

Decision number: 21/OFF/0054/2024

**IN THE MATTER** of the Sale and Supply of  
Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act)

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER** of an application  
by **GL Merchants Limited**  
pursuant to s.127 of the Act  
for the renewal of an OFF  
Licence for premises situated  
at 126 Ruapehu Street,  
Taupō known as “Bottle-O  
Taupō.”

### **DECISION OF THE TAUPŌ DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Murray Clearwater  
Member: Graeme Cushing  
Member: John Williamson

HEARING at Taupō on Thursday 18 July 2024

#### **APPEARANCES**

Mr. Alexander Boyd Davey for GL Merchants Limited (“the applicant”)  
Mr. Graham (D’Arcy) William D’Arcy-Smith for the applicant

Mr. Grant Singer – Taupō Alcohol Licensing Inspector (“the Inspector”) – to assist

Ms. Dawn Meertens- for the Medical Officer of Health (MOoH) – in opposition

Sergeant Greg Weston – Alcohol Harm Prevention Officer NZ Police – in opposition

### **RESERVED DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE**

#### **Introduction**

1. By an application received on the 15 May 2023, **GL Merchants Limited** applied for the renewal of an off-licence in respect of premises situated at 126 Ruapehu Street, Taupō known as “Bottle-O Taupō.”

2. The current days and hours are **Monday to Sunday 8.00am to 10.00pm** and are within parameters of the default national maximum trading hours for off licences.
3. The application was duly advertised and was reported on by the agencies. The delegated officer for the Medical Officer of Health and the Police opposed the renewal believing that among other matters the sale of high strength singles of RTDs and beers at cheap prices contravenes Section 131(d) i.e. "the manner in which the applicant has sold.... displayed, advertised or promoted alcohol.
4. After ongoing negotiations between the applicant and the agencies, the Police and MOoH advised that their opposition would be satisfied by a condition along the lines of *"No single sales of beer, RTD's or ciders smaller than 600ml, higher than 6% ABV, and under \$6.00 per unit is permitted. "*
5. The Inspector does not oppose the renewal. The applicant exercised its right to not consent to the condition and to go to a hearing before the DLC, to hear the reasoning from the Police and MOoH on their stance on this issue.
6. The application was set down for a formal hearing as the Committee needed to hear the concerns of the agencies around the single sales of alcohol at the store and the resistance expressed by the applicant to not consent to such a condition.
7. The Committee decided that as the renewal, per sae, was not opposed in general terms, the Police and MOoH would be tasked to present their evidence first in support of the discretionary condition, and then we would hear from the applicant as to why they thought it was not necessary for the DLC to impose it.

### **Police Evidence**

8. Sergeant Weston is the Alcohol Harm Prevention Officer for the Taupō District, and he has been in this role for nearly 2 years. He was sworn in and reconfirmed that the Police stance was not opposed to the renewal generally, but they did seek a condition around single sales.
9. He said there are members of the Taupō community who needed help from others to prevent them from accessing 'cheap high strength alcohol' and reducing the amenity and good order of the CBD.
10. In his view the imposition of a condition making it harder for this problem demographic to obtain high strength beers would be a positive move.
11. He produced documentary and photographic evidence of the types of people he was concerned about, and the litter found in the surrounding area. He conceded there were other off-licensed premises in the vicinity who supply alcohol for off-site consumption but he believed that all licensees should be operating 'responsibly' and

- doing what they could to deny this vulnerable group of people access to 'cheap' high strength alcohol.
12. He told us there are 5-10 people who frequent the CBD during the winter and up to 20 in the summer who live, beg and drink in the CBD. At times there has been complaints that some of these individuals have been harassing and intimidating towards members of the public by their begging activities.
  13. He told us there was a 24/7 Alcohol Ban in the area which further exacerbated the problem.
  14. He believed that Bottle-O Taupō was well run, and they had good systems for staff training and checking ID. However, he believed that their 'policies and pricing strategies' needed a few tweaks and could help minimise harm in Taupō.
  15. During questioning he agreed that some beggars do not use the cash they collect for alcohol or food.
  16. He also agreed with the concept that the DLC had to be satisfied that there should be a purpose and a reason for discretionary conditions to be added to a licence. He agreed with the High Court Vaudrey decision that identified that there must be a risk to be abated or a benefit to be secured.
  17. He was asked to identify the risk to be abated or the benefit to be secured at this location. He believed the individuals and incidents he had referred to was the risk, and the benefit to be secured would be an increase in the amenity and good order of the area if access to 'cheap high-strength alcohol' was denied for the vulnerable people.
  18. He said the Police do respond to breaches of the alcohol ban and would issue 1-2 infringement offence notices a week during the winter, 2-3 a week in summer and 5-7 a week over the high season of December and January.
  19. The Police provided a written closing submission that we make reference to later in this decision.

