another person for the purpose of selling liquor, or
- (c) have the care or management of any premises opened, kept or used for the purpose of selling liquor, or
- (d) assist in conducting the business of any premises opened, kept or used for the purpose of selling liquor,

unless the premises are licensed premises or are otherwise authorised under this Act to be used for the sale or supply of liquor.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

(2) A person who is found on, or who is found entering or leaving, any premises opened, kept or used in contravention of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

9 Sale or supply of liquor contrary to licence

(1) A licensee or an employee or agent of a licensee must not sell or supply liquor, or cause or permit liquor to be sold or supplied—

- (a) in contravention of the conditions to which the licence is subject, or
- (b) otherwise than in accordance with the authority conferred on the licensee by or under this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a licensee must not—

- (a) keep licensed premises open for the sale or supply of liquor, or
- (b) sell or supply liquor,

at a time when the licensee is not authorised under this Act to sell or supply liquor.

(3) A licensee must not sell, or employ or permit another person to sell, liquor on

premises other than premises on which the licensee is authorised by the licence or this Act to sell the liquor.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

Part 3 Licence

10 NICC may grant licence

- (1) The NICC may grant a licence authorising the licensee to sell or supply liquor by retail on the premises specified in the licence (being premises forming part of the casino or casino environs)—
 - (a) in the case of a licence held by a casino operator—
 - (i) for consumption on the licensed premises, or
 - (ii) to a resident or permanent occupant for consumption away from the licensed premises, but only if the requirements of subsection (4) are complied with, or
 - (b) in any other case—for consumption on the licensed premises only.
- (2) A licence authorises the licensee to sell or supply liquor in accordance with this Act and the conditions of the licence.
- (3) The authorisation conferred by a licence is subject to this Act and the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*.
- (4) The following requirements are specified for the purposes of subsection (1)(a)(ii)—
 - (a) for a resident—
 - (i) the sale of liquor must be ancillary to the provision of a meal for consumption away from the licensed premises, and
 - (ii) the volume of liquor supplied to the resident on any one day must not exceed 2 litres,
 - (b) for a permanent occupant—the sale of liquor must occur during the standard trading period that applies to a packaged liquor licence under the *Liquor Act 2007*.
- (5) In this section—

casino precinct means the whole of the premises on the land bounded by Pyrmont Street, Union Street, Edward Street, Pirrama Road and Jones Bay Road at Pyrmont.

permanent occupant means a person whose principal place of residence is—

 - (a) 1A Barangaroo Avenue, Barangaroo, being Lot 2, DP 1264173, or
 - (b) located within the casino precinct.

11 Licence conditions—general provisions

- (1) A licence is subject to—
 - (a) such conditions as may be imposed, or are taken to have been imposed, by the NICC or the Secretary (whether at the time the licence is granted or at any later time) under this Act, and
 - (b) such conditions as are imposed by this Act or as may be prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*, and
 - (c) such other conditions as are authorised to be imposed on the licence under this Act.
- (2) A licensee must comply with any conditions to which the licence is subject.
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, a condition to which a licence is subject includes any provision of this Act that imposes a requirement or restriction (other than as an offence) on or in relation to the licence, licensee or licensed premises concerned.

22 Licensed restaurants—primary purpose test

- (1) A licence for premises to be used as a restaurant must not be granted in respect of the premises if the primary purpose of the business or activity carried out on the premises is the sale or supply of liquor.
- (2) The authorisation conferred by a licence for a restaurant does not apply if the primary purpose of the business or activity carried out on the licensed premises at any time is the sale or supply of liquor.

27 Requirement to provide food on licensed premises

- (1) Liquor may only be sold or supplied on licensed premises if food of a nature and quantity consistent with the responsible sale, supply and service of alcohol is made available whenever liquor is sold or supplied under the authorisation of the licence.
- (2) If any requirements are prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* in relation to the nature and quality of any such food, those requirements must be complied with.
- (3) Subsection (1) is subject to such exceptions as may be approved by the NICC in relation to any particular licensed premises.

Part 4 Licensing procedures and related matters

40 Licence applications

- (1) Licence applications are to be made to the NICC.
- (2) An application for a licence may only be made by a corporation.
- (3) [Not applied]
- (4) An application for a licence must—
 - (a) be in the form and manner approved by the NICC, and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee determined by the NICC, and
 - (c) [not applied]
 - (d) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the NICC.
- (5) If, before an application for a licence is determined by the NICC, 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 NICC of the particulars of the change.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

41 Statement as to interested parties

- (1) An application for a licence must be accompanied by a written statement, made by a person having knowledge of the facts, specifying—
 - (a) that the person has made all reasonable inquiries to ascertain the information required to complete the statement, and
 - (b) whether there are any persons (other than financial institutions) who will be interested in the business, or the profits of the business, carried on under the licence, and
 - (c) if there are any such persons, their names and dates of birth and, in the case of a proprietary company, the names of the directors and shareholders.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person is interested in the business, or the profits of the business, carried on under the licence if the person is entitled to receive—
 - (a) any income derived from the business, or any other financial benefit or financial advantage from the carrying on of the business (whether the entitlement arises at law or in equity or otherwise), or

- (b) any rent, profit or other income in connection with the use or occupation of premises on which the business is to be carried on.

42 Investigations, inquiries and referrals in relation to licence applications

- (1) If the NICC receives an application for a licence, the NICC—
 - (a) may carry out such investigations and inquiries in relation to the application as the NICC considers necessary for a proper consideration of the application, and
 - (b) may refer the application to the Secretary (unless the regulations made under the *Casino Control Act 1992* otherwise provide).
- (1A) If the NICC refers an application to the Secretary under subsection (1), the Secretary is to inquire into, and to report to the NICC on, such matters in relation to the application as the NICC may request.
- (2), (3) [Not applied]
- (4) The NICC may also refer to the Commissioner of Police details of the application together with any supporting information in relation to the application that the NICC considers to be appropriate for referral to the Commissioner.
- (5) The Commissioner of Police may inquire into, and report to the NICC on, such matters concerning the application as the NICC may request.

43 NICC may require further information

- (1) The NICC may, by notice in writing, require a person who has applied to the NICC for a licence, or a close associate of any such person, to do one or more of the following things—
 - (a) provide, in accordance with directions in the notice, such information as, in the opinion of the NICC, is relevant to the investigation of the application and is specified in the notice,
 - (b) produce, in accordance with directions in the notice, such records as, in the opinion of the NICC, are relevant to the investigation of the application and permit examination of the records, the taking of extracts from them and the making of copies of them,
 - (c) authorise a person described in the notice to comply with a requirement of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
 - (d) furnish to the NICC such authorisations and consents as the NICC requires for the purpose of enabling the NICC to obtain information (including financial and other confidential information) from other persons concerning the person and the person's associates.

- (2) A person who complies with a requirement of a notice under this section does not on that account incur a liability to another person.
- (3) The NICC may refuse to determine an application if a requirement made under this section in relation to the application is not complied with.

45 Decision of NICC in relation to licence applications

- (1) The NICC may, after considering an application for a licence, grant the licence or refuse to grant the licence.
- (2) The NICC may, in such circumstances as the NICC considers appropriate, treat an application for a licence as having been withdrawn.
- (3) The NICC must not grant a licence unless the NICC 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 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.
- (4) The NICC must refuse an application if it determines, after subsection (4A) has been complied with—
 - (a) that the applicant is not a suitable person to be the holder of a licence, or
 - (b) that a person who is, was or will be a close associate of the applicant is not a suitable person to be a close associate of the holder of a licence, or
 - (c) that a person who occupies a position of authority in the corporation that is the applicant is not a suitable person to occupy such a position in a corporation that is to be the holder of a licence.
- (4A) A determination under subsection (4) may not be made unless—
 - (a) the applicant has been made aware of reasons for the possibility of such a determination, and
 - (b) the applicant has been given an opportunity to make submissions, and to bring to the attention of the NICC any matter related to those reasons that the applicant

thinks fit.

- (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 NICC 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 NICC is to consider whether the applicant is—
- (a) of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity, and
 - (b) competent to carry on that business or activity.
- (6) The NICC 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.

46 Duration of licences

- (1) Except during any period of suspension, a licence continues to be in force until such time as it is surrendered to the NICC, cancelled or otherwise ceases to be in force or, in the case of a licence that is granted for a specified term, when that term expires.
- (2) A licence may be surrendered only in accordance with such arrangements as may be approved by the NICC.

47 Granting of licences

- (1) The NICC may determine a fee (not exceeding \$2,000) for the granting of a licence. If any such fee is determined, the licence does not take effect unless the fee has been paid.

- (2) The NICC may, in granting a licence, specify requirements that are to be complied with before the licence takes effect. The licence does not take effect until such time as any such requirements have been complied with.
- (3) A licence is to be in the form approved by the NICC.

52 NICC may impose special licence conditions

- (1) **Conditions relating to harm minimisation** The NICC may impose conditions on a licence prohibiting or restricting activities (such as promotions or discounting) that could encourage misuse or abuse of liquor (such as binge drinking or excessive consumption).
- (2) **Conditions relating to serving of liquor** The NICC may impose conditions on a licence requiring a licensee, in specified circumstances—
 - (a) to cease to serve liquor on the licensed premises, or
 - (b) to restrict access to the licensed premises in a manner and to the extent provided by the conditions,or both, from a time of day that is earlier than the time at which, as otherwise required by the licence, trading must cease.
- (3) **Conditions relating to local liquor accords** The NICC may impose conditions on a licence requiring the licensee to participate in, and to comply with, a local liquor accord.

53 NICC may impose, vary or revoke licence conditions

- (1) Without limiting any other provision of this Act, the NICC may at any time—
 - (a) on application by the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (b) on the NICC's own initiative,impose conditions on a licence.
- (1A) The conditions that may be imposed by the NICC on a licence under this section include, but are not limited to, conditions—
 - (a) prohibiting the sale or supply of liquor on the licensed premises before 10 am or after 11 pm (or both), and
 - (b) restricting the trading hours of, and public access to, the licensed premises.
- (2) The NICC may at any time—
 - (a) on application by the licensee or the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (b) on the NICC's own initiative,

vary or revoke a condition of a licence that has been imposed (or taken to have been imposed) by the NICC under this Act.

- (3) An application under subsection (1) or (2) must—
- (a) be in the form and manner approved by the NICC, and
 - (b) in the case of an application by a licensee—be accompanied by the fee determined by the NICC, and
 - (c) be accompanied by such information and particulars as may be required by the NICC, and
 - (d) [not applied]
 - (e) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the NICC.
- (4) The NICC must not impose a condition on a licence after it has been granted, or vary or revoke a condition that has been imposed (or taken to have been imposed) by the NICC, unless the NICC has—
- (a) given the licensee a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the proposed decision, and
 - (b) taken any such submissions into consideration before making the decision.
- (5), (6) [Not applied]

54 Secretary may impose, vary or revoke licence conditions

- (1) Without limiting the power of the Secretary to impose conditions on a licence under any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may impose conditions on a licence for such reasons, or in such circumstances, as the Secretary considers necessary or appropriate.
- (1AA) [Not applied]
- (1A) The conditions that may be imposed by the Secretary on a licence include, but are not limited to, conditions—
- (a) prohibiting the sale or supply of liquor on the licensed premises before 10 am or after 11 pm (or both), and
 - (b) restricting the trading hours of, and public access to, the licensed premises.
- (2) The Secretary may, on application by the licensee or the Commissioner of Police or on the Secretary's own initiative—
- (a) vary or revoke a licence condition that has been imposed by the Secretary under this section or any other provision of this Act, or

(b) vary or revoke a licence condition—

(i) relating to the trading hours of any licensed premises, or

(ii) relating to licensed premises situated wholly or partly in the precinct to which a precinct liquor accord applies or in an area to which a community event liquor accord applies,

(iii) [not applied]

that has been imposed by the NICC.

(2A) An application by a licensee under subsection (2) must—

(a) be made in the form and manner approved by the Secretary, and

(b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*, and

(c) be accompanied by such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations under that Act, and

(d) if required by the regulations to be advertised—be advertised in accordance with the regulations under that Act, and

(e) comply with such other requirements as may be imposed by the Secretary or prescribed by the regulations under that Act.

(2B) The regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* may provide for the waiver, remittance or postponed payment of the whole or any part of a fee payable under subsection (2A)(b).

(3) The Secretary must not impose a condition on a licence under this section, or vary or revoke a condition otherwise than on the application of the licensee, unless the Secretary has—

(a) given the licensee a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the proposed decision, and

(b) taken any such submissions into consideration before making the decision.

