

The feasibility of an identification system for buying alcohol in Alice Springs

A DISCUSSION PAPER

May 2007

**Prepared by
Department Of Justice**

Alice Springs residents and organisations are invited to make submissions in response to this discussion paper to the Racing, Gaming and Licensing Division, Department of Justice, by the following methods:

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Facsimile: 8951 8591

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The deadline for lodgement of submissions is close of business 28 May 2007

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1. INTRODUCTION

This discussion paper seeks to provide a range of views relating to a possible identification system for buying alcohol in Alice Springs.

It gives an overview of existing measures that restrict alcohol access and consumption and discusses possible ways to ensure such measures meet their objectives.

As well as an approach that can target restrictions to individual drinkers, there is also interest in a mechanism that can monitor the current restrictions.

An example of current restrictions is one which places a limit on how much of specific alcohol products can be purchased.

The paper is designed to encourage contributions from the community on the overall issue of an ID system for alcohol purchases including a way to monitor current restrictions.

2. BACKGROUND

Alice Springs has one of the highest average per capita alcohol consumption rates in Australia - in 2005/2006 it was 16.2 litres per person, nearly twice the national consumption average.

Alice Springs also experiences an excessive burden of alcohol related harm. This is reflected in high levels of alcohol related health problems, crime and anti-social behaviour.

Recent alcohol restrictions in Alice Springs have attempted to curtail the activity of those whose drinking is harmful to themselves and others. However restrictions of this type impact on the whole community, as well as upon those targeted.

Additional approaches are needed to specifically target problem drinkers and to monitor restrictions.

3. QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Throughout this paper a number of topics and issues are raised that need consideration before a decision can be made on implementing an identification system for the purchase of alcohol in Alice Springs.

The questions listed below are discussed within this paper.

Q1. If the Licensing Commission should impose a license condition requiring customers to provide identification to purchase alcohol, should this condition be imposed on all licences in Alice Springs, or only certain categories of licences?

Options for categories that may be included or exempt could be:

- Conditions applied to all premises that sell alcohol? OR
- Conditions applied to all premises that are licensed to sell take-away alcohol? OR
- Exemption from the conditions to premises holding a non-profit club license?

Q2. In order for a system that identifies and prohibits 'problem' drinkers to be effective there must be a method for identifying prohibited persons at 'point of sale'.

Included in this paper are two options:

(a) a paper based ID system, whereby the 'salesperson' checks the identification of all potential customers to ensure that they are not included on a printed 'prohibited' list, and

(b) the 'electronic system' outlined in detail in this paper.

Taking into consideration issues such as cost, possibility for error, inconvenience to customers, and possible breach of privacy, which of the above options are preferred?

Q3. If an electronic system were introduced to (a) monitor amounts of restricted products purchased, and (b) detect 'prohibited' persons attempting to purchase alcohol, who should pay for the installation of the system?

Should individual licensees pay for the hardware and software that they use?

Should the cost be shared between licensees and the Northern Territory Government?

Should the Northern Territory Government pay to implement the entire system?

Q4. If an ID Alcohol Purchase system is introduced should resources be provided to assist members of the community, in particular Aboriginal people from remote communities, to obtain appropriate identification?

4. CURRENT SITUATION

4.1 Alice Springs Alcohol Management Plan

Interest in an ID approach is recognised in the Alice Springs Alcohol Management Plan that was endorsed by the Chief Minister in September 2006. The plan includes the action to:

'Explore the feasibility of a permit or license system for takeaway alcohol.'

A copy of the Alice Springs Alcohol Management Plan can be found at Attachment A

The Plan's three main goals – Reduce Supply, Reduce Harm, Reduce Demand - include community input aims and complement other activities and initiatives addressing anti-social behaviour.

4.2 Alice Springs Liquor Supply Plan

The Northern Territory Licensing Commission has reviewed the Liquor Supply Plan for Alice Springs (see Attachment B) and has made changes relating to certain products.