### **Medical Officer of Health's Evidence**

20. Ms. Meertens appeared for the Medical Officer of Health. Firstly, she formally withdrew the evidence of James Scarfe, the Public Health analyst, who was unable to appear in support of his health data evidence.
21. Primarily her evidence was to support the stance of the Police and to impress upon us that ARLA has found, on occasions, that a restrictive single sale condition can be appropriate in certain circumstances. We agree.

22. The MOoH provided a written closing submission that we make reference to later in this decision.

### **Inspectors Evidence**

23. Inspector Singer confirmed his report as correct and up to date.
24. He was questioned by the Police as to why he did not think a condition around single sales was warranted. He said that he had seen no evidence of begging in the area or that the applicant and its staff were not already restricting sales of alcohol to vulnerable people.

### **Applicant's Evidence**

25. Mr. Graham (D'Arcy) D'Arcy-Smith appeared on behalf of the applicant company. Business owner Alex Davey was also present and participated in the hearing. Mr. D'Arcy-Smith told us he was going to be the spokesperson for the company and would talk to his 19 page written submission that they had lodged with the DLC.
26. He was a certificated Duty Manager at the Bottle-O and mainly worked the 2.00pm to 9.00pm shift and he accounted for about 50% of all sales from the store. He was a solidly built, tall man and proudly stated that very few patrons were prepared to 'take him on' if he refused a sale or sent a taxi full of drunks on its way in the drive through if he deemed them to be intoxicated.
27. The main thrust of his evidence was that "*we know these people and we do not serve them.*" He said "*we did have them, but we have got rid of them. They are no good for our business*".
28. He said they call them their "problem children" and they have trespassed them if they harass the store's customers. They impose standards of behaviour on customers and do not allow people to wear hoodies in the store.
29. He said they know their customer base well, from the Air BNB tourists to the Philippino workers in the community who have asked them to stock Red Horse beer.
30. Very few Kiwis or others seem to buy this product. He said their cheapest beers are \$5.50 and by Christmas they will probably be at \$6.00 in any case.
31. They do sell two RTDs as singles, Codys and Woodstock, for \$5.00, but again this is primarily to tradies and tourists who just want a couple of drinks.
32. He said there is no evidence that they are selling to vulnerable people, so they don't understand the \$6.00 price point sought by the agencies. Mr. D'Arcy-Smith did produce spreadsheets, at the request of the Police, that showed that single sales are

a very small part of the business, and it was his evidence that they do sell them responsibly.

33. To questions from the Police, he said he understood the potential risk to vulnerable people but he reiterated “*we do not sell alcohol to them.*”
34. He said they had issued about 25 trespass notices over the years, and he thought about 8 were still current. Sgt Weston put to him that there was only 1 trespass notice on the Police database to which Mr. D’Arcy-Smith said that they hadn’t forwarded many of the notices on to the Police. He agreed to do so in the future.
35. To questions from the Committee, he confirmed that about 15% of the range was core products that they had to stock as part of the Bottle-O franchise. Similarly, they had to run the Specials as directed by head office. Other than that, they could choose to stock, or not stock, particular products.

### Relevant legislation

36. Section 3 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (“the Act”) states the purpose of the Act as follows:
  - (1) ***The purpose of Parts 1 and 3 and the schedules of this Act is, for the benefit of the community as a whole, –***
    - (a) ***to put in place a new system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol, with the characteristics stated in subsection (2); and***
    - (b) ***to reform more generally the law relating to the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol so that its effect and administration help to achieve the object of this Act.***
  - (2) ***The characteristics of the new system are that–***
    - (a) ***It is reasonable; and***
    - (b) ***Its administration helps to achieve the object of this Act.***
37. Section 4 states the object of the Act as follows:
  - (1) ***The object of this Act is that –***
    - (a) ***The sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and***
    - (b) ***The harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.***
  - (2) ***For the purposes of subsection (1), the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol includes –***
    - (a) ***Any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and***
    - (b) ***Any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly and indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in paragraph (a).***
38. Sections 131 of the Act provides the criteria that the licensing committee must have

regard to in deciding whether to approve a renewal of the licence:

*131 Criteria for renewal*

*(1) In deciding whether to renew a licence, the licensing authority or the licensing committee concerned must have regard to the following matters:*

*(a) the matters set out in paragraphs (a) to (g), (j), and (k) of section 105(1):*

*(b) whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be increased, by more than a minor extent, by the effects of a refusal to renew the licence:*

*(c) any matters dealt with in any report from the Police, an inspector, or a Medical Officer of Health made by virtue of section 129:*

*(d) the manner in which the applicant has sold (or, as the case may be, sold and supplied), displayed, advertised, or promoted alcohol.*

39. The Act requires that when deciding whether to renew a licence, or not, the licensing committee must have regard to the matters contained in section 131 of the Act. We now consider the clauses in greater depth.

### **Section 105(1)(a) The Object of the Act**

40. This section requires that the licensing committee must have regard to the object of the Act and in particular that the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol should be **undertaken safely and responsibly and** that the harm caused by the **excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol** should be minimised.
41. The evidence from the applicant was that they were aware of their responsibilities, and they ensured that they sell and supply alcohol in a safe and responsible manner.
42. However, as we have often said, the operators of off-licensed premises can do little, if anything, to influence the moderate and appropriate **consumption of alcohol as the consumption occurs away from the licensed premises.**
43. We will return to the **Object and the Purpose of the Act** once we have discussed the other relevant criteria.

### **Section 105(1)(b) Suitability of the Applicant**

44. The applicant must be a suitable entity to hold an Off-licence. No evidence was presented to the contrary, but we agree that the extended definition of suitability is triggered by this application due to the presence of vulnerable people at this end of the Taupō township.
45. We balance that against the evidence of the Police and the Inspector that this store has not come to notice in recent times in an adverse manner and we were impressed with the skill set and determination of the applicant, and its staff, to not serve potentially problematic customers.

46. It was also clear to us that they were acutely aware of the risks to the business, and the town, and actively discouraged the on-supply of alcohol to vulnerable and/or intoxicated persons.

**Section 105(1)(c) Relevant Local Alcohol Policy (LAP)**

47. Taupo does not have an LAP. There is nothing for us to consider.

**Section 105(1)(d) The days and hours of operation of the licence**

48. The days and hours of **Monday to Sunday 8.00am to 10.00pm** in the current licence are within the default national maximum trading hours for off-licensed premises.
49. We note that they often trade within those hours and shut at 9.00pm earlier in the week.

**Section 105(1)(e) The design and layout of any proposed premises**

50. The Committee is aware of the design and layout of the premises. In a site visit we noted that the high strength single products were not prominently displayed, in fact we had to specifically search for them.
51. The shop is conveniently configured so that staff can see people coming into the courtyard or getting out of vehicles in the drive through area. Mr. D'Arcy-Smith told us he often gets out there before potential problem clientele alight from taxis and Ubers and he sends them on their way.

**Section 105(1)(f) Whether the applicant is engaged in or proposes on the premises to engage in, the sale of goods other than alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, non-alcoholic refreshments, and food, and if so, which goods.**

52. No goods other than alcohol, low-alcohol beverages, non-alcoholic refreshments, snack items and tobacco products are sold on the premises.

**Section 105(1)(g) Whether the applicant is engaged in or proposes on the premises to engage in, the provision of services other than those directly related to the sale of alcohol, low-alcohol refreshments, and food, and if so, which services.**

53. No other services are offered.

**Section 105(1)(j) Whether the applicant has appropriate systems, staff, and training to comply with the law.**

54. The applicant advises that all staff hold manager's certificates and that they hold regular training sessions.
55. Evidence was provided of the training policy at the store. There was no challenge made

in relation to the systems, staff and training.

**Section 105(1)(k) Any matters dealt with in any report of the Police, an Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health under Section 129**

56. The Police and the Medical Officer of Health opposed the renewal due to the sale of 'cheap' singles of high strength beers and RTDs in a community with vulnerable individuals present in the area and coming to notice for a variety of reasons.
57. We discuss the issue of single sales and conditional oppositions in depth later in this decision.