(4) [Not applied]

(5) Except in the case of a condition imposed under subsection (1A) or in the case of the variation or revocation of a condition referred to in subsection (2)(b), this section does not authorise the Secretary—

(a) to impose a condition that is inconsistent with a condition that has been imposed by the NICC or is imposed by this Act or the regulations under the *Casino Control*

Act 1992, or

- (b) to vary or revoke a condition of a licence that has been imposed by the NICC or is imposed by this Act or the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

55 Requirement to provide information in relation to persons interested in licensee's business

- (1) If a person (other than the licensee or a financial institution) becomes interested in the business, or the conduct of the business, carried out on licensed premises, it is a condition of the licence that the NICC is provided with the following information within 28 days after the other person becomes so interested—
- (a) the name and date of birth of the person so interested and, in the case of a proprietary company, the names of the directors and shareholders,
- (b) a statement, signed by the licensee, that the licensee has made all reasonable inquiries to ascertain the information referred to in paragraph (a).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person is interested in the business, or the conduct of the business, carried out on licensed premises if the person is entitled to receive—
- (a) any income derived from the business, or any other financial benefit or financial advantage from the carrying on of the business (whether the entitlement arises at law or in equity or otherwise), or
- (b) any rent, profit or other income in connection with the use or occupation of the premises on which the business is to be carried on.
- (3) The information required to be provided to the NICC under this section may be provided by the interested person.
- (4) If a person ceases to be a person who, in accordance with this section, is interested in the business, or the conduct of the business, carried out on licensed premises, it is a condition of the licence that the NICC is, within 28 days of the person ceasing to have that interest, notified in writing that the person is no longer such an interested person.

56 Incident registers

- (1) If the sale or supply of liquor after midnight on licensed premises is authorised at least once a week on a regular basis, it is a condition of the licence that the licensee maintains an incident register in the form approved by the Secretary.
- (2) An incident register required to be kept under this section is to record details of the following incidents that occur outside of the standard trading period for the licensed premises—
- (a) any incident involving violence or anti-social behaviour occurring on the licensed

premises,

- (b) any incident of which the licensee is aware that involves violence or anti-social behaviour occurring in the immediate vicinity of the licensed premises and that involves a person who has recently left, or been refused admission to, the premises,
 - (c) any incident that results in a person being turned out of the licensed premises under section 77,
 - (d) any incident that results in a patron of the licensed premises requiring medical assistance.
- (3) The incident register must also record details of any action taken in response to any such incident.
- (4) The licensee of licensed premises must, if requested to do so by a police officer or inspector—
- (a) make any incident register kept under this section available for inspection by a police officer or inspector, and
 - (b) allow a police officer or inspector to take copies of any such register or to remove any such register from the premises.
- (5) The licensee must also ensure that the information recorded in an incident register is retained for at least 3 years from when the record was made.

60 Transfer of licence

- (1) The NICC may, on application made in accordance with this section, approve the transfer of a licence to a person who, in the opinion of the NICC, would be entitled to apply for the same type of licence in relation to the licensed premises.
- (2) An application for approval to transfer a licence may be made by the licensee or the person to whom the licence is proposed to be transferred.
- (3) [Not applied]
- (4) An application for approval to transfer a licence must—
- (a) be in the form and manner approved by the NICC, and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee determined by the NICC and such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#), and
 - (c) if made by a person other than the licensee—be accompanied by the written consent of the licensee to the proposed transfer, and

- (d) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the NICC.
- (5) An application for approval to transfer a licence to another person is to be dealt with and determined by the NICC as if it were an application for the granting of a licence to the other person and the other person was the applicant for the licence. Accordingly, sections 40–43 and 45–47 apply in relation to an application under this section.
- (6)–(10) [Not applied]
- (11) The NICC must not approve the transfer of a licence unless satisfied—
 - (a) that practices will be in place at the licensed premises of the transferee as soon as the licence is transferred that ensure as far as reasonably practicable that liquor is sold, supplied and served responsibly on the premises and that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent intoxication on the premises, and
 - (b) that those practices will remain in place.
- (12) The transfer of a licence has effect as if the licence had been granted to the transferee.

61 Application for transfer of licence on dispossession of licensee

- (1) This section applies in relation to a licence if—
 - (a) the licensee is evicted from the licensed premises, or
 - (b) the owner of the licensed premises comes into, or becomes entitled to, possession of the licensed premises to the exclusion of the licensee, or
 - (c) the owner of the licensed premises comes into possession of the premises, or
 - (d) the licensee is not complying, or does not have the capacity to comply, with the requirement under section 91(1) to be responsible at all times for the personal supervision and management of the business of the licensed premises.
- (2) An application for a transfer of the licence may be made by the owner of the licensed premises.
- (3) The owner of the licensed premises who comes into, or is entitled to, possession of the premises is taken to be the licensee of the premises until—
 - (a) the day that is 28 days after this section becomes applicable, or
 - (b) the day on which an application is made under subsection (2),whichever first occurs.
- (4) If an application is made under subsection (2) not later than 28 days after this section becomes applicable, the applicant is, until the application is determined by the NICC,

taken to be the licensee under the licence to which the application relates.

- (5) The NICC is not to determine an application for the transfer of a licence under this section unless—
- (a) the NICC is satisfied—
 - (i) that notice of the application was given to the dispossessed licensee at least 3 clear days before the NICC determines the application (or that all reasonable steps necessary for giving notice were taken by or on behalf of the applicant and that failure to give notice was not due to any neglect or default of the applicant), and
 - (ii) if so notified, that the dispossessed licensee has been given a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the application, and
 - (b) the NICC is satisfied that any lessee of the licensed premises has been notified of the application for the transfer of the licence and been given a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the application, and
 - (c) the NICC has taken any submissions made under this subsection into consideration.
- (5A) If—
- (a) an application under subsection (2) in respect of the licensed premises is not made within 28 days after this section becomes applicable, or
 - (b) such an application is made but the transfer of the licence to the applicant is refused by the NICC,
- the licence is suspended until such time as the licence is transferred to another person.
- (6) Section 60 applies, with such modifications as are necessary, in relation to an application for the transfer of a licence under this section.

66 Appointment of managers

A licensee—

- (a) must appoint a manager approved by the NICC under this Act for the licensed premises, and
- (b) must not cause or permit the conduct of business under the licence for a period of more than 28 days except under the personal supervision and management of a person so approved.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

67 Restrictions on who may be appointed as manager

- (1) The following provisions apply to the appointment under section 66 of a manager of licensed premises—
 - (a) a person may not be appointed as the manager of licensed premises unless the person is approved by the NICC to manage licensed premises and the approval applies to the premises or class of premises concerned,
 - (b) only an individual may be appointed to manage licensed premises,
 - (c) a person cannot be appointed as the manager of licensed premises if at the time of the appointment the person already holds an appointment as the manager of other licensed premises.
- (2) [Not applied]
- (3) An appointment in contravention of this section is void for the purposes of this Act.

68 Approval of persons to manage licensed premises

- (1) An application for the NICC's approval of a person to manage licensed premises must be in the form and manner approved by the NICC and be accompanied by the fee determined by the NICC.
- (2) The NICC may grant any such application or refuse to grant the application.
- (3) In determining an application for approval of a person to manage licensed premises, the NICC has the same powers in relation to the application as the NICC has in relation to an application for a licence.
- (4) The NICC's approval may not be given unless the NICC is satisfied that the person concerned—
 - (a) is a fit and proper person to manage licensed premises, and
 - (b) understands the person's responsibilities in relation to, and is capable of implementing, practices in place at licensed premises for ensuring the responsible sale, supply and service of alcohol and the prevention of intoxication, and
 - (c) if the NICC has required the person to attend a course of training or instruction approved by the Secretary—has completed the course to the standard required by the NICC.
- (4A) Without limiting subsection (4)(a), a person is not a fit and proper person to manage licensed premises if the NICC 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 an approval.

(4B) The NICC is not, under this or any other Act or law, required to give any reasons for not granting an approval because of subsection (4A) to the extent that the giving of those reasons would disclose any criminal intelligence.

(4C) Without limiting subsection (4)(a), in determining whether a person is a fit and proper person to manage licensed premises the NICC is to consider whether the person—

(a) is of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity, and

(b) is competent to manage licensed premises.

(5) If the NICC is satisfied that there is nothing that might preclude the NICC from approving of the person to manage licensed premises, but requires more information before making a final decision, the NICC may give a provisional approval of the person to be such a manager.

(6) A provisional approval is sufficient to authorise the appointment of the person, in accordance with section 69, as manager of the licensed premises until such time as the NICC confirms the approval of the person.

(7) An approval or provisional approval of a person to manage licensed premises may be given so as to apply in relation to any particular licensed premises, to all licensed premises of a specified class or to all licensed premises, as the NICC thinks fit.

69 Notice of appointments

(1) A licensee must give the NICC notice of the appointment of a person as manager of licensed premises.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The appointment of a manager is not in force until the licensee has given the NICC notice of the appointment as required by this section, accompanied by the declaration referred to in subsection (5)(b).

- (3) The appointment of a manager is revoked by the licensee giving notice under this section of the appointment of a new manager or by the licensee or manager giving the NICC notice of the manager's ceasing to act as manager.
- (4) A notice under this section may specify a day that is later than the day the notice is given as the day the notice is to take effect, and the notice takes effect accordingly.
- (5) A notice under this section—
 - (a) must be completed in writing in the form approved by the NICC, and
 - (b) must be accompanied by a declaration in writing, in a form approved by the NICC, of the person to be appointed as manager of the premises concerned—
 - (i) signifying the person's acceptance of the appointment, and
 - (ii) certifying such matters as the form of notice may require (including matters relating to the person's responsibilities in relation to, and capacity to implement, practices in place at the premises for ensuring the responsible sale, supply and service of alcohol, and the prevention of intoxication, on the premises).
- (6) In any proceedings in which the question of whether notice was given to the NICC under this section is at issue, the party alleged to have given the notice bears the onus of establishing on the balance of probabilities that the notice was given.

70 Liability of licensee for contravention by manager

The licensee of licensed premises is taken to have contravened any provision of this Act that the manager of the licensed premises has contravened as a result of section 91 unless the licensee establishes that the licensee—

- (a) did not authorise or knowingly permit the contravention by the manager, and
- (b) maintained control over and supervision of the activities of the manager of the licensed premises in an effort to prevent any such contravention occurring.

71 Liability of directors etc for offences by corporation—accessory to the commission of the offences

- (1) For the purposes of this section, a **corporate offence** is an offence against this Act or the regulations that is capable of being committed by a corporation (including a licensee that is a corporation).
- (2) A person commits an offence against this section if—
 - (a) a corporation commits a corporate offence, and
 - (b) the person is—

- (i) a director of the corporation, or
 - (ii) an individual who is involved in the management of the corporation and who is in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the commission of the corporate offence, and
- (c) the person—
- (i) aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of the corporate offence, or
 - (ii) induces, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, the commission of the corporate offence, or
 - (iii) conspires with others to effect the commission of the corporate offence, or
 - (iv) is in any other way, whether by act or omission, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the commission of the corporate offence.

Maximum penalty—The maximum penalty for the corporate offence if committed by an individual.

- (3) The prosecution bears the legal burden of proving the elements of the offence against this section.
- (4) The offence against this section can only be prosecuted by a person who can bring a prosecution for the corporate offence.
- (5) This section does not affect the liability of the corporation for the corporate offence, and applies whether or not the corporation is prosecuted for, or convicted of, the corporate offence.
- (6) This section does not affect the application of any other law relating to the criminal liability of any persons (whether or not directors or other managers of the corporation) who are concerned in, or party to, the commission of the corporate offence.

71A Evidence as to state of mind of corporation

- (1) Without limiting any other law or practice regarding the admissibility of evidence, evidence that an officer, employee or agent of a corporation (while acting in his or her capacity as such) had, at any particular time, a particular state of mind, is evidence that the corporation had that state of mind.
- (2) In this section, the ***state of mind*** of a person includes—
 - (a) the knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose of the person, and
 - (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

72 Corporate licences—interpretative provisions

- (1) A reference in this Act to a ***position of authority*** in a corporation is a reference to the position of chief executive officer, director or secretary of the corporation.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, a person who occupies a position of authority in a corporation is to be regarded as interested in an application for a licence made by the corporation and as interested in the business of the licensed premises to which a licence held by the corporation relates.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, a person who is a shareholder in a corporation is not (merely because of being a shareholder) to be regarded as a person who will be interested in an application for a licence made by the corporation or in the business, or the profits or conduct of the business, to be carried on pursuant to the licence applied for or of the licensed premises to which a licence held by the corporation relates.