Changes to licence conditions include:

- licensees can only sell take-away cask wine and fortified wines like port and sherry between 6pm and 9pm daily
- for each of these restricted products licensees are only permitted to sell an individual one of either of these products per day,

Effective monitoring of these restrictions may lead to higher levels of compliance and end 'shopping around' in order to buy more than the legal limit.

However, it should be noted that following the introduction of current alcohol restrictions on October 1 2006, cask wine and port sales reduced 85% and 47% respectively from the previous quarter.

This would suggest that the restriction on these products is having the desired effect without the introduction of a system to monitor purchases.

Existing options for restricting access to alcohol are:

- Restrictions imposed under the Liquor Act – where individuals who live in an area declared restricted must obtain a permit in order to possess liquor in that area.
- Restrictions imposed on individuals through the criminal justice system – conditions that are part of bail, or sentence may impose restrictions on the consumption of alcohol.

4.3 Restrictions under the Liquor Act

The Licensing Commission may declare a specified area 'restricted' under the Liquor Act. Following a declaration it is an offence to possess or consume alcohol in that restricted area without a permit. Permits may be issued to residents in the restricted area by the Licensing Commission.

Before issuing a permit the Commission is required take some steps to assess whether a permit should be issued, including where appropriate ascertaining the opinions of others living in the area regarding the permit application.

Restricted area declarations have been most commonly made in remote or isolated areas, without any or many liquor outlets. For example, Groote Eylandt and the Tiwi Islands are currently restricted with a permit system under these provisions. The Licensing Commission has approved in principle an application for a general restricted area declaration over the Gove Peninsula.

At the time of this paper's release, the Licensing Commission was due to hand down its ruling on an application to declare public areas of Alice Springs restricted areas.

For consideration -

Due to its central location and nearby attractions Alice Springs draws many interstate and overseas tourists. A requirement to apply for and hold a 'permit' for the purchase and consumption of alcohol would clearly be undesirable from the perspective of tourism.

The operation of a permit system in a general restricted area generally depends on advice from community based panels so that the Licensing Commission can decide who should or shouldn't obtain a permit.

While this process is possible and appropriate in smaller communities it is less likely to be workable in a town with the population and diversity of Alice Springs.

4.4 Justice system

Individuals can be banned or prohibited from buying or consuming alcohol as part of bail, sentencing order, parole order or domestic violence restraining order.

The introduction of the Alcohol Court Act 2006 provides a specialist legislative framework for responding to people who have committed an offence who are dependent on alcohol. However other courts still retain the power to make orders that can also restrict an individual's consumption of alcohol.

A condition not to drink alcohol may be made as part of :

- Bail conditions
- Sentences such as good behaviour bonds, suspended sentences, home detention, alcohol intervention orders
- Parole order made by the Parole Board
- A prohibition order (which can only be made by an Alcohol Court)
- A domestic violence restraining order

In some cases a condition to not drink alcohol must be imposed as part of a particular sentencing order (such as alcohol intervention orders and home

detention orders). In other cases the court may decide to include a condition to not drink alcohol.

When a person has been charged with a criminal offence conditional bail can be imposed by police, or a court. This allows the person to live in the community while they are waiting for the charges to be dealt with, subject to specific conditions. Failure to comply with a bail condition can lead to a court revoking bail and the person being remanded in custody.

The consequences for failing to comply with the condition to not drink alcohol depends on whether it is incorporated into bail, a sentencing order, a prohibition order or domestic violence restraining order.

4.5 Current measures for monitoring and enforcement of orders prohibiting or banning people from consuming alcohol

At the time of publication, in Alice Springs there were two people on Alcohol Intervention Orders and one Prohibition Order (with a condition to not drink alcohol).

Additionally Community Corrections (NT Correctional Services, Department of Justice) were supervising about 35 people subject to various orders that included a requirement to not drink alcohol.

While options exist within the Justice System for recognising 'problem' drinkers and issuing conditions not to consume alcohol, the issue of how such conditions are monitored and supervised needs consideration.

At present conditions not to consume alcohol issued as a sentence, or as bail or parole are monitored and supervised by Community Corrections. This supervision may involve random breath testing for alcohol, home visits and requirements to attend appointments with correctional officers.