***131(1)(b) whether (in its opinion) the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be increased, by more than a minor extent, by the effects of a refusal to renew the licence:***

58. No evidence has been adduced to show that this premises is reducing the amenity and good order of the locality by more than a minor extent. Therefore, the amenity and good order of the area would be unlikely to increase, by more than a minor extent, if we were to refuse the renewal.

***131(1) (d) the manner in which the applicant has sold (or, as the case may be, sold and supplied), displayed, advertised, or promoted alcohol.***

59. We are satisfied that the applicant **is not** overtly displaying or advertising the single sale of alcohol products or at low prices. Indeed, the prices could be described as moderate to high and very close to the \$6.00 price point sought by the Police and the MOoH.

**Reasons for the Decision**

60. Single sales are a vexing issue for DLCs and the retail alcohol industry generally.
61. On the one hand it could be said that it is socially responsible to allow a customer to buy a single beer or a RTD if that is their wish.
62. On the other hand, some retailers have exploited the opportunity and deliberately 'broken' boxes of product so they can make single sales for at low as \$1.00 per bottle or can.
63. This is colloquially known as 'pocket money liquor.' Situations have arisen where street dwellers and beggars can beg, borrow or steal a few coins and then repeatedly return to a bottle store and access more and more alcohol as the day goes on.



64. The immediate amenity and good order of the area is often significantly reduced, offences are committed, and the Police end up having to deal with intoxicated persons and disorderly behaviour. Clearly this is an unacceptable situation.
65. So how do we find the balance between the rights of the responsible purchaser and the need to deter the problematic singles sales that can, and do, occur from some bottle stores?
66. Around New Zealand the regulatory agencies have been seeking, and DLCs have been imposing, a variety of restrictive conditions when circumstances support such restrictions, but **we do believe that they should not be imposed arbitrarily, or as a 'policy instrument' and should also be site specific.**
67. As Gendall J so aptly stated in J & G Vaudrey Limited CIV-2015-409-000098 [2015] NZHC 2749<sup>1</sup>

At [14] In particular I have found:

(a) **The role of the District Licensing Committee and the Authority (the relevant body) upon receipt of an application for licensing or re-licensing is an evaluative one, requiring the decision maker to make a merits-based determination of the application.**

(b) ... (c) ... (d) ...

(e) There is no ability under ss 112–114 of the Act to impose general conditions (but that power is to be found in s 117).

(f) .....

(g) **The relevant body has a discretion to impose any further conditions which are reasonable and that are "not inconsistent" with the Act. In deciding whether to impose such conditions, the relevant considerations are these:**

**(i) the relevant body must have identified a risk which it seeks to abate, or a benefit which it seeks to secure;**

**(ii) that risk or benefit must be consistent with the purpose and object of the Act, and not inconsistent with the Act in its entirety;**

**(iii) the relevant body must direct itself as to all relevant circumstances;**

**(iv) it must then weigh the risk to be abated, or benefit to be secured, against the relevant circumstances as identified.**

**(v) the condition must be a proportionate response;**

**(vi) an absolute prohibition would not ordinarily be reasonable, nor a condition which secured a benefit or abated a disbenefit (risk) only marginally; equally,**

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<sup>1</sup> J & G Vaudrey Limited CIV-2015-409-000098 [2015] NZHC 2749

*a condition may not be absurd, ridiculous, patently unjustifiable, extreme or excessive; and*

*(vii) Ultimately whether a condition is reasonable will depend on an objective assessment of whether there is a rational and proportionate connection between the identified risk or benefit, when weighed against all relevant considerations.*