Part 5 Regulation and control of licensed premises

Division 1 Conduct on licensed premises

73 Prevention of excessive consumption of alcohol on licensed premises

- (1) A licensee must not permit—
 - (a) intoxication, or
 - (b) any indecent, violent or quarrelsome conduct,on the licensed premises.
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.
- (2) A licensee or an employee or agent of a licensee must not, on the licensed premises, sell or supply liquor to an intoxicated person.
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.
- (3) A person (other than a licensee or an employee or agent of a licensee) must not, on licensed premises, supply liquor to an intoxicated person.
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.
- (4) If an intoxicated person is on licensed premises, the licensee is taken to have permitted intoxication on the licensed premises unless the licensee proves—
 - (a) that the licensee, and the licensee’s employees or agents, took the steps set out in subsection (5), or
 - (a1) that the licensee, and the licensee’s employees or agents, took the steps set out

in the guidelines under subsection (5A) to prevent intoxication on the licensed premises, or

(b) that the intoxicated person did not consume alcohol on the licensed premises.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(a), the following are the relevant steps—

(a) asked the intoxicated person to leave the premises,

(b) contacted, or attempted to contact, a police officer for assistance in removing the person from the premises,

(c) refused to serve the person any alcohol after becoming aware that the person was intoxicated.

(5A) The Secretary is to issue guidelines relating to the prevention of intoxication on licensed premises. Such guidelines are to be made publicly available in such manner as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(6) [Not applied]

74 Sale of stolen goods and possession, use or sale of drugs on licensed premises

(1) A licensee must not permit the licensed premises to be used for the sale of—

(a) any goods that the licensee suspects of being stolen, or

(b) any substance that the licensee suspects of being a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) A licensee must not permit the possession or use on the licensed premises of any substance that the licensee suspects of being a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(3) An employee or agent of a licensee or a person (other than the licensee) in charge of licensed premises must not permit the licensed premises to be used for the sale of—

(a) any goods that the employee, agent or person suspects of being stolen, or

(b) any substance that the employee, agent or person suspects of being a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(4) An employee or agent of a licensee or a person (other than the licensee) in charge of licensed premises must not permit the possession or use on the licensed premises of any substance that the employee, agent or person suspects of being a prohibited

plant or a prohibited drug.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (5) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under this section if it is proved that the goods concerned were not stolen or that the substance concerned was not a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug.

75 Directions to licensees and staff of licensed premises

- (1) The Secretary may give a licensee, or any employee or agent of a licensee, a written direction concerning any matter relating to the licensed premises (including any conduct on the licensed premises).
- (2) The direction takes effect when the direction is given to the licensee or person concerned or on a later date specified in the direction.
- (3) A licensee, employee or agent who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a direction under this section is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (4) The power conferred by this section includes a power to give a direction to adopt, vary, cease or refrain from any practice on or in respect of the licensed premises.
- (5) The Secretary may revoke or vary a direction given under this section.
- (6) A direction under this section must not be inconsistent with this Act and the authorisation conferred by the licence concerned.

Division 2 Exclusion of persons from licensed premises

76 Self-exclusion of patrons from licensed premises

- (1) A person (***the participant***) may request a licensee to enter into an agreement (***a self-exclusion agreement***) with the person under which the person agrees to be prevented from entering or remaining on the licensed premises specified in the agreement.
- (2) A self-exclusion agreement is to be in the form approved by the NICC. The approved form may contain specified requirements that must be complied with in relation to such an agreement, including specifying the circumstances in which licensees are required to comply with a request to enter into an agreement. The approved form may also include provision for the manner in which a self-exclusion agreement may be terminated by the parties to the agreement.
- (3) If a request is made by a person to enter into a self-exclusion agreement, the licensee must enter into the agreement if the circumstances in which the request is made

comply with the circumstances specified in the form approved by the NICC.

- (4) A self-exclusion agreement may, if the licensee who enters into the agreement is participating in a liquor accord, also apply in relation to any or all of the other licensed premises that are subject to the accord, but only if those other premises are specified in the agreement. In any such case, the licensee of each of the premises is taken to have entered into the agreement concerned.
- (5) Each of the parties to a self-exclusion agreement is required to comply with the terms of the agreement.
- (6) It is lawful for a responsible person for licensed premises specified in a self-exclusion agreement, using no more force than is reasonable in the circumstances—
 - (a) to prevent the participant from entering the licensed premises, and
 - (b) to remove the participant, or cause the participant to be removed, from the licensed premises.
- (7) No civil or criminal liability is incurred by a responsible person for licensed premises to which a self-exclusion agreement relates—
 - (a) for any act done or omitted to be done in good faith, and in accordance with this section, to or in respect of the participant concerned, or
 - (b) if the participant enters or remains on the licensed premises to which the agreement relates.
- (7A) This section does not limit or otherwise affect the civil liability of a person for negligence that causes personal injury to a person or the death of a person.
- (8) [Not applied]

77 Non-voluntary exclusion of persons from licensed premises

- (1) In this section—

authorised person means a licensee, an employee or agent of a licensee or a police officer.

vicinity of licensed premises means any place less than 50 metres from any point on the boundary of the premises.

- (2) An authorised person may refuse to admit to, or may turn out of, licensed premises any person—
 - (a) who is at the time intoxicated, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly, or
 - (b) whose presence on the licensed premises renders the licensee liable to a penalty

under this Act, or

- (c) who smokes, within the meaning of the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000*, while on any part of the licensed premises that is a smoke-free area within the meaning of that Act, or
- (d) who uses, or has in his or her possession, while on the premises any substance that the authorised person suspects of being a prohibited plant or a prohibited drug, or
- (e) whom the authorised person, under the conditions of the licence or according to a term (of the kind referred to in section 134) of a liquor accord, is authorised or required to refuse access to the licensed premises.

- (3) If, under subsection (2), a person has been refused admission to, or has been turned out of, licensed premises, an authorised person may, at any time, refuse to admit that person to the licensed premises or may turn the person out of the licensed premises.
- (4) If a person in respect of whom an authorised person is, under subsection (2) or (3), entitled to refuse admission to the licensed premises is on the premises, the person must, on being required so to do by an authorised person, leave the premises.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (5) For the purposes of this section, such reasonable degree of force as may be necessary may be used to turn a person out of licensed premises.
- (6) A person who has been refused admission to, or turned out of, licensed premises in accordance with this section must not re-enter or attempt to re-enter the premises within 24 hours of being refused admission or being turned out.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (7) After the 24-hour period ends in relation to any such person, an authorised person is not prevented from exercising the powers under subsection (3) in relation to the person.
- (8) A person who has been refused admission to, or turned out of, licensed premises in accordance with this section must not, without reasonable excuse—
 - (a) remain in the vicinity of the premises, or
 - (b) re-enter the vicinity of the premises within 6 hours of being refused admission or being turned out.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (9) Without limiting subsection (8), a person has a reasonable excuse for remaining in, or re-entering, the vicinity of the licensed premises if—

- (a) the person reasonably fears for his or her safety if he or she does not remain in, or re-enter, the vicinity of the premises, or
 - (b) the person needs to remain in, or re-enter, the vicinity of the premises in order to obtain transport, or
 - (c) the person resides in the vicinity of the premises.
- (10) In the prosecution for an offence under subsection (8), the burden of proving that a person had a reasonable excuse for remaining in, or re-entering, the vicinity of the licensed premises concerned is on the person charged.
- (11) The functions that may be exercised under this section by an authorised person who is a licensee or employee or agent of a licensee may only be exercised in relation to the licensed premises to which the licensee's licence relates.
- (12) A reference in this section to turning a person out of licensed premises includes a reference to causing the person to be turned out.
- (13) Nothing in this or any other section of this Act operates to limit any other right a person has to refuse to admit a person to, or to turn a person out of, licensed premises.

78 Banning orders

- (1) The NICC may, by order in writing given to a person, prohibit the person from entering or remaining on the licensed premises specified in the order.
- (2) An application for an order under this section may be made by—
- (a) the Secretary, or
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (c) a licensee who is a party to a local liquor accord, or
 - (d) any other person (or class of persons) prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).
- (3) The application must be in the form approved by the NICC.
- (4) The NICC may make such an order under this section only if the NICC is satisfied that the person the subject of the proposed order has repeatedly been intoxicated, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly on or in the immediate vicinity of licensed premises.
- (5) [Not applied]
- (6) An order under this section must specify a period (not exceeding 6 months) during which the order is in force.

- (7) In deciding whether to make an order under this section, the NICC is not to take into consideration the person's race or ethnic or national origins.
- (8) A person who is the subject of an order under this section must not enter or attempt to enter, or remain on, the licensed premises to which the order relates.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Division 3 Disturbance complaints

79 Making of complaint

- (1) A person may complain to the Secretary that the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood of licensed premises are being unduly disturbed because of—
 - (a) the manner in which the business of the licensed premises is conducted, or
 - (b) the behaviour of persons after they leave the licensed premises (including, but not limited to, the incidence of anti-social behaviour or alcohol-related violence).
- (2) Such a complaint must be in writing and be made or verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) A complaint under this section may only be made by any of the following persons (referred to in this Division as ***the complainant***)—
 - (a) a person authorised in writing by 3 or more persons residing in the neighbourhood of the licensed premises or a person who is such a resident and is authorised in writing by 2 or more other such residents,
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police,
 - (c) a person authorised by the local consent authority in relation to the licensed premises,
 - (d) a person who satisfies the Secretary that his or her interests, financial or other, are adversely affected by the undue disturbance to which the person's complaint relates.
- (4) A complaint may relate to more than one licensed premises.
- (5) [Not applied]

80 Dealing with complaints

- (1) The Secretary may, after receiving a complaint under section 79, decide—
 - (a) to deal with the complaint in accordance with this Division, or
 - (b) to take no further action under this Division in relation to the complaint.

- (2) If the Secretary decides to deal with the complaint, the Secretary may—
 - (a) convene a conference to hear submissions in relation to the complaint, or
 - (b) invite written submissions from the licensee for the licensed premises to which the complaint relates, and from such other persons as the Secretary considers appropriate, and make a decision in relation to the complaint without convening a conference.
- (3) A conference, if convened, may deal with more than one complaint.
- (4) A complaint in relation to licensed premises that is being dealt with by the Secretary under this section may be extended to include other licensed premises if the Secretary is satisfied—
 - (a) that the evidence given in support of the complaint would support a complaint against the other licensed premises, or
 - (b) that, assuming that the complaint is shown to be justified, action taken in relation to the licensed premises the subject of the complaint will be ineffective unless similar action is taken in relation to the other licensed premises.
- (5) Any licensed premises in respect of which a complaint is extended as referred to in subsection (4) is, for the purposes of this Division, taken to be the subject of a complaint under this Division.
- (6) If, in relation to any such extended complaint, a conference is not convened, the Secretary must invite written submissions from the licensee for the licensed premises that are the subject of the extended complaint before making a decision in relation to the complaint.
- (7) If a conference is convened in relation to a complaint—
 - (a) notice of the time and place of the conference is to be given to all complainants and the licensee or licensees as specified by the Secretary, and
 - (b) the Secretary is not to make a decision in relation to the complaint unless each complainant and licensee who is present at the conference is given a reasonable opportunity to be heard.
- (8) A conference under this section is to be presided over by the Secretary and the procedure at the conference is to be determined by the Secretary.
- (9) Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from taking other action in relation to a complaint under this Division or in relation to licensed premises that are the subject of a complaint under this Division.

81 Decision by Secretary in relation to complaint

- (1) The Secretary may, after dealing with a complaint in accordance with section 80, decide to do any one or more of the following—
 - (a) impose a condition on the licence for the licensed premises the subject of the complaint,
 - (b) vary or revoke a condition to which the licence is subject,
 - (c) if a conference has been convened in relation to the complaint—adjourn the conference subject to implementation and continuation of undertakings given by the licensee,
 - (d) issue a warning to the licensee,
 - (e) take no further action in relation to the complaint.
- (2) The conditions that may be imposed on a licence include, but are not limited to, conditions relating to any one or more of the following—
 - (a) noise abatement,
 - (b) prohibition of the sale or supply of liquor before 10 am and after 11 pm,
 - (c) prohibition of, or restriction on, activities (such as promotions or discounting) that could encourage misuse or abuse of liquor (such as binge drinking or excessive consumption),
 - (d) restricting the trading hours of, and public access to, the licensed premises,
 - (e) requiring the licensee to participate in, and to comply with, a liquor accord.
- (3) The Secretary is to take the following matters into consideration before making a decision under this section—
 - (a) the order of occupancy between the licensed premises and the complainant,
 - (b) any changes in the licensed premises and the premises occupied by the complainant, including structural changes to the premises,
 - (c) any changes in the activities conducted on the licensed premises over a period of time.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), **complainant** does not include a complainant who is the Commissioner of Police or a person authorised by the local consent authority.