Court clinicians are also involved in monitoring offenders on alcohol intervention orders, generally through requirements to attend appointments.

In addition where a court makes a prohibition order the Director of Racing, Gaming and Licensing is required to notify all relevant licensees about the order and its details. The court also provides a photograph of the person subject to the order which can be supplied to licensees.

With the introduction of the Alcohol Court and its capacity to provide a higher level of interaction with the offender there has been renewed interest in the use of prohibition orders.

From its so far limited use, this intervention has been reportedly successful from the perspective of the offender's recovery from alcohol abuse.

However there have been issues regarding protecting the confidentiality of the prohibition order. In a recent example patrons to the relevant venue were able to identify the offender from the photograph that was posted at the service area.

In the same example, the venue's licensee reported experiencing difficulties identifying the offender based on a photographic image and reportedly made a number of 'false identifications'.

While the Alcohol Court and its increased capacity to work with offenders makes prohibition orders a viable option, improved means of monitoring prohibition orders would improve their effectiveness.

5. PROPOSED MEASURES

Preventing persons on the range of conditions described in the previous section from purchasing alcohol is one effective measure to assist in achieving the aim of reducing or prohibiting alcohol consumption. Monitoring those under orders might be improved by a requirement that anyone who seeks to buy alcohol must produce photographic identification. However, it is also acknowledged that preventing an individual from *purchasing* alcohol will not prevent that individual from consuming alcohol purchased by *others*.

Suggestion has been made that in order to counter this occurrence legislation could be introduced making it an offence to knowingly supply alcohol to someone who is prohibited from purchasing or consuming alcohol.

It may be also relevant to consider whether increased supervision, and case management, might be an option to ensure individuals placed on conditions do not consume alcohol. While this may involve additional costs it is likely to be more effective than relying solely on a monitoring system at point of sale to ensure compliance with these orders.

Q1. If the Licensing Commission should impose a licence condition requiring customers to provide identification to purchase alcohol, should this condition be imposed on all licences in Alice Springs, or only certain categories of licences?

Options for categories that may be included or exempt could be:

- **Conditions applied to all premises that sell alcohol? OR**
- **Conditions applied to all premises that are licensed to sell take-away alcohol? OR**
- **Exemption from the conditions to premises holding a non-profit club licence?**

Consider the following (5.1, 5.2):

5.1 Requirement to provide identification to purchase alcohol

The Licensing Commission may impose conditions on liquor licences consistent with the object of the Liquor Act. Those objects include minimising harm associated with the consumption of alcohol.

The Commission might impose a condition as part of a licence so that alcohol might only be sold if the customer provides identification.

However, given that alcohol is sold under a range of licence types, it maybe that this condition might only be applied to particular licence categories.

For example, it is estimated that in the Northern Territory about 75% of alcohol sales are take-away purchases. A similar, if not greater proportion would also apply to Alice Springs. There is also anecdotal evidence that this liquor is a greater contributor to problems than on-premise drinking¹.

¹ For example, Drug Use Monitoring in Australia report and initial assessment of 108 individuals detained in Police watch house. Of those, 43% reported having been drinking at home and 48% reported drinking in a park or other public place.

Therefore it could be that the proposed condition could be a requirement only of premises licensed to sell take-away alcohol.

Furthermore a comparison of alcohol sales of all premises in Alice Springs licensed to sell take-away alcohol shows vast differences in amounts sold. Some of the smaller take-away venues may sell as little as \$1400 of alcohol per week, while a number of take away outlets sell well in excess of \$50,000 of alcohol in a week.

Additionally, some licence types are already subject to conditions that require monitoring of alcohol sales to patrons.

As a condition of their licence, non-profit clubs are required to monitor all entries onto the premises and restrict entry to members and bona-fide guests. Take-away alcohol can be only bought by full financial members. As result of this requirement clubs have existing systems in place for screening all patrons.