*(the underlined text is our emphasis)*

68. It is not the role of the MOoH, or Police to try to impose a raft of generic conditions on every off licensed premises that come before them for enquiry and reporting.
69. It is the role of the DLC, and the DLC alone, to decide what is appropriate, or not, for a particular premises. We do encourage the agencies to present their views and recommendations but when they do, we expect to see evidence relating to **a risk to be abated or a benefit to be secured.**
70. Unfortunately, a number of appeals have gone to ARLA and been upheld, rejected and/or modified to a point where now some agencies are pushing for mandatory inclusion of conditions around single sales as they have been “approved by ARLA.”
71. This is **not the case** as often the conditions have been consented to by the applicant, and may, or may not, have been appropriate for that location and merely rolled over by ARLA without being tested as to their appropriateness, or not.
72. While there is merit in having such conditions as part of Local Alcohol Policies and being consistent across the district, we believe that all discretionary conditions must be necessary and site specific. Applicants are entitled to a level playing field if, and where, the playing field is level!
73. However, if we were to have a bottle store in an Alcohol Ban Area, with a high deprivation vulnerable population nearby **and evidence** of ‘at risk’ persons seeking pocket money alcohol **and** operators catering to those demands by breaking boxes and offering \$1, \$2, \$3 beers and RTDs, discretionary conditions around single sales will very likely be appropriate and will be imposed either by consent or via the hearing process.
74. In this case we have a bottle store operating in a 24/7 Alcohol Ban Area, in a medium deprivation area, and some evidence of localised alcohol related issues. Refreshingly, we have an operator that is already a part of the solution, and not a part of the problem.
75. As a significant seller of beer and RTDs it is important that the applicant does not overtly advertise and promote singles of alcoholic products. From our observation they are not.

76. We do have strong evidence of an established operator who is very much aware of their customer demographics and the problem customers that should not be sold alcohol.
77. Where we have had a similar environment with a less skilled or committed operator, we have not hesitated to putting discretionary conditions in place.
78. On this occasion we will not make it a condition of licence to control single sales of high strength beers and the two RTD products. We are satisfied the applicant has sufficient self-regulation in place to sell and supply these products responsibly.
79. As Justice Gault said more eloquently than we can at (vi) *an absolute prohibition would **not ordinarily be reasonable, nor a condition which secured a benefit or abated a disbenefit (risk) only marginally***<sup>2</sup>
80. We think there is a clear opportunity for the resurrection of an Alcohol Accord in the Taupō township. This should be industry led and supported by the agencies. Often a level playing field can be created when the players come together on the same page.
81. Similarly, if there is a view from the community that things such as single sales of alcoholic products should be restricted then a community consulted Local Alcohol Policy might be something the Taupō District Council might want to put to the forefront of its thinking around the safe and responsible use of alcohol in the district.
82. For the reasons above the Committee has determined that the renewal will be approved on its current, but refreshed conditions.

### **The Decision**

**The Licence will be renewed for three (3) years from the expiry of the current licence (21 June 2023) on the following refreshed conditions to include remote sales if conducted:**

1. Alcohol may be sold on, or delivered from, the premises for consumption off the premises, or supplied free as a sample for consumption on the premises, only on the following days and hours: **Monday to Sunday 8.00am to 10.00pm;**
2. No alcohol is to be sold on, or delivered from, the premises on Good Friday, Easter Sunday or Christmas Day or before 1.00 pm on Anzac Day.
3. While alcohol is being supplied free as a sample, water is to be provided to patrons free of charge at the place where the samples are being supplied.

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<sup>2</sup> J & G Vaudrey Limited CIV-2015-409-000098 [2015] NZHC 2749

4. The whole of the premises is designated as a **Supervised Area**;
  5. The Licensee must have available for consumption off the premises, at all times when the premises are open for the sale and supply of alcohol, a reasonable range of non-alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages.
  6. A properly appointed certificated or Acting or Temporary Manager must be on duty at all times, within the licensed area, when the premises are open for the sale and supply of alcohol and their full name must be on a sign prominently displayed in the premises.
9. The Licensee must display:
- a. At every point of sale, signs detailing restrictions on the sale and supply of alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons;
  - b. At the principal entrance to the premises, so as to be easily read by people immediately outside the premises, a sign stating the ordinary hours of business during which the premises will be open for sale of alcohol.
  - c. A copy of the licence is to be attached to the inside of the premises so as to be easily read by people entering each principal entrance.

## **REMOTE SALES**

1. Alcohol may be sold from the premises **at any time on any day**, and delivered somewhere else for consumption off the premises;
2. No alcohol is to be delivered to the buyer (or to any other person on the buyer's behalf) at any time between 11:00pm and 6:00am the following day, on any day of the week;
3. The licensee must follow the procedures set out in Regulations 14 & 15 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013 to ensure that neither the purchaser nor the person to whom alcohol is delivered is a minor.
4. The licensee must state the licensee's name, licence number and the date the licence expires:
  - a. on every receipt issued for alcohol sold remotely;
  - b. in every catalogue, if alcohol is sold by remote sale using catalogues;
  - c. on the internet site, if alcohol is sold by remote sale using an internet site;
  - d. if alcohol is sold by remote sale using an internet site, the site must also display either a legible image of the licence, or a clearly identified link to such an image.