Division 4 Closure orders

82 Short-term closure of licensed premises

- (1) The NICC may, by notice served on a licensee or a person apparently in charge of licensed premises, order the licensee to close the licensed premises from a time specified in the order until a later specified time.
- (2) The NICC may only make an order under this section—
 - (a) on the application of the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police, and
 - (b) only if the NICC is satisfied that a serious breach of this Act has occurred, or is likely to occur, on the premises and that the closure of the premises is necessary to prevent or reduce a significant threat or risk to the public interest.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (2), circumstances in which there may be a significant threat or risk to the public interest include circumstances in which there is—
 - (a) a threat to public health or safety, or
 - (b) a risk of substantial damage to property, or
 - (c) a significant threat to the environment, or
 - (d) a risk of serious offences (having a maximum penalty of not less than 2 years imprisonment) being committed on the premises.
- (4) An order may not require the closure of premises for a period longer than 72 hours.
- (5) Subject to subsection (4), an order may require the closure of premises until specified conditions are met.
- (6) A licensee must not fail to comply with an order made under this section.
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months (or both).
- (7) More than one order closing the same premises may not be made under this section in any period of one week.

83 Urgent application for short-term closure order

- (1) An application under section 82 may be made by telephone.
- (2) The NICC must not issue an order under section 82 on an application made by telephone unless the NICC is satisfied that the order is required urgently and that it is not practicable for the application to be made in person.
- (3) An application under this section must be made by facsimile if the facilities to do so

are readily available for that purpose.

- (4) The member of the NICC who issues an order under section 82 on an application made by telephone must—
 - (a) complete and sign the order, and
 - (b) furnish the order to the applicant or inform the applicant of the terms of the order and of the date and time when it was signed.
- (5) If an order under section 82 is issued on an application made by telephone and the applicant is not furnished with the order, the applicant must—
 - (a) complete a form of order in the terms indicated by the NICC under subsection (4), and
 - (b) write on the form the name of the member of the NICC and the date and time when the order was signed.
- (6) A form of order so completed is taken to be an order issued under section 82.
- (7) An order under section 82 issued on an application made by telephone is to be furnished by the NICC by transmitting it by facsimile, if the facilities to do so are readily available, and the copy produced by that transmission is taken to be the original document.
- (8) In this section—
 - (a) **telephone** includes radio, facsimile or other communication device, and
 - (b) a reference to facsimile includes a reference to any electronic communication device which transmits information in a form from which written material is capable of being reproduced with or without the aid of any other device or article.

84 Order by NICC for long-term closure of licensed premises

- (1) The NICC may, on the application of the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police, order a licensee to close the licensed premises from a time specified in the order until a later specified time.
- (2) The NICC may not make an order under this section unless—
 - (a) the licensee or manager of the licensed premises is the subject of an investigation by the Secretary under section 138 or an investigation by the NSW Police Force, or the licensed premises are the subject of a complaint under Division 3, or disciplinary action under Part 9 has been (or is proposed to be) taken by the NICC against the licensee or manager or a close associate of the licensee, and
 - (b) the licensee has been given notice of the application for closure of the licensed

premises and has been given a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the NICC in relation to the application, and

- (c) the NICC is satisfied that a serious breach of this Act has occurred, or is likely to occur, on the licensed premises and that the closure of the premises is necessary to prevent or reduce a significant threat or risk to the public interest.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (2), circumstances in which there may be a significant threat or risk to the public interest include circumstances in which there is—
- (a) a threat to public health or safety, or
 - (b) a risk of substantial damage to property, or
 - (c) a significant threat to the environment, or
 - (d) a risk of serious offences (having a maximum penalty of not less than 2 years imprisonment) being committed on the premises.
- (4) An order ceases to have effect at the time specified or when a complaint concerning the licensee or manager of the premises is determined under this Act, whichever is the earlier.
- (5) An order may not require the closure of premises for a period longer than the period prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 2012*.
- (6) An order may require the closure of premises until specified conditions are met but must not require closure for a period longer than that permitted under subsection (5).
- (7) A licensee must comply with an order made under this section.
- Maximum penalty—
- (a) for an individual—50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months (or both), or
 - (b) for a corporation—100 penalty units.
- (8) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to an application for an order under this section, including the procedure to be followed at or in connection with the hearing and determination of any such application.

85 Further long-term closure orders

- (1) The NICC may grant 2 or more orders in respect of premises under section 84.
- (2) An application for another order may be made, and determined, before the end of a current order.

Division 5 Late hour entry declarations

87 Secretary may make late hour entry declaration

- (1) The Secretary may, in accordance with this Division, make a late hour entry declaration.
- (2) The purpose of such a declaration is to prevent patrons entering licensed premises during late trading hours even though the premises are authorised to trade during that time.
- (3) A late hour entry declaration must be in writing and specify—
 - (a) the area or locality to which it applies, and
 - (b) the licensed premises to which it applies, and
 - (c) the times when it applies.
- (4) A late hour entry declaration has effect despite any other provision of this Act or the conditions of a licence relating to any licensed premises to which the declaration applies.

88 Effect of late hour entry declaration

- (1) The licensee of any licensed premises to which a late hour entry declaration applies must not permit patrons to enter the licensed premises during the time the declaration applies.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, patrons already present in licensed premises at the time from which a late hour entry declaration applies to the premises may—
 - (a) leave the premises at any time, or
 - (b) remain on the premises while the premises are authorised to trade,but are not permitted to re-enter the premises during the time the declaration applies.

89 Provisions relating to making of late hour entry declaration

- (1) The Secretary must give written notice of a proposed late hour entry declaration—
 - (a) to each licensee whose licensed premises are the subject of the proposed declaration, and
 - (b) to the local consent authority for those premises.
- (2) Any such licensee or the local consent authority may, within 21 days after the notice

is given to the licensee or the authority (as the case requires), make a written submission to the Secretary in relation to the proposed declaration.

- (3) The Secretary must, before deciding whether to make a late hour entry declaration, take into consideration any submissions received by the Secretary under subsection (2).
- (4) [Not applied]

90 Secretary may vary or revoke late hour entry declaration

- (1) The Secretary may, in accordance with this section, vary or revoke a late hour entry declaration.
- (2) The Secretary must give written notice of a proposed variation or revocation of a late hour entry declaration—
 - (a) to each licensee whose licensed premises are subject to the declaration, and
 - (b) to the local consent authority for those premises.
- (3) Any such licensee or the local consent authority may, within 21 days after the notice is given to the licensee or the authority (as the case requires), make a written submission to the Secretary in relation to the proposed variation or revocation.
- (4) The Secretary must, before deciding whether to vary or revoke a late hour entry declaration, take into consideration any submissions received by the Secretary under subsection (3).

Division 6 General provisions relating to licensed premises

91 Responsibilities and liabilities in relation to licensed premises

- (1) The following persons are, subject to this Act, responsible at all times for the personal supervision and management of the conduct of the business of the licensed premises under the licence—
 - (a) if the licensee is an individual—the licensee,
 - (b) if the licensee is a corporation—the manager of the licensed premises.
- (1A) [Not applied]
- (2) If an element of an offence under this Act or the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#) is an act or omission by a licensee, the manager of the licensed premises is, while responsible under subsection (1), responsible for the offence as though that person were also the licensee and is liable for the offence accordingly.
- (3) This section does not affect any liability of a licensee for a contravention by the

licensee of a provision of this Act.

92 Control of business conducted on licensed premises

- (1) A licensee or a related corporation of the licensee must not—
- (a) [not applied]
 - (b) lease or sublease the right to sell liquor on the licensed premises, or
 - (c) lease or sublease any part of the licensed premises on which liquor is ordinarily sold or supplied for consumption on the premises or on which approved gaming machines are ordinarily kept, used or operated, or
 - (d) lease or sublease any other part of the licensed premises except with the approval of the NICC.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) The owner of licensed premises must not—
- (a) lease or sublease any part of the premises on which liquor is ordinarily sold or supplied to any person other than the licensee or a related corporation of the licensee, or
 - (b) except with the approval of the NICC, lease or sublease any other part of the licensed premises to any person other than the licensee or a related corporation of the licensee.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) This section does not prevent a person who—
- (a) is a casino operator who is the licensee of any premises that are situated in a shopping centre, and
 - (b) is the owner, sublessee (if the casino is a lessee), licensee or sublicensee of each of the premises comprising the shopping centre,
- from leasing, licensing, subleasing or sub-licensing, with the approval of the NICC, any part of the licensed premises on which liquor is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises.
- (4) The person to whom any such part of the licensed premises is leased or subleased in accordance with subsection (3) is, for the purposes of this Act, taken to be an agent of the licensee.

94 Boundaries of licensed premises

- (1) The boundaries of licensed premises are to be specified by the NICC when the licence

is granted.

- (2) The specified boundaries of any licensed premises may be changed by the NICC on the NICC's own initiative or on the application of—
 - (a) the owner of the premises, or
 - (b) the licensee, or
 - (c) a casino operator.
- (3) Before changing the boundaries of any licensed premises (whether on application or otherwise), the NICC is—
 - (a) to give the licensee, the Secretary and the Commissioner of Police a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the proposed change, and
 - (b) to take any such submissions into consideration before deciding whether to make the change.
- (4) Any change in the specified boundaries of licensed premises under this section does not take effect until such fee as may be prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#) has been paid.
- (5) The NICC must not specify or change the boundaries of any licensed premises unless the NICC is of the opinion that any primary purpose requirement under this Act in relation to the licensed premises is or will be complied with.

95 Name of licensed premises

- (1) A licensee must cause to appear and be maintained on the front of the licensed premises, in accordance with the subsection (1A), a sign that specifies—
 - (a) a name for the licensed premises (not being a name that is a prohibited name for the licensed premises under this section), and
 - (b) the type of licence for the premises, and
 - (c) any other particulars prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

- (1A) The sign referred to in subsection (1) must appear and be maintained in a manner that enables a person on the part of a public place on which the front of the premises abuts to read the sign.
- (2) A licensee must not alter the name referred to in subsection (1)(a) unless the NICC has, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the regulations under the

Casino Control Act 1992—

- (a) approved in writing of the proposed new name, and
- (b) endorsed the change of name on the licence.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

- (3) The NICC may not approve an alteration of the name of licensed premises if the name as proposed to be altered is a prohibited name for the licensed premises under this section.
- (4) A licensee must not cause or permit the use on any sign displayed on the exterior of the licensed premises or in any advertising with respect to the licensed premises of a name that is a prohibited name for the licensed premises under this section.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

- (5) A name is a prohibited name for licensed premises under this section if—
 - (a) it is a name or a name of a kind, or contains words or words of a kind, prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* as prohibited, either in relation to all licensed premises or in relation to the particular class of licensed premises of which the licensed premises form part, or
 - (b) it is a name that the NICC has notified the licensee in writing is prohibited as being objectionable, inappropriate or misleading.
- (6) A regulation for the purposes of subsection (5)(a) may be made so as to apply to licensed premises generally or so as to apply only to a specified class or specified classes of licensed premises.
- (7) A name may not be prohibited in respect of licensed premises by notification under this section if the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* provide that the name is permitted for use in relation to the licensed premises concerned or in relation to the particular class of licensed premises concerned.
- (8) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under this section if it is proved that—
 - (a) the licensee had taken all reasonable precautions to avoid commission of the alleged offence, and
 - (b) at the time of the alleged offence, the licensee did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the alleged offence had been committed.
- (9) [Not applied]

97 Breath analysis equipment

- (1) Evidence of the results of a test indicating the presence or concentration of alcohol in the breath or blood of a person by means of a breath analysing instrument installed on licensed premises is not admissible—
 - (a) in any civil proceedings against the licensee of the licensed premises (subject to subsection (2)), or
 - (b) in any criminal proceedings.
- (2) This section does not prevent the admission into evidence in civil proceedings of the results of a test if it is established that at the time of the test—
 - (a) the breath analysing instrument concerned did not comply with the relevant Australian Standard (as in force at the date of the manufacture of the instrument), or
 - (b) the licensee was aware or should have been aware that the instrument was not operating correctly, or
 - (c) subsection (4) was being contravened in respect of the breath analysing instrument concerned.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a **breath analysing instrument** is an instrument that is designed to ascertain by analysis of a person's breath the concentration of alcohol present in the person's breath or blood, being an instrument of a type specified in AS 3547:1997*Breath alcohol testing devices for personal use*, published by Standards Australia. That standard, as in force from time to time, is the relevant Australian Standard for the purposes of this section.
- (4) At all times that a breath analysing instrument installed on licensed premises is available for use by patrons on those premises there must be prominently displayed on or in close proximity to the instrument a sign that complies with the following requirements—
 - (a) the sign must be clearly legible and in good condition and so positioned that its contents can be easily read by a person using the instrument,
 - (b) the sign must display the following matter in print of a type size and character that will be clearly legible to a person using the instrument—

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT BREATH TESTING

Readings given by this instrument are NOT ACCEPTED by the Police or the Courts.