5.2 Elements of capable system

The following elements are suggested as being important to a 'point of sale' system introduced to monitor alcohol purchases:

- The system has the ability to effectively identify and exclude 'problem drinkers' from purchasing alcohol, without unduly impacting upon others, including licensees and the general public.
- The system has the ability to monitor the sales of alcohol items that are currently restricted without unduly impacting upon others, including licensees and the general public.
- The system is 'cost-effective'.
- The system is relatively simple to administer
- The system adheres to principles of privacy and anti-discrimination
- The system has sufficient community support
- There is sufficient confidence that the system will reduce the consumption of alcohol of those individuals towards whom it is targeted.

Q2. In order for a system that identifies and prohibits 'problem' drinkers to be effective there must be a method for identifying prohibited persons at 'point of sale'.

Included in this paper are two options:

- (a) a paper based ID system, whereby the 'salesperson' checks the identification of all potential customers to ensure that they are not included on a printed 'prohibited' list, and**
- (b) the 'electronic system' outlined in detail in this paper.**

Taking into considering issues such as cost, possibility for error, inconvenience to customers, and possible breach of privacy, which of the above options are preferred?

Consider the following (5.3, 6.1):

5.3 Options for ID systems for purchasing alcohol

It is worth noting the requirement for customers to provide identification before purchasing alcohol could in itself possibly prevent a number of people from buying alcohol.

However these individuals may not, in all cases, be those regarded as problem drinkers and therefore some members of the community may be disadvantaged.

A. 'Paper based' prohibition list:

This would be a relatively simple and quick option to implement. Each week a list of the names and photographs of individuals who had been 'prohibited' could be generated by the responsible agency and distributed to relevant licensees.

It would be then a condition that the salesperson checks the identification of all potential customers to ensure they are not on the 'prohibited' list.

As this option can be regarded as 'low tech' it would have the benefit of being inexpensive and invulnerable to technical 'glitches'.

However, the disadvantage would be the time taken at 'point of sale' to confirm eligibility, (an important factor for licensees and customers), and the possibility of human error in correctly checking IDs against the 'list'.

This method also provides little protection of the privacy of individuals placed on a 'prohibited list'; particularly if photographs are also used.

As the list would need to be located at or near point of sale, it would be difficult, if not impossible to ensure any confidentiality.

B. An electronic system

Essentially, this option is the 'high tech' version of what is described above.

This option would provide a mechanism that could electronically link all retailers to a central server. The server would alert the salesperson as to whether the customer is on the 'prohibited' list.

The system could also provide a mechanism that electronically links all retailers to a central server that would alert the salesperson to any purchase that exceeds the set limit placed on specific products (cask wine and fortified).

There is currently available a software and hardware package that is capable of identifying photo ID documents such as a driver's licence. When an ID document is scanned, a software package interprets the writing on the document, converts it to text, and stores it in a database. This database is then searchable by name, date of birth, address, licence number etc.

With each new transaction the database is automatically checked to see whether it has encountered this particular document before. If there are no matches, a new file is created for that document.

Additional information can also be recorded at the time of scanning and added to the file. If a person purchases alcohol, the type and quantity of alcohol bought can be recorded.

Files can be “tagged” to indicate that a licence belongs to a person who is subject to an order to not consume alcohol. An alert can be then generated every time that a licence is scanned.

Note: An appropriate agency and resources will need to be identified to ensure the system is maintained, updated and relevant files are ‘tagged’.

From the customer’s perspective a transaction would occur as follows:

- A customer seeking to purchase alcohol is required to carry a recognised photo ID
- Customer provides ID to salesperson
- The salesperson ‘scans’ the ID
- The ID is then checked against a table of restricted or prohibited IDs and previous purchases of restricted types of alcohol beverage:
 - The ID and applicable purchases are then added to the table for that day.
 - The central server updates the table on all nodes regularly.
 - The program will display a current photograph of individuals on restrictions or prohibition orders to provide positive identification.
 - The system will automatically notify an authorised official of any breach to the system, e.g. illegal purchases made prior to a regular update or whilst the network was down.
- The data table is kept on the node so that the system will continue to operate if communication with the central server is down. The system at point of sale will register an ID once scanned as DENIED, RESTRICTED or UNLIMITED. If prohibition or other limiting condition applies to this person – gives details of limitation and any restricted alcohol previously purchased that day using that ID, OR:
 - Authorises the purchase if there are no limiting conditions.
- The salesperson then completes the transaction as normal and the customer’s ID is returned.