**DATED** at TAUPO this 21<sup>st</sup> day of July 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Murray Clearwater', enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

Murray Clearwater  
**Commissioner**  
**For the Taupo District Licensing Committee**

**NOTE**

**Sections 152 to 155 relating to the right to appeal this decision are in effect.  
This decision shall have no effect from the date of the decision until the potential  
appeal period has expired.**

**The renewed and refreshed licence may issue after 10 working days from the day  
this decision is provided to the Police and MOoH and no appeal has been lodged.**

**OFF LICENCE**

Sections 17 to 20, and 64, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

Pursuant to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, **GL Merchants Limited** is authorised to sell or deliver alcohol on or from the premises situated at 128 Ruapehu Street, Taupo, and known as **The Bottle-O Taupo**, to any person for consumption off the premises and to supply alcohol free, as a sample, for consumption on the premises.

If this licence is not endorsed under section 40 of the Act, the licensee is also authorised to sell alcohol on or from the premises and deliver it somewhere else.

The authority conferred by this licence must be exercised through a manager, or managers, appointed by the licensee in accordance with Subpart 7 of Part 2 of the Act.

**CONDITIONS**

This licence is subject to the following conditions:

1. Alcohol may be sold on, or delivered from, the premises for consumption off the premises, or supplied free as a sample for consumption on the premises, only on the following days and hours: **Monday to Sunday from 8.00am to 10.00pm.**
2. No alcohol is to be sold on, or delivered from, the premises on Good Friday, Easter Sunday or Christmas Day or before 1.00pm on Anzac Day.
3. While alcohol is being supplied free as a sample, water is to be provided to patrons free of charge at the place where the samples are being supplied.
4. **The whole of the premises is designated as a Supervised Area.**
5. The Licensee must have available for consumption off the premises, at all times when the premises are open for the sale and supply of alcohol, a reasonable range of non-alcoholic and low-alcohol beverages.
6. A properly appointed certificated or Acting or Temporary Manager must be on duty at all times, within the licensed area, when the premises are open for the sale and supply of alcohol and their full name must be on a sign prominently displayed in the premises.
7. The Licensee must display:
  - a) At every point of sale, signs detailing restrictions on the sale and supply of alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons;
  - b) At the principal entrance to the premises, so as to be easily read by people immediately outside the premises, a sign stating the ordinary hours of business during which the premises will be open for sale of alcohol;
  - c) A copy of the licence attached to the inside of the premises so as to be easily read by people entering each principal entrance.

**REMOTE SALES**

1. Alcohol may be sold from the premises **at any time on any day**, and delivered somewhere else for consumption off the premises.
2. No alcohol is to be delivered to the buyer (or to any other person on the buyer's behalf) at any time between 11:00pm and 6:00am the following day, on any day of the week.
3. The licensee must follow the procedures set out in Regulations 14 & 15 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013 to ensure that neither the purchaser nor the person to whom alcohol is delivered is a minor.
4. The licensee must state the licensee's name, licence number and the date the licence expires: on every receipt issued for alcohol sold remotely; in every catalogue, if alcohol is sold by remote sale using catalogues; on the internet site, if alcohol is sold by remote sale using an internet site; if alcohol is sold by remote sale using an internet site, the site must also display either a legible image of the licence, or a clearly identified link to such an image.

**THE LICENSED PREMISES**

The sale or delivery of alcohol is authorised in or from the premises generally. The premises situated at 128 Ruapehu Street, Taupo are more precisely identified as outlined in a plan date stamped as received by the Taupo District Licensing Committee on 17 May 2007.

**DISPLAY OF LICENCE AND PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE**

A copy of this licence must be displayed at the principal entrance to the premises. The entrance from Ruapehu Street is designated as the principal entrance.

**DURATION**

Subject to the requirements of the Act relating to the payment of fees, and to the provisions of the Act relating to the suspension and cancellation of licences this licence continues in force –

- until the close of the period for which it is renewed; or
- if an application for the renewal of the licence is duly made before it would otherwise expire, until the close of the period of 3 years after the period for which it is renewed.

<b>This licence expires on 21 June 2026 unless further renewed</b>
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DATED at TAUPO on 6 August 2024



Murray Clearwater  
Commissioner for Taupō District Licensing Committee