Your blood alcohol level can rise for 1 hour or more after your last drink.

- (5) If subsection (4) is contravened, the licensee of the licensed premises is guilty of an

offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 6 Miscellaneous offences and regulatory controls

99 Responsible sale, supply, service or promotion of liquor

- (1) The regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* may make provision for or with respect to requiring or encouraging the adoption of responsible practices in the sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor.
- (2) In particular, the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* may make provision for or with respect to the following—
 - (a) restricting or prohibiting the conduct of promotions or other activities (including the discounting or supply of liquor free of charge) that could result in misuse or abuse of liquor, such as binge drinking or excessive consumption,
 - (b) the standards to be observed on licensed premises in the sale and service of liquor, for the purpose of preventing misuse or abuse of liquor,
 - (c) requiring licensees, managers and other persons engaged in the sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor and other activities on the licensed premises to undergo courses of training that will promote responsible practices in those activities,
 - (d) specifying the circumstances in which the Secretary may, in accordance with the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*, require promotions or advertisements that involve the discounting of liquor to be accompanied by messages that encourage the responsible consumption of alcohol.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* may adopt with or without modification the standards contained in an industry code of practice as standards to be observed on licensed premises in the sale, supply, service and promotion of liquor.

100 Sale of undesirable liquor products

- (1) A licensee must not sell or supply any of the following liquor products—
 - (a) an alcoholic ice block—a product that is sold in an individual package or individual packages for consumption in frozen form and that, at 20° Celsius, contains more than 1.15% ethanol by volume,
 - (b) a product that is sold in an aerosol container for consumption by humans and that, at 20° Celsius, contains more than 1.15% ethanol by volume,
 - (c) any milk product that is sold or supplied under a name that consists of, or

includes, the words “Moo Joose” and that, at 20° Celsius, contains more than 1.15% ethanol by volume,

- (d) any alcoholic vapour that is sold or supplied for consumption in that form,
- (e) any alcoholic powder that is sold or supplied for consumption (whether in powder form or if added to liquid).

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) In subsection (1)(c), **milk product** includes any product made from reconstituted milk (that is, any substance in the nature of milk that has been prepared from milk concentrate or milk powder).

101 Secretary may restrict or prohibit sale or supply of undesirable liquor products

- (1) The Secretary may, by notice in writing given to a licensee, restrict or prohibit the licensee selling or supplying a liquor product specified in the notice.
- (2) The Secretary may restrict or prohibit the sale or supply of any such specified liquor product by notice under this section only if the Secretary is satisfied that—
 - (a) the name of the liquor product, or its design or packaging, is indecent or offensive, or
 - (b) the name of the liquor product, or its design or packaging, encourages irresponsible, rapid or excessive consumption of the product, or
 - (c) the name of the liquor product, or its design or packaging, is likely to be attractive to minors, or
 - (d) the liquor product is likely, for any reason, to be confused with soft drinks or confectionery, or
 - (e) the liquor product is, for any other reason, likely to have a special appeal to minors, or
 - (f) it is otherwise in the public interest to restrict or prohibit the licensee selling or supplying the liquor product.
- (3) The Secretary must not give a notice under this section unless the Secretary is satisfied that the liquor product is being sold on the licensed premises to which the proposed notice relates.
- (4) The Secretary must not give a notice under this section to a licensee unless the Secretary has—
 - (a) provided the licensee with a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the proposed restriction or prohibition, and

(b) taken any such submissions into consideration in deciding whether to give the notice.

(5) [Not applied]

(6) A notice under this section may, but need not, relate to a liquor product that is declared to be an undesirable liquor product under section 100.

(7) A licensee must comply with a notice given to the licensee under this section.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

102 Secretary may restrict or prohibit undesirable promotion of liquor

(1) The Secretary may, by notice in writing given to a licensee, restrict or prohibit the licensee carrying on, or being involved in, an activity that—

(a) promotes the sale or supply of liquor, and

(b) is specified or described in the notice.

(2) The Secretary may restrict or prohibit any such activity only if the Secretary is of the opinion that—

(a) the promotion is likely to have a special appeal to minors because of the use of designs, names, motifs or characters in the promotion that are, or are likely to be, attractive to minors or for any other reason, or

(b) the promotion is indecent or offensive, or

(c) the promotion involves the provision of liquor in non-standard measures or the use of emotive descriptions or advertising that encourages irresponsible drinking and is likely to result in intoxication, or

(d) the promotion involves the provision of free drinks, or extreme discounts or discounts of a limited duration, that creates an incentive for patrons to consume liquor more rapidly than they otherwise might, or

(e) the promotion otherwise encourages irresponsible, rapid or excessive consumption of liquor, or

(f) the restriction or prohibition is otherwise in the public interest.

(3) A licensee must comply with a notice given to the licensee under this section.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(4) The Secretary must not give a notice under this section unless the Secretary has issued publicly available guidelines that indicate the kinds of activities or promotions that the Secretary would consider being the subject of a notice under this section.

102A Secretary may restrict or prohibit activities that encourage misuse or abuse of liquor

- (1) The Secretary may, by notice in writing given to a licensee, restrict or prohibit the licensee carrying on, or permitting on the licensed premises, any activity specified or described in the notice that, in the opinion of the Secretary, is likely to encourage misuse or abuse of liquor (such as binge drinking or excessive consumption).
- (2) A licensee who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a notice under this section is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

107 Production of licence on licensed premises

- (1) A responsible person for licensed premises must, if requested to do so by a police officer or inspector while on the licensed premises, produce the licence to the officer or inspector.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

- (2) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person is an employee or agent of the licensee (otherwise than in the capacity as manager of the licensed premises).

111 Carrying liquor away from licensed premises

- (1) A person must not carry away any liquor from licensed premises.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

- (2) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if—

- (a) the liquor was in the person's possession when the person entered the licensed premises, or

- (b) the sale of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises is authorised under the licence and the liquor was, in accordance with section 10(4), sold to the person for consumption away from licensed premises.

112 Obtaining liquor by false representation

A person must not obtain, or attempt to obtain, liquor on licensed premises by falsely representing that the person—

- (a) is a resident of the premises or a guest of a resident of the premises, or

- (b) is intending to eat, or has eaten, a meal on the premises, or

- (c) is intending to purchase, or make use of, a product or service provided or supplied on

the premises, or

- (d) is attending a function on the premises, or
- (e) is an employee or agent of the licensee.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

113 Carrying liquor for sale

(1) A person must not—

- (a) carry liquor about for the purpose of sale, or
- (b) offer or expose liquor for sale at or on any place other than a place at or on which liquor may lawfully be sold, or
- (c) carry liquor, for the purpose of sale, to a place other than a place at or on which liquor may lawfully be sold.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) If liquor is carried, offered or exposed by a person in contravention of subsection (1) and is so carried, offered or exposed on behalf of another person, that other person is taken to have contravened that subsection.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for a contravention of subsection (1) or (2) if it is proved that the liquor was carried, offered or exposed for the purpose of a sale that may lawfully be made.
- (4) In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the burden of proving that liquor that has been carried about, or carried to any place, was not so carried for the purpose of sale is on the person charged.

Part 7 Special provisions relating to minors

Division 1 Underage drinking

117 Offences relating to sale or supply of liquor to minors

(1) **Selling liquor to minors** A person must not sell liquor to a minor.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment (or both).

(2) **Supplying liquor to minors on licensed premises** A person must not supply liquor to a minor on licensed premises.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment (or both).

(3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) if it is proved

that—

- (a) the person to whom the liquor was sold or supplied was of or above the age of 14 years, and
- (b) before the liquor was sold or supplied to the person the defendant was provided with an evidence of age document that may reasonably be accepted as applying to the person and as proving that the person was of or above the age of 18 years.

(4) **Supplying liquor to minors on other premises** A person must not supply liquor to a minor on any premises other than licensed premises unless—

- (a) the person is a parent or guardian of the minor or is authorised to supply liquor to the minor by a parent or guardian of the minor, and
- (b) the supply is consistent with the responsible supervision of the minor.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment (or both).

(5) The matters that are considered to be relevant in determining whether the supply of liquor is consistent with the responsible supervision of a minor for the purposes of subsection (4) include the following—

- (a) the age of the minor,
- (b) whether the person supplying the liquor to the minor is intoxicated,
- (c) whether the minor is consuming the liquor with food,
- (d) whether the person supplying the liquor is responsibly supervising the minor's consumption of the liquor,
- (e) the quantity and type of liquor supplied and the period of time over which it is supplied,
- (f) such other matters as may be prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

(5A) The supply of liquor to a minor who is intoxicated is not, in any circumstances, consistent with the responsible supervision of the minor for the purposes of subsection (4).

(6) **Obtaining liquor for minors from licensed premises** A person must not obtain liquor from licensed premises on behalf of a minor unless the person is the parent or guardian of the minor.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment (or both).

(7) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (6) if it is proved that

the defendant was authorised to obtain liquor on behalf of the minor by the parent or guardian of the minor.

(8) **Allowing liquor to be sold or supplied to minors on licensed premises** A licensee must not, on licensed premises, allow liquor to be sold or supplied to a minor.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment (or both).

(9) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (8) if it is proved that the liquor was supplied to the minor by the parent or guardian of the minor.

(10) **Burden of proof** In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the burden of proving that a person was a parent or guardian of a minor, or was authorised by a parent or guardian of a minor, is on the person charged.

(11) [Not applied]

(12) For the purposes of this section, **supply** of liquor includes serving liquor to a person.

118 Offences relating to consumption etc of liquor by minor

(1) **Minor not to obtain, consume or carry away liquor** A minor must not—

(a) consume liquor on licensed premises, or

(b) consume liquor on the premises of an unlicensed restaurant unless the minor consumes the liquor in the company of, and with the permission of, his or her parent or guardian, or

(c) obtain, or attempt to obtain, liquor for consumption on licensed premises, or

(d) carry liquor away, or attempt to carry liquor away, from licensed premises unless the minor was ordered or requested by another person to carry the liquor away from the licensed premises.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) **Person not to send, order or request minor to obtain liquor** A person must not—

(a) send a minor to licensed premises, or

(b) order or request a minor to go to licensed premises,
for the purpose of obtaining liquor.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

(3) [Not applied]

119 Licensee not to allow minors to sell or supply liquor on licensed premises

- (1) A licensee must not cause or allow a minor to sell, supply or serve liquor on the licensed premises except with the approval of the NICC.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) The NICC must not give approval under this section that would allow a person under the age of 18 years to be in the casino.

120 Responsible adult not to allow minor to consume liquor on licensed premises

- (1) If, under this Act, a minor is required to be accompanied by a responsible adult while in a hotel or on club premises, the responsible adult who is accompanying the minor must not allow the minor to consume liquor on the licensed premises.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (2) In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the defendant has the burden of proving that he or she was not the responsible adult in relation to the minor at the relevant time.

Division 2 Minors on licensed premises

121 Minors on licensed premises in company of responsible adult

- (1) The NICC may, on the application by a licensee, grant an authorisation (***a minors area authorisation***) to enable the use by a minor of a specified part of licensed premises in the casino environs while in the company of a responsible adult.
- (2) The specified part of the licensed premises to which a minors area authorisation applies may, if the authorisation so provides, comprise the whole of the premises.
- (3) An application for a minors area authorisation must—
 - (a) be in the form and manner approved by the NICC, and
 - (b) be accompanied by such fee as is determined by the NICC, and
 - (c) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the NICC.
- (4) In determining an application for a minors area authorisation, the NICC has the same powers in relation to the application as the NICC has in relation to an application for a licence.
- (5) If, before an application for a minors area authorisation is determined by the NICC, a change occurs in the information provided in, or in connection with, the application (including information provided under this subsection), the applicant must immediately notify the NICC of the particulars of the change.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (6) The NICC may determine a fee in respect of the granting of a minors area authorisation. If any such fee is determined, the authorisation does not take effect unless the fee has been paid.
- (7) The NICC may, in granting a minors area authorisation, specify requirements that are to be complied with before the authorisation takes effect. The authorisation does not take effect until such time as any such requirements have been complied with.
- (8) A minors area authorisation—
 - (a) is subject to such conditions—
 - (i) as are imposed by the NICC (whether at the time the authorisation is granted or at a later time), or
 - (ii) as are imposed by or under this Act or as are prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*, and
 - (b) may be varied or revoked by the NICC on the NICC's own initiative or on application by the licensee or the Commissioner of Police.
- (9) Any such application by a licensee to vary or revoke a minors area authorisation (including any conditions to which the authorisation is subject that have been imposed by the NICC) must be accompanied by such fee as is determined by the NICC.
- (10) For the purposes of this Act, any condition to which a minors area authorisation is subject is taken to be a condition of the licence to which the authorisation relates.
- (11) A minors area authorisation has effect only while all the conditions to which it is subject are being complied with.
- (12) The NICC must not impose a condition on a minors area authorisation, or revoke or vary such an authorisation, other than a variation made on application by a licensee, unless the NICC has—
 - (a) given the licensee to whom the authorisation relates a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the proposed decision, and
 - (b) taken any such submissions into consideration before making the decision.
- (13) This section does not authorise the revocation or variation of a condition to which a minors area authorisation is subject if the condition is imposed by this Act or is prescribed by the regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992*.