(For flow-chart of how it would work, see Attachment E)

If an electronic system were to be introduced businesses would be required to have a scanner unit as a condition of their liquor licence. This is a device consisting of a scanner and a computer screen, with the capacity to access the server remotely.

Scanner units can scan ID documents and then send the information to the node to interpret. The computer screen can display the name and date of birth and photographs of those on court orders and their restrictions only. Further information stored on the NTG Server can only be accessed by computers operated by the Northern Territory Government. The scanner unit itself does not store information.

6. ISSUES RELATING TO ELECTRONIC SYSTEM

6.1 Limitations and error

The system as proposed has some apparent limitations:

- the onus is still on staff members to tell whether the person presenting an ID card is the card's rightful owner;
- it cannot immediately identify all fake IDs, but can be used to check back and record their illegal use;
- As the system proposed for Alice Springs would require the terminal to 'read' the name and date of birth contained on the identification the accuracy rate of the system would be 96%. In other words four in every hundred transactions may involve an error.

Q3. If an electronic system were introduced to (a) monitor amounts of restricted products purchased, and (b) detect 'prohibited' persons attempting to purchase alcohol, who should pay for the installation of the system?

Should individual licensees pay for the hardware and software that they use?

Should the cost be shared between licensees and the Northern Territory Government?

Should the Northern Territory Government pay to implement the entire system?

Consider the following (6.2, 6.3):

6.2 Costs involved in implementing the system

Establishment costs	Terminal reader for each liquor outlet	Approximately \$10 000
	Server and associated set up costs	\$10 000
Ongoing costs	Annual licence fees	\$350 for each terminal
	Server hosting and maintenance	\$400 for each server plus call out costs for maintenance
	Administration costs associated with permit system	.5 administration officer in each region or location

6.3 Retention and use of personal information

Under the proposed system the image (individual's photograph) and text contained on the identification source will be collected and recorded on a central database.

Information regarding the product and quantity of alcohol purchased will only be recorded and stored where products are restricted – currently cask wine and fortified wine.

Once scanned, the information contained on the identification source will be transmitted and stored on a central server managed by the Northern Territory Government. The server will be kept at a secure location. Access will be limited to the appropriate government agency staff and protected by password.

No information will be stored at the site of the business/licensed premise itself.

In line with the Information Privacy Principles (IPP) that underpin the Information Act the proposed system would only store personal information for the time required to achieve the purposes of the system.

IPP 4.2 states:

A public sector organisation must take reasonable steps to destroy or permanently de-identify personal information if it is no longer needed for any purpose.

It is proposed that where a person is prohibited from buying alcohol or has limits placed on their alcohol purchases, that this information will be kept for the duration of their order. At the expiry of the order the 'tag' placed on the file will be removed.

With regard to the purchase of items that are restricted to one item -per person per day, information will be only kept until the end of each day.

Q4. If an ID Alcohol Purchase system is introduced should resources be provided to assist members of the community, in particular Aboriginal people from remote communities, to obtain appropriate identification?

Consider the following (6.4):

6.4 Impact on the community

The proposed system assumes that all persons are unable to purchase alcohol until they can prove, by means of an appropriate ID card, that they are not restricted in some way. This places a new and significant obligation on individuals to establish their rights every time they wish to purchase alcohol. Currently, a person who is well over the age of 18 is not required to own or produce ID unless that ID is required for some other purpose.

Persons who do not drive, for example, may not have appropriate ID. This may include people who cannot drive because of a physical disability.

Non-drivers may also include recent refugees, women from certain ethnic backgrounds, and people unable to afford a car.

For proof of identification to be acceptable it must include a clear photographic image of its owner, the owner's name and a date of birth. At this stage the following forms of identification would be regarded as acceptable:

- A driver's licence that has been issued within Australia;
- A Proof of Age card issued by Motor Vehicle Registration NT;
- Or a passport

Technology exists that is able to 'read' a large number of international driver's licenses, passports and other forms of recognised identification. A list of these nations and ID types can be found in Attachment C.

