



Government of Western Australia
Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor

On 17 January 2011, amendments to the *Liquor Control Act 1988* will come into operation. This fact sheet provides information in relation to the introduction of barring notices.

BARRING NOTICES

WHAT ARE BARRING NOTICES?

Barring notices are designed to target individuals who have been violent or disorderly on licensed premises to prohibit them from entering a specific licensed premises or a particular class of licensed premises (e.g. a nightclub).

Barring notices can only be issued for a period of up to 12 months and can be issued by any member of the Police Force of or above the rank of Inspector.

CAN A BARRING NOTICE BE APPEALED?

A person issued with a barring notice can apply to the Liquor Commission for a review should they be dissatisfied, however the notice must have been issued for a period of at least one month (or a cumulative effect of one month if more than one barring notice has been previously issued).

An application to review a barring notice decision must be made within one month of receiving the notice. The barring notice will remain in force during the period that the decision is being reviewed.

HOW DO BARRING NOTICES DIFFER FROM PROHIBITION ORDERS?

Barring notices are:

- designed to target individuals who display violent or disorderly behaviour on licensed premises;
- issued by any member of the Police Force of or above the rank of Inspector for a period not exceeding 12 months;
- subject to an appeal provision if issued for a period of one month or more.

Prohibition orders are:

- designed to target individuals who may be associated with serious/organised crime;
- issued by the Director of Liquor Licensing for periods of up to five years;
- subject to an appeal provision;
- designed to protect the public from unsavoury actions and activities that can be or are perpetrated by such individuals.