123 Minor not to enter or remain on licensed premises

- (1) A minor who—

- (a) enters or remains in a bar area of licensed premises not operated by a casino operator, or
- (b) in contravention of the conditions of the licence, enters or remains in a part of licensed premises operated by a casino operator,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A minor does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the minor is an apprentice or trainee (within the meaning of the *Apprenticeship and Traineeship Act 2001*) and has entered, or is on, the premises concerned for the purpose only of receiving trade training (not being training in the sale, supply or service of liquor) as such an apprentice or trainee.

(3) A minor does not commit an offence under subsection (1)(a) if the minor—

- (a) is present in the bar area only for so long as is reasonably necessary to pass through the area in order to conveniently gain access to another area of the licensed premises that the minor may enter without contravening this Act, or
- (b) is performing in a show or other live entertainment performance held in the bar area,

and is in the company of a responsible adult while in the bar area.

(3A) A minor who for any purpose enters or remains in—

- (a) a part of licensed premises that is not operated by a casino operator and that is an area to which a minors area authorisation under section 121 relates, or
- (b) a part of licensed premises that is operated by a casino operator and that is authorised by the conditions of the licence for use by a minor in the company of an adult,

is guilty of an offence unless the minor does so in the company of a responsible adult.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4), (5) [Not applied]

(6) In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the defendant has the burden of proving that a particular person was the responsible adult in relation to the defendant at the relevant time.

124 Licensee not to allow minors to enter or remain in certain licensed premises

(1) If a minor—

- (a) enters a bar area on licensed premises, or
- (b) enters a part of licensed premises to which a minors area authorisation under section 121 is in force, but is not in the company of a responsible adult, or
- (c) enters, in contravention of the conditions of the licence, a part of licensed premises operated by a casino operator,

the licensee is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) If a minor—

- (a) is in a bar area on licensed premises, or
- (b) is in a part of licensed premises to which a minors area authorisation under section 121 is in force, but is not in the company of a responsible adult, or
- (c) is, in contravention of the conditions of the licence, in a part of licensed premises operated by a casino operator,

the licensee is guilty of an offence unless the minor is immediately removed from the area or premises concerned.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(3) A licensee does not commit an offence under this section if the minor—

- (a) is at least 14 years of age and produces to the licensee (or an employee or agent of the licensee) an evidence of age document that may reasonably be accepted as applying to the minor and as proving that the minor is of or above the age of 18 years, or
- (b) is an apprentice or trainee (within the meaning of the [Apprenticeship and Traineeship Act 2001](#)) who has entered, or is on, the licensed premises concerned for the purpose only of receiving trade training (not being training in the sale, supply or service of liquor) as such an apprentice or trainee, or
- (c) has entered, or is on, the licensed premises concerned for such purposes, or in such circumstances, as may be approved by the NICC and are specified in the licence concerned.

(4) A licensee does not commit an offence under this section in relation to a minor entering, or being or remaining in, a bar area if the minor—

- (a) is present in the bar area only for so long as is reasonably necessary to pass through the area in order to conveniently gain access to another area of the licensed premises that the minor may enter without contravening this Act, or

(b) is performing in a show or other live entertainment performance held in the bar area,

and is in the company of a responsible adult while in the bar area.

(5), (6) [Not applied]

(7) In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the defendant has the burden of proving that a particular person was the responsible adult in relation to a minor at the relevant time.

125 Responsible adult not to leave minor unaccompanied on licensed premises

(1) If, under this Act, a minor is required to be accompanied by a responsible adult while on licensed premises, the responsible adult who is accompanying the minor must not leave the minor unaccompanied on the licensed premises without first informing the licensee or an employee or agent of the licensee.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

(2) In the prosecution for an offence under this section, the defendant has the burden of proving that he or she was not the responsible adult in relation to a minor at the relevant time.

126 Minors must be refused entry to licensed premises

If—

(a) a responsible person for licensed premises is aware that a person (***the relevant person***) who may reasonably be suspected of being under the age of 18 years is attempting to enter the licensed premises, and

(b) the presence of the relevant person on the licensed premises would, if the relevant person were under the age of 18 years, be an offence under this Act,

the responsible person must refuse the relevant person entry to the premises unless there is produced to the responsible person an evidence of age document that may reasonably be accepted as applying to the relevant person and as proving that the relevant person is of or above the age of 18 years.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

127 Notices to be displayed in relation to minors on licensed premises

(1) A licensee must cause a notice to be displayed on the licensed premises in accordance with subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The notice referred to in subsection (1) must—

- (b) if liquor is sold at a bar or counter—be prominently displayed at the bar or counter, in such a manner and in such a position that a person standing at the bar or counter would reasonably be expected to be alerted to its contents, and
- (c) if liquor is not sold at a bar or counter, but is otherwise sold—be prominently displayed at or near every entrance by which members of the public may enter the premises concerned, in such a manner and in such a position that a person coming in by the entrance would reasonably be expected to be alerted to its contents, and

- (a) be in the following form—

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO SELL OR SUPPLY ALCOHOL TO, OR TO OBTAIN ALCOHOL ON BEHALF OF, A PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS.

- (3) A licensee (other than a casino operator) is guilty of an offence unless there is displayed—

- (a) in each bar area on the licensed premises—a notice in accordance with subsection (5), and
- (b) in each part of the licensed premises in which a minor is permitted to remain only in the company and immediate presence of a responsible adult—a notice in accordance with subsection (6).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) A licensee that is a casino operator is guilty of an offence unless there is displayed in each part of the licensed premises from which minors are to be excluded, as required by a condition of the licence, a notice in accordance with subsection (5).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (5) A notice referred to in subsection (3)(a) or (4) must—

- (a) be displayed in a manner and place that is reasonably likely to cause a person entering the part of the licensed premises in which the notice is displayed to be quickly alerted to the contents of the notice, and
- (b) be in the following form—

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO SELL OR SUPPLY ALCOHOL TO, OR TO OBTAIN ALCOHOL ON BEHALF OF, A PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS.

- (6) A notice referred to in subsection (3)(b) must—

- (a) be displayed in a manner and place that is reasonably likely to cause a person entering the part of the licensed premises in which the notice is displayed to be quickly alerted to the contents of the notice, and

(b) be in the following form—

PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS MUST BE WITH A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN THIS AREA BY LAW.

(7) Each notice referred to in this section must be obtained from Liquor & Gaming NSW.

Division 3 Other provisions relating to minors

128 Minor required to provide information

(1) An authorised person may require a person (***the relevant person***) who is reasonably suspected of being a minor and who, if a minor, would be committing an offence under this Act—

(a) to state the relevant person's full name, residential address and date of birth, and

(b) to produce then, or at a police station within a reasonable time, an evidence of age document for the person.

(2) A person who is the subject of a requirement under subsection (1) must not—

(a) refuse or fail to state his or her full name, residential address and date of birth, or

(b) without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to produce an evidence of age document that may reasonably be accepted as applying to the person.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

authorised person means a licensee, an employee or agent of a licensee, a police officer or an inspector.

129 Minor must not use false evidence of age

A minor who uses any document purporting to be an evidence of age document in order to gain entry to, remain in, or obtain liquor from, licensed premises, is guilty of an offence if the document is false in a material particular in relation to the minor.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

130 Minors not to be detained

A minor may not be imprisoned, or detained in a detention centre, as a consequence of a failure to pay—

(a) a penalty for an offence under this Act or the regulations, or

(b) an amount ordered to be paid under Division 4 of Part 3 of the [Fines Act 1996](#) in respect of a penalty notice issued under this Act.

Part 8 Local liquor accords

131 Definitions

In this Part—

local liquor accord means any 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 entered into, in accordance with this Division, for the purpose of eliminating or reducing alcohol-related violence or anti-social behaviour or other alcohol-related harm.

132 Eligible parties to local liquor accord

Each of the following bodies or persons may be a party to a local liquor accord and is, for the purposes of this Part, an **eligible party**—

- (a) a licensee,
- (b) the Authority,
- (c) the NSW Police Force (to be represented by a police officer nominated by the Commissioner of Police),
- (d) a local council,
- (e) any body or organisation (such as a Chamber of Commerce) representing commercial or business interests in the relevant local area,
- (f) a community or residents' group with an interest in alcohol-related harm or the amenity of the relevant local area.
- (g) [not applied]

133 Establishing local liquor accord

- (1) Two or more eligible parties (at least one of whom is a licensee) may prepare a draft local liquor accord in writing and submit it to the Commissioner of Police and the Authority for approval.
- (2) The draft local liquor accord must include—
 - (a) the names of the parties to the accord, and
 - (b) the name and address of the coordinator of the accord (being a party to the accord or the representative of a party), and

(c) the area to which the accord applies.

(d) [not applied]

(3) [Not applied]

134 Terms of local liquor accords

(1) Without limiting the terms that may be included in a local liquor accord, an accord may make provision for or with respect to any one or more of the following—

(a) authorising or requiring any licensee who is a party to the accord—

(i) to cease to serve liquor (including take-away liquor) on the licensed premises,
or

(ii) to restrict the public's access to the licensed premises in a manner and to the extent provided by the accord,

or both, from a time of day that is earlier than the time at which, as required by the relevant licence, trading must cease,

(b) authorising or requiring any licensee who is a party to the accord—

(i) to restrict the use of glass containers, or

(ii) to maintain an incident register, or

(iii) to install and operate closed-circuit television or any other security device, or

(iv) to provide security staff.

(1A) A local liquor accord must include a list of the key objectives of the accord.

(2) Entry by any person into a local liquor accord, and any conduct on the part of any person for the purpose of promoting or giving effect to the terms of a local liquor accord, are specifically authorised by this Act for the purposes of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* of the Commonwealth and the *Competition Code of New South Wales*.

(3) Conduct authorised by subsection (2) is authorised only to the extent (if any) 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* of the Commonwealth or the *Competition Code of New South Wales*.

135 Approval, variation and termination of local liquor accord

(1) A local liquor accord takes effect when it is approved by the Commissioner of Police and the Authority.

- (2) In approving a local liquor accord, the Commissioner of Police and the Authority are to determine the area to which the accord is to apply.
- (3) In determining the area to which the accord is to apply, the Commissioner of Police and the Authority are to take into account the area proposed by the parties in the draft accord and any other relevant matters.
- (4) The Commissioner of Police and the Authority may vary an area to which an accord applies at any time by notice in writing to the coordinator of the accord (whether of their own initiative or on the application of the parties to the accord).
- (5) The coordinator of a local liquor accord is to notify the Commissioner of Police or the Authority if the parties to the accord wish to terminate the accord.

136 Requirement to contribute to costs of implementing local liquor accord

- (1) The Authority may give a direction to any licensee in an area to which an accord applies (including any licensee in the area who is not a party to the local liquor accord concerned) to contribute to the costs of promoting or giving effect to the accord.
- (2) The licensee is required to comply with any such direction.

Part 9 Disciplinary action

137 Interpretation

- (1) In this Part, a reference—
 - (a) to a licensee includes a reference to a former licensee, and
 - (b) to a manager includes a reference to a former manager, and
 - (c) to a conviction for an offence under this Act does not include a reference to a conviction for an offence prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).
- (2) Without limiting the grounds on which disciplinary action may be taken under this Part, the grounds for taking any such action may relate to conduct occurring before the commencement of this Part.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, a person is **interested** in the business, or in the conduct or profits of the business, carried on under a licence if the person—
 - (a) is named in the written statement referred to in section 41 that accompanied the application for the licence, or
 - (b) is a person referred to in section 55 who has become interested in the business, or the conduct of the business, carried out on the licensed premises concerned, or

- (c) is an individual who occupies a position of authority in the corporation that holds the licence, or
- (d) in the case where the person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) is a proprietary company—
 - (i) is a director of, or shareholder in, the proprietary company, or
 - (ii) is a director of, or shareholder in, a corporation that, within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, is a related body corporate of the proprietary company.