In order not to disadvantage Alice Springs residents who do not possess a standard form of photographic identification such as a driver's license, consideration must be given as to how photographic ID can be obtained with minimal inconvenience.

An evidence of age (18+) card is photographic ID that provides proof of age. Due to the level of documentation required to obtain the card it complies with national standards for proof of identification (source-MVR Nov.2006).

The evidence of age (18+) card can be obtained from Motor Vehicle Registration (MVR) offices through-out the NT. In order to obtain the evidence of age (18+) card applicants must provide:

- One document from the Category A list (see Attachment D)
- One or more documents from the category B list (see Attachment D);
- Evidence of address if not supplied on Cat. A or B documents

Advice received from a provider of the proposed electronic system suggests that the time required for an ID to be scanned, read, searched and tabled would be less than 5 seconds in most cases. In this respect customers will not be greatly inconvenienced.

However there may be instances where the scanner has difficulty scanning a card. In these instances name and date of birth would have to be manually entered by the sales assistant. This would involve keying in the information resulting in a slower transaction. Furthermore, if a licensee has only one scanner available, this will limit the number of customers that can be served at one time.

Under the proposed system sales assistants at bottle shops would be the point of contact in dealing with the public. Therefore, it would be these people that would need to manage the range of situations such as where a customer justly or unjustly has a grievance with the system.

7. CONTACT INFORMATION

Alice Springs residents and organisations are invited to make submissions in response to this discussion paper to the Racing, Gaming and Licensing Division, Department of Justice by the following methods:

Postal: PO Box 8470, Alice Springs 0871

Facsimile: 8951 8591

Email: **RGL DOJ/DOJ/NTG**

For further details, please contact

Nick Raymond – Policy Officer - Department of Justice 89518466

Or

Chris McIntyre, Deputy Director (Sth) Racing, Gaming & Licensing -89518453

The deadline for lodgement of submissions is close of business 28 May 2007.

ATTACHMENT A

Alice Springs Alcohol Management Plan

The Alice Springs Alcohol Management Plan has been developed as part of the Northern Territory Government's strong commitment to reducing alcohol-related harm in Alice Springs.

The plan responds to community concerns about antisocial behaviour and violence, and builds on previous efforts to minimise the harm caused by alcohol.

The Chief Minister's Alice Springs Alcohol Task Force, drawn from community leaders, has endorsed the plan with local, practical and achievable solutions for the Alice Springs community.

The Plan has 3 key strategies aimed at reducing alcohol consumption and related harms:

- **Reducing supply** – restricting the availability and accessibility of alcohol;
- **Reducing harm** – influencing drinking choices and drinking environments and providing interventions that prevent further harm;
- and
- **Reducing demand** – changing individual attitudes to drinking and challenging community tolerance of harmful drinking patterns.

Community Participation and Review

An Alcohol Reference Panel will provide a focus for ongoing community participation, monitoring and communication across Government, the Alice Springs Town Council and other stakeholder groups. A review of the Plan, with community input, will be conducted after 12 months.

Other Activities

The Alice Springs Alcohol Management Plan has been developed as part of a range of alcohol management initiatives across the Territory:

- widespread antisocial behaviour initiatives;
- new legislation that extends dry areas to houses and public places;
- Alcohol Courts and additional treatment options for offenders;
- community education aimed at reducing risky drinking;
- review of alcohol treatment services;
- a new Liquor Act, with public comment early in 2007;
- a moratorium on new takeaway licences for 12 months, after which new takeaway licences will be restricted to hotels and clubs; and
- work with the Australian Government, peak bodies and other key stakeholders to reduce alcohol-related harm and improve services.

The Plan will complement and support other activities in Alice Springs, such as implementing recommendations of the Town Camps Taskforce.

Goal 1: Reduce Supply

- Undertake targeted enforcement activities that focus on major alcohol trouble spots.
- Implement, monitor and review alcohol restrictions introduced by the Licensing Commission.
- Develop a code for the responsible promotion and advertising of alcohol in Alice Springs.
- Introduce tailored alcohol management strategies before and after special events in Alice Springs (eg. AFL Cup and Country Football League Grand Final).
- Enable quicker activation of emergency alcohol restrictions during violent incidents or natural disasters.
- Introduce simpler processes for complaints against a licensed premise.
- Obtain community input into further controls on promotion, sale, supply or consumption of alcohol.
- Explore the feasibility of a permit system for buying alcohol.

Goal 2: Reduce Harm

- Encourage high risk private premises, public areas or general areas to be declared restricted from alcohol.
- Increase the effectiveness of the Community Patrol.
- Expand Sobering Up Shelter services to include assisting people into rehabilitation.
- Ensure the availability of quality alcohol treatment and withdrawal services.
- With the Australian Hotels Association and licensees, develop a local liquor accord for the responsible management of alcohol and drinkers on licensed premises.
- Work with licensees and local communities to reduce antisocial behaviour around licensed premises.
- Promote low alcohol products and alternatives to drinking.
- Strengthen options available to support families to protect their income from drinkers' requests and demands.
- Work with key communities in the region to develop local alcohol management plans.
- Support community to build zero tolerance of alcohol-related violence.
- Build an effective range of options for rehabilitating people who commit alcohol-related offences.

Goal 3: Reduce Demand

- Expand training for health professionals and others to effectively challenge the behaviour of risky drinkers.
- Provide small grants for local actions that address the impact of alcohol misuse and abuse.
- Develop a support program for families that involves parent and school-based education.
- Work with local sporting and recreation clubs and other licensed premises to promote a responsible drinking culture.

ATTACHMENT B

Alice Springs Liquor Supply Plan

Following consultation with major stakeholders¹, the Northern Territory Licensing Commission recently reviewed the Liquor Supply Plan for Alice Springs and made some changes to the plan.

The revised Liquor Supply Plan, approved by the Commission, is as follows:

- The trading hours for all licensed premises remains the same.

Takeaway alcohol

Monday to Friday, all venues, from 2.00pm – 9.00pm

Saturday and public holidays, all venues from 10.00am – 9.00pm

Sundays – takeaways attached to pubs and clubs only, 12noon – 9.00pm

On premises drinking

Alcohol with content over 3% must not be sold before 11.30am from Monday to Friday.

- The takeaway sale of all wine products is restricted to container size of no larger than one (1) litre for fortified wine and no larger than two (2) litres for other wine products.
- Sale of fortified wine and cask wine for consumption off premises is restricted to one item of either product per person per day and is only permitted to be sold during the last three (3) scheduled trading hours of each day.
- All licensees are required to provide liquor product sales figures as directed by the Commission. • Licensees who are licensed to sell liquor for consumption both on and off premises must provide liquor figures clearly identifying “on and off premises” sales as required by the Commission.
- All staff involved in the service of alcohol must hold a Responsible Service of Alcohol Certificate within one (1) month from commencement of employment. Current staff involved in the service of alcohol must hold a Responsible Service of Alcohol Certificate within a reasonable period.
- A holder of a Responsible Service of Alcohol Certificate must be on premises at all times during trading hours. Hotels that have separate drive through bottle shops are required to have a person who holds a Responsible Service of Alcohol Certificate in the bottle shop area in addition to the main area of the licensed premises.
- All stores and venues with drive through bottle shops must have camera surveillance to the satisfaction of the Director of Licensing.

ATTACHMENT C

IDS RECOGNISED SOFTWARE

The electronic system is able to read the Passport, Drivers' Licences and National Identity Card (if applicable) of all the 51 nations listed below. The system also recognises over 100 other official identification cards from the countries listed which are not shown individually.

Australia

All Australian Gov. issued Drivers' Licences and Evidence Age cards excluding the Qld. 18 plus card. Includes KeyPass card is included. (16 cards).

Bahamas

Bahrain

Belgium

Bermuda

Bosnia

Brazil

Bulgaria

Canada

All Canadian provincial Drivers' Licences and the Canadian Citizen card can be read. (11 cards).