138 Secretary may carry out inquiries and investigations in relation to proposed complaint

- (1) The Secretary may carry out such investigations and inquiries as the Secretary considers necessary in order to ascertain whether a complaint should be made under this Part in relation to—
 - (a) a licensee, or
 - (b) a manager, or
 - (c) a close associate of a licensee.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police may inquire into, and report to the Secretary on, such matters as the Secretary may request concerning the licensee, manager or close associate to whom the complaint, if made, would relate.
- (3) The Secretary may, by notice in writing, require a licensee, manager or close associate who is the subject of an investigation under this section to do one or more of the following things—
 - (a) provide, in accordance with directions in the notice, such information verified by statutory declaration as, in the opinion of the Secretary, is relevant to the investigation and is specified in the notice,
 - (b) produce, in accordance with directions in the notice, such records as, in the opinion of the Secretary, are relevant to the investigation and permit examination of the records, the taking of extracts from them and the making of copies of them,
 - (c) authorise a person described in the notice to comply with a requirement of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
 - (d) furnish to the Secretary such authorisations and consents as the Secretary requires for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to obtain information (including financial and other confidential information) from other persons concerning the person under investigation and the person's associates.

(4) A person who complies with a requirement of a notice under subsection (3) does not on that account incur a liability to another person.

(5) A person must not fail to comply with a requirement of the Secretary contained in a notice under subsection (3).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

139 Grounds for making complaint

(1) A complaint in relation to a licensee, manager or close associate of a licensee may be made to the NICC by—

- (a) an inspector, or
- (b) the Commissioner of Police.

(2) A complaint must be in writing and specify the grounds on which it is made.

(3) The grounds on which a complaint in relation to a licensee, manager or close associate may be made are as follows—

- (a) that the licensee or manager has, while holding a licence or managing licensed premises, been convicted of an offence under this Act (or under the former Act),
- (b) that the licensee or manager has failed to comply with any of the conditions to which the licence is subject,
- (c) that the licensee has failed to comply with any of the conditions to which any authorisation or approval held by the licensee under this Act is subject,
- (d) that the licensee or manager has failed to comply with any other requirement under this Act (or under the former Act), relating to the licence or the licensed premises,
- (e) that the licensee or manager has failed to comply with a direction or other requirement of the NICC, the Authority, the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police under this Act (or of the Commissioner under the former Act),
- (f) that the licensee or manager has engaged in conduct or activities that are likely to encourage misuse or abuse of liquor (such as binge drinking or excessive consumption),
- (g) that intoxicated persons have frequently been on the licensed premises or have frequently been seen to leave those premises,
- (h) that acts involving violence against persons or damage to property have frequently been committed on or near the licensed premises by persons who have been on the licensed premises,

- (i) that the licensee is not a fit and proper person to be the holder of a licence or the manager is not a fit and proper person to be the manager of the licensed premises,
- (j) that the close associate is not a fit and proper person to be a close associate of a licensee,
- (k) that a complaint against a licensee under this section has been made and that—
 - (i) the close associate knew or ought reasonably to have known that the licensee was engaging (or was likely to engage) in conduct of the kind to which the complaint relates, and
 - (ii) the close associate failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the licensee from engaging in conduct of that kind,
- (l) that the close associate is (or has become) a close associate of a licensee while disqualified by the NICC from being a close associate,
- (m) that a person who is interested in the business, or in the conduct or profits of the business, carried on under the licence is not a fit and proper person to be so interested,
- (n) that a person is (or has become) a person who is interested in the business, or in the conduct or profits of the business, carried on under a licence while disqualified by the NICC under this Part from being a person so interested,
- (o), (p) [not applied]
- (q) that a person who occupies a position of authority in the corporation is not a fit and proper person to occupy such a position in a corporation that is the holder of a licence,
- (r) that public entertainment has been conducted on the licensed premises otherwise than in accordance with any requirements under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* relating to the use of the premises for public entertainment,
- (s) that the licence has not been exercised in the public interest,
- (t) that the continuation of the licence is not in the public interest.

(4) In subsection (3), **former Act** means the *Liquor Act 1982*.

140 Procedure for taking disciplinary action

- (1) If a complaint in relation to a licensee, manager or close associate is made under this Part, the NICC must, before taking any disciplinary action against the licensee, manager or close associate, notify the licensee, manager or close associate in writing

of the grounds on which the NICC is proposing to take disciplinary action.

- (2) Any such notice is to invite the licensee, manager or close associate to show cause, by way of a written submission, as to why the NICC should not take disciplinary action against the licensee, manager or close associate.
- (3) The NICC must also, before taking disciplinary action against a licensee, invite written submissions from the following persons—
 - (a) if the licensee occupies the licensed premises under a lease—the lessor,
 - (b) each person named in the written statement referred to in section 41 that accompanied the application for the licence,
 - (c) each person named in the information provided to the NICC (as required by section 55) who has become interested in the business, or the conduct of the business, carried out on the licensed premises concerned,
 - (d) if the grounds for taking the proposed disciplinary action relate to a person (other than the licensee) not being a fit and proper person—that person.
- (4) The NICC may specify—
 - (a) the time within which a submission under this section may be made, and
 - (b) any other requirements that must be complied with in relation to the making of any such submission.
- (5) If any written submission is made in accordance with this section, the NICC must take the submission into consideration in deciding whether or not to take disciplinary action against the licensee, manager or close associate concerned.

141 Disciplinary powers of NICC

- (1) The NICC may deal with and determine a complaint that is made to it under this Part.
- (2) If the NICC is satisfied that any of the grounds on which the complaint was made apply in relation to the licensee, manager or close associate, the NICC may decide not to take any action or may do any one or more of the following—
 - (a) cancel the licence,
 - (b) suspend the licence for such period not exceeding 12 months (or, if circumstances of aggravation exist in relation to the complaint, not exceeding 24 months) as the NICC thinks fit,
 - (c) order the licensee or manager to pay, within such time as is specified in the order—

- (i) a monetary penalty not exceeding 500 penalty units, or
 - (ii) if circumstances of aggravation exist in relation to the complaint—a monetary penalty not exceeding 1,000 penalty units,
 - (d) suspend or cancel any authorisation or other approval (other than the licence itself) held by the licensee under this Act,
 - (e) impose a condition to which the licence, or any authorisation or approval held by the licensee under this Act, is to be subject or revoke or vary a condition to which the licence or any such authorisation or approval is subject,
 - (f) disqualify the licensee from holding a licence, or from being the manager of licensed premises or the close associate of a licensee, for such period as the NICC thinks fit,
 - (g) withdraw the manager's approval to manage licensed premises,
 - (h) disqualify the manager from being the manager of licensed premises, or from holding a licence or being the close associate of a licensee, for such period as the NICC thinks fit,
 - (i) [not applied]
 - (j) disqualify the close associate from being a close associate of a licensee or the manager of licensed premises for such period as the NICC thinks fit,
 - (k) disqualify the close associate from holding a licence for such period as the NICC thinks fit,
 - (l) order the licensee, manager or close associate to pay the amount of any costs incurred by—
 - (i) the Secretary in carrying out any investigation or inquiry under section 138 in relation to the licensee, manager or close associate, or
 - (ii) the NICC in connection with the taking of disciplinary action against the licensee, manager or close associate under this section,
 - (m) reprimand the licensee, manager or close associate.
- (3) If the NICC orders a licensee or manager to pay a monetary penalty under this section and the penalty is not paid within the time specified in the order, the NICC may—
- (a) cancel the licence, or
 - (b) suspend the licence until such time as the penalty is paid (or for such other period as the NICC thinks fit).

- (4) While a person is disqualified by the NICC from being a close associate of a licensee, the person is conclusively presumed for the purposes of this Act to be a person who is not a fit and proper person to be a close associate of a licensee.
- (5) **Action against other interested persons** In deciding whether to take disciplinary action under this section against a licensee in relation to a complaint, the NICC may take disciplinary action against a person who is interested in the business, or in the conduct or profits of the business, carried on under the licence (regardless of whether the NICC takes any disciplinary action under this section against the licensee concerned).
- (6) If the NICC decides to take disciplinary action against any such interested person, the NICC may do any one or more of the following—
 - (a) disqualify the person, for a period commencing on a specified day, from being a person interested in the business, or in the conduct or profits of the business, carried on under a licence,
 - (b) reprimand the person.
- (7) **Circumstances of aggravation** For the purposes of this section, circumstances of aggravation exist in relation to a complaint if (and only if) each of the following paragraphs applies—
 - (a) the complaint concerns a contravention or alleged contravention of section 73 or 74,
 - (b) the complaint alleges that for the reasons specified in the complaint the matter of the complaint is so serious as to warrant the taking of action that is available to the NICC when circumstances of aggravation exist,
 - (c) the NICC, in finding that the matter of the complaint has been made out, is of the opinion (having regard to any matter such as the number of contraventions of the Act involved, the seriousness of the contravention involved, the number of people involved in the contravention or the seriousness of the outcome of the contravention, or any other relevant consideration) that the matter of the complaint is so serious as to warrant the taking of action that is available to the NICC when circumstances of aggravation exist.

142 Procedure for implementing disciplinary action

- (1) If the NICC decides to take disciplinary action against or in relation to a licensee, manager, close associate or other person under this Part, the NICC is required to serve on the licensee, manager, close associate or person a notice informing the person of the NICC's decision.
- (2) The notice must include the reasons for the NICC's decision.

- (3) Any disciplinary action under this Part takes effect when notice of the action is served on the licensee, manager, close associate or person concerned (or on such later date as may be specified in the notice).
- (4) The NICC may, by serving a further notice on the licensee, manager, close associate or person concerned, cancel a notice under this section before the notice takes effect.
- (5) The NICC is not prevented from taking disciplinary action under this Part merely because the licensee, manager, close associate or person concerned is subject to criminal or civil proceedings that relate to the same matters or incident to which the disciplinary action relates.
- (6) If a licensee is disqualified from holding a licence under this Part, the NICC, may, on application by—
 - (a) the spouse or de facto partner of the licensee, or
 - (b) a member of the family of the licensee who is of or above the age of 18 years, or
 - (c) the owner of the licensed premises, or
 - (d) a person directly or indirectly interested in the business, or the conduct of the business, carried out on the licensed premises,transfer the licence to that spouse, de facto partner or member of the family or to some other person approved by the NICC.

143 Requirement for legal member of NICC to be present

The NICC cannot determine any complaint made to it under this Part (including any decision to take any disciplinary action) unless a member of the NICC who is or has been a Judge, or who has been an Australian lawyer for at least 7 years, is present at the meeting of the NICC (or the committee of the NICC) at which the complaint is determined or the decision to take the action is made.

Part 10 Criminal proceedings and related matters

145 Proceedings for offences

Proceedings for an offence under this Act are to be dealt with summarily before the Local Court.

146 Time within which proceedings for offences may be commenced

- (1) Except as provided by subsection (2), proceedings for an offence under this Act may be commenced within but not later than 12 months after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (2) Proceedings for an offence under section 7, 8, 9, 40(5), 66, 69 or 92 may be

commenced within but not later than 3 years after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

149 Licensees and managers liable for act of employees etc

If, in contravention of this Act—

- (a) an employee or agent of a licensee, or
- (b) an employee or agent of the manager of licensed premises, or
- (c) a person acting, or purporting to act, on behalf of a licensee or the manager of licensed premises,

sells or supplies liquor on the licensed premises, the licensee or manager (as the case requires) is guilty of an offence and liable to the punishment specified for the contravention.

150 Penalty notices

(1) In this section—

authorised officer means a police officer or an inspector.

- (2) An authorised officer may serve a penalty notice on a person (including a licensee) if it appears to the officer that the person has committed an offence under this Act and the offence is one that is stated by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#) to be an offence to which this section applies.
- (3) A penalty notice is a notice to the effect that, if the person served does not wish to have the matter determined by a court, the person may pay within a time and to a person specified in the notice the amount of penalty prescribed by the regulations under the [Casino Control Act 1992](#) for the offence if dealt with under this section.
- (4) A penalty notice may be served personally, by post or by electronic means to an email address or mobile phone number—
 - (a) given voluntarily by the person for the issue of the penalty notice, or
 - (b) required to be supplied under section 63 of the [Casino Control Act 1992](#).
- (5) If the amount of penalty prescribed for the purposes of this section for an alleged offence is paid under this section, no person is liable to any further proceedings or action in relation to the alleged offence, except the taking of disciplinary action under Part 9.
- (6) Payment under this section is not to be regarded as an admission of liability for the purpose of, nor in any way affect or prejudice, any civil proceeding arising out of the same occurrence.