Chile

China

Cook Islands

Costa Rica

Croatia

Czech

El Salvador

Fiji

France

Germany

Guatemala

Holland

Hungary

Indonesia

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Kosovo

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malaysia

Mexico

Nicaragua

Norway

New Zealand

Panama

Peru

Poland

Portugal

Puerto Rico

Romania

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

South Africa

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Turkey

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom

United States

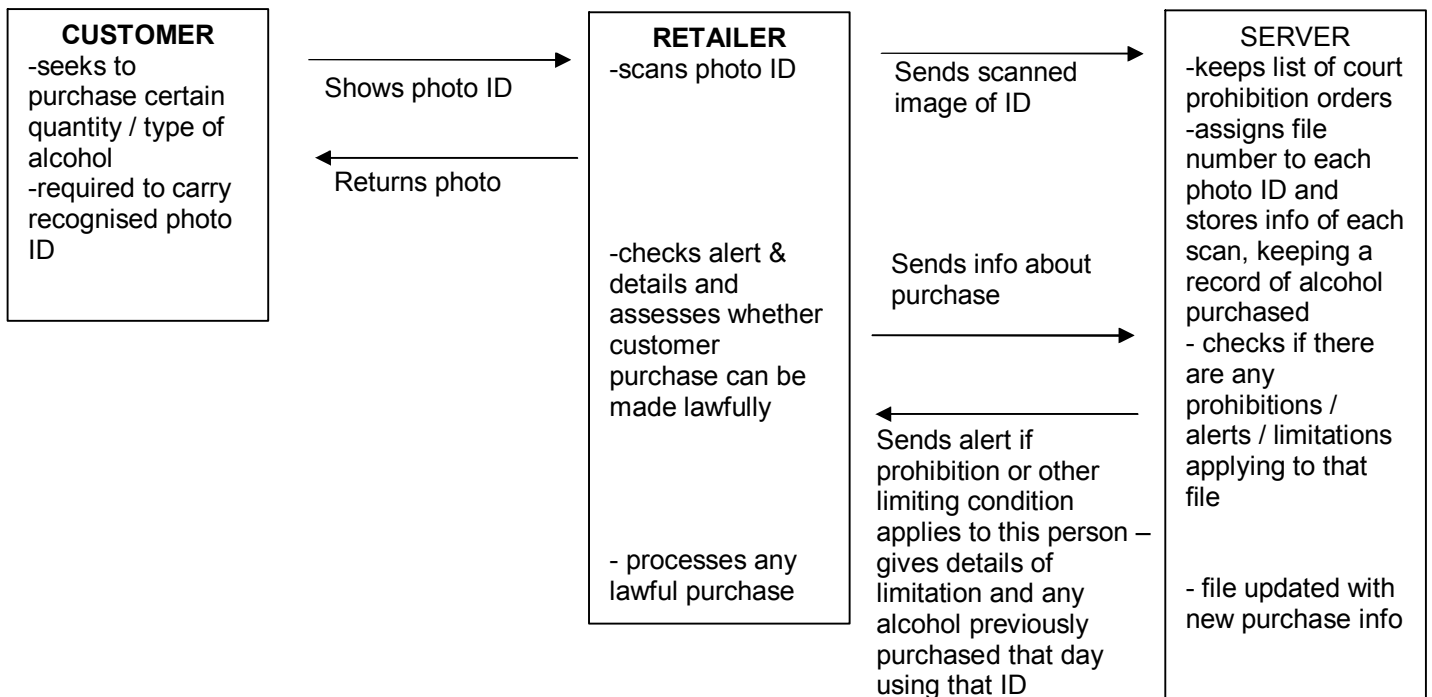
All 50 US state Driver's Licences plus numerous other official cards (over 100 cards).

ATTACHMENT D

Where applicants are unable to access Category A documents an Australian Birth Certificate can be obtained from the office of Births, Deaths and Marriages for a cost of \$26 (?).

ATTACHMENT E

TAKE-AWAY SALE OF ALCOHOL – proposed process



ENTRY TO PUBS & CLUBS – proposed process