- (7) However, if a penalty is paid under this section in respect of a penalty notice served on a person, the person is, for the purposes of Part 9, taken to have been convicted of the offence to which the penalty notice related.
- (8) The regulations under the *Casino Control Act 1992* may—
 - (a) prescribe an offence for the purposes of this section by specifying the offence or by referring to the provision creating the offence, and
 - (b) prescribe the amount of penalty payable for the offence if dealt with under this section, and
 - (c) prescribe different amounts of penalties for different offences or classes of offences.
- (9) The amount of a penalty prescribed under this section for an offence must not exceed the maximum amount of penalty which could be imposed for the offence by a court.
- (10) This section does not limit the operation of any other provision of, or made under, this or any other Act or law relating to proceedings that may be taken in respect of offences.

151 Forfeiture and seizure of liquor and other things

- (1) If a person is found guilty of an offence under section 7, any liquor that was, at the time of the commission of the offence, in the person's possession or apparently under the person's control is forfeited to the Crown.
- (2) If the holder of a producer/wholesaler licence, or an employee or agent of such a licensee, is found guilty of an offence under section 9(1)(b) of selling liquor that is not authorised to be sold under the licence, any liquor (other than liquor the licensee is authorised to sell under the licence) that was, at the time of the commission of the offence, in the licensee's possession or apparently under the licensee's control is forfeited to the Crown.
- (3) If a person is found guilty of an offence under section 113—
 - (a) any liquor to which the offence relates, and
 - (b) any vehicle, boat or other thing in which the liquor was being carried, offered or exposed,is forfeited to the Crown.
- (4) If a licence is cancelled under this Act, any liquor found, not earlier than 7 days after the cancellation takes effect, in the former licensee's possession on the former licensed premises is forfeited to the Crown.
- (5) A police officer or inspector may seize and carry away anything that the officer or

inspector reasonably suspects may be liable to forfeiture under this section.

- (6) For the purposes of this section, **liquor** includes any bottle or other container in which the liquor is contained.

152 Evidentiary provisions

- (1) In any proceedings for an offence under this Act, any one or more of the following allegations (however expressed) is evidence of the truth of the allegation unless the contrary is proved—
- (a) that a specified person was or was not the holder of a licence at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (b) that a specified licence was or was not subject to a specified condition at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (c) [not applied]
 - (d) that a specified licence was or was not endorsed with a specified endorsement at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (e)-(g) [not applied]
 - (h) that a specified licence was or was not suspended or cancelled at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (i) that specified premises were or were not licensed premises at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (j) that a specified part of premises was or was not a bar area at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (k) that specified hours were or were not the trading hours of specified licensed premises at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (l) that specified premises were subject to a closure order under this Act at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (m) that a minors area authorisation under section 121 was or was not in force at a specified time or during a specified period,
 - (n) that a specified person has or has not been approved by the NICC as a person who may be appointed as the manager of licensed premises,
 - (n1), (n2) [not applied]
 - (o) that a specified person is or was, at a specified time or during a specified period, the Secretary,

- (p) that a specified person is or was, at a specified time or during a specified period, a delegate of the Commissioner of Police, the NICC, the Authority or the Secretary, to whom a specified function has been delegated under this Act or the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007*,
 - (q) that a specified person is or was, at a specified time or during a specified period, an inspector,
 - (q1) [not applied]
 - (r) that a liquid or other substance is liquor.
- (2) In any proceedings for an offence under this Act, an allegation that, at a specified time, a person was under the age of 18 years is evidence of the truth of the allegation unless the defendant denies the allegation in accordance with subsection (3).
- (3) An allegation referred to in subsection (2) may be denied—
- (a) at any adjournment before the commencement of the hearing of the information—by informing the court, the informant or a person appearing for the informant in writing of the denial, or
 - (b) at any time not later than 14 days before the commencement of the hearing of the information—by informing the informant or a person appearing for the informant in writing of the denial.
- (4) In any proceedings for an offence under this Act, evidence of delivery or supply of liquor is evidence of a sale of the liquor.
- (5) In any proceedings for an offence under section 9(2), liquor is taken to have been sold or consumed on the licensed premises to which the proceedings relate regardless of whether the licensee took or carried, or caused another person to take or carry, the liquor out of the licensed premises for the purpose of being sold or consumed at another place occupied by the licensee or in a public place.

Part 11 Miscellaneous provisions

157 Delegation by Commissioner of Police

- (1) The Commissioner of Police may delegate to a person any function conferred or imposed on the Commissioner of Police by or under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (1A) The Secretary may delegate to a person any function conferred or imposed on the Secretary by or under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A person to whom a function has been delegated by the Commissioner of Police may delegate the function to another person, subject to any conditions to which the

delegation by the Commissioner is subject.

158 Crown not liable for any compensation

- (1) Damages or compensation are not payable by or on behalf of the Crown because of—
- (a) the enactment or operation of this Act, or for the consequences of that enactment or operation, or
 - (b) a representation or conduct of any kind about any restrictions or limitations on the sale or supply of liquor on any premises or kind of premises.
- (2) In subsection (1), **the Crown** means the Crown within the meaning of the *Crown Proceedings Act 1988*, and includes any employee or agent of the Crown.

Schedule 7 Fees

Part 1 Fees payable

Item	Type of fee	Fee (in fee units)
1	Fee to accompany controlled contract notice (section 37(1) of the Act)	25
2	Fee for application for special employee licence (section 46(1)(a) of the Act)—	
	(a) if the applicant is the holder of a licence granted under the law of another State or Territory that the NICC considers to be equivalent to a licence granted under section 52(4) of the Act	1
	(b) in any other case	2.5
3	Fee for renewal of special employee licence (section 56(2) of the Act)	2.5

Part 2 Adjustment of fees for inflation

1 Definitions

In this Part—

CPI number means the Consumer Price Index (All Groups Index) for Sydney published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the latest published series of that index.

financial year means a period of 12 months commencing on 1 July.

2 Calculation of fee unit for purposes of Regulation

- (1) For the purposes of this Regulation, a **fee unit** is—

- (a) in the financial year 2019-20—\$100, and
- (b) in each subsequent financial year—the amount calculated as follows—

$$100 \times \frac{A}{B}$$

where—

A is the CPI number for the March quarter in the financial year immediately preceding the financial year for which the amount is calculated.

B is the CPI number for the March quarter of 2019.

- (2) The amount of a fee unit is to be rounded to the nearest cent (and an amount of 0.5 cent is to be rounded down).
- (3) However, if the amount of a fee unit calculated for any financial year is less than the amount that applied for the previous financial year, then the amount for that previous financial year applies instead.

Editorial note.

Fee unit amount calculated under this clause—

Financial year	Fee unit amount
2020-21	\$102.00
2021-22	\$102.95
2023-24	\$115.29
2024-25	\$119.64

3 Rounding of fee amounts

The amount of a fee calculated by reference to a fee unit is to be rounded to the nearest dollar (and an amount of 50 cents is to be rounded down).

4 Notice of indexed fees

- (1) As soon as practicable after the CPI number for the March quarter is first published by the Australian Statistician, the Secretary is required to—
 - (a) notify the Parliamentary Counsel of the amount of the fee unit for the next financial year so that notice of that amount can be published on the NSW legislation website, and
 - (b) give public notice on an appropriate government website of the actual amounts of the fees applying in each financial year resulting from the application of the amount of a fee unit calculated under this Part.

- (2) This Part operates to change an amount of a fee that is calculated by reference to a fee unit and that change is not dependent on the notification or other notice required by this clause.

Schedule 8 Penalty notice offences

1 Application of Schedule to Act and this Regulation

- (1) For the purposes of section 168A of the Act—
- (a) each offence created by a provision specified in this Schedule is an offence for which a penalty notice may be issued, and
 - (b) the amount payable for the penalty notice is the amount specified opposite the provision.
- (2) If the provision is qualified by words that restrict its operation to limited kinds of offences or to offences committed in limited circumstances, the penalty notice may be issued only for—
- (a) that limited kind of offence, or
 - (b) an offence committed in those limited circumstances.

Column 1	Column 2
Provision	Penalty
Offences under the Act	
Section 22C(1)	\$5,500
Section 33(1)—	
(a) for an individual	\$1,100
(b) for a corporation	\$11,000
Section 37(1)	\$5,500
Section 42A(1)—	
(a) for an individual	\$1,100
(b) for a corporation	\$11,000
Section 44(3)	\$11,000
Section 47(5)—	

(a) for a casino operator	\$11,000
(b) otherwise	\$1,100
Section 70(1AA)	\$11,000
Section 70(1AB)	\$1,100
Section 71(1)	\$5,500
Section 72A(1)	\$11,000
Section 76A(1) or (3)	\$11,000
Section 82(4)	\$5,500
Section 84(1)	\$550
Section 84A	\$5,500
Section 85(2)	
(a) for the person for the time being in charge of the casino	\$5,500
(b) for an agent of the casino operator	\$5,500
(c) for a casino employee	\$220
Section 86(2) or (3)	\$220
Section 86A(3)	\$5,500
Section 87(1)	\$660
Section 87(2) or (3)	\$550
Section 90(1)	\$5,500
Section 93	\$220
Section 94(1), (2) or (2A)	\$11,000
Section 95(1)—	
(a) for a casino operator	\$11,000
(b) for a casino employee	\$550
Section 97	\$220
Section 124(4)	\$22,000

Section 130A(2)	\$5,500
Section 131A(1)	\$11,000
Section 131A(3)—	
(a) for an individual	\$550
(b) for a corporation	\$1,100
Section 163(1)	\$11,000
Section 163(2)	\$220

Offences under this Regulation

Clause 13(1)	\$5,500
Clause 14(3)	\$5,500
Clause 16(1)	\$5,500
Clause 18(1)	\$5,500
Clause 19(2)	\$5,500
Clause 20(1)	\$5,500
Clause 21(1)	\$5,500
Clause 22(1)	\$5,500
Clause 26	\$5,500
Clause 27(1) or (2)—	
(a) for a casino operator	\$11,000
(b) otherwise	\$1,100
Clause 27(5)	\$11,000
Clause 27A(1)	\$11,000
Clause 30(4)	\$5,500
Clause 31(1)	\$5,500
Clause 31B	\$5,500
Clause 33(1) or (2)	\$1,100
Clause 33(3)—	

(a) if the staff member's recognised RSA certification has expired, or	\$550
(b) in any other case.	\$1,100
Clause 34	\$110
Clause 35(1)	\$550
Clause 35(2)	\$110
Clause 38(2)	\$55
Clause 39(9)	\$550
Clause 39(10)	\$220
Clause 42(4)	\$550

2 Application of Schedule to applied provisions of [Liquor Act 2007](#)

- (1) For the purposes of section 150 of the [Liquor Act 2007](#) (as applied by this Regulation and modified to read as set out in Schedule 6)—
- (a) each offence created by a provision specified in this Schedule is an offence for which a penalty notice may be issued, and
 - (b) the amount payable for the penalty notice is the amount specified opposite the provision.
- (2) If the provision is qualified by words that restrict its operation to limited kinds of offences or to offences committed in limited circumstances, the penalty notice may be issued only for—
- (a) that limited kind of offence, or
 - (b) an offence committed in those limited circumstances.

Column 1	Column 2
Provision	Penalty
Offences under the Liquor Act 2007 (as applied by this Regulation and modified as set out in Schedule 6)	
Section 7(1)	\$1,100
Section 8(1)	\$1,100
Section 8(2)	\$55

Section 9	\$1,100
Section 11(2)	\$1,100
Section 40(5)	\$220
Section 66	\$550
Section 69(1)	\$550
Section 73(1) or (2)	\$1,100
Section 73(3)	\$550
Section 74(1)-(4)	\$550
Section 75(3)	\$1,100
Section 77(4), (6) or (8)	\$550
Section 78(8)	\$550
Section 82(6)	\$2,200
Section 84(7)	\$2,200
Section 88(1)	\$550
Section 92(1) or (2)	\$550
Section 95(1), (2) or (4)	\$55
Section 97(5)	\$220
Section 100(1)	\$550
Section 101(7)	\$550
Section 102(3)	\$550
Section 102A(2)	\$550
Section 107(1)	\$55
Section 111(1)	\$110
Section 112	\$110
Section 113(1)	\$220
Section 117(1), (2), (4), (6) or (8)	\$1,100
Section 118(1)	\$220
Section 118(2)	\$1,100
Section 119(1)	\$550

Section 120(1)	\$330
Section 121(5)	\$220
Section 123(1) or (3A)	\$220
Section 124(1) or (2)	\$1,100
Section 125(1)	\$330
Section 126	\$550
Section 127(1), (3) or (4)	\$220
Section 128(2)	\$220
Section 129	\$220
Section 138(5)	\$1,100