

**Reprint  
as at 18 December 2013**



**Sale of Liquor Amendment Regulations 2012**

(SR 2012/244)

Sale of Liquor Amendment Regulations 2012: revoked, on 18 December 2013, pursuant to regulation 43(a) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013 (SR 2013/459).

Jerry Mateparae, Governor-General

**Order in Council**

At Wellington this 27th day of August 2012

Present:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Pursuant to section 229 of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

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**Note**

Changes authorised by subpart 2 of Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2012 have been made in this official reprint.  
Note 4 at the end of this reprint provides a list of the amendments incorporated.

**These regulations are administered by the Ministry of Justice.**

## Regulations

### 1 Title

These regulations are the Sale of Liquor Amendment Regulations 2012.

### 2 Commencement

These regulations come into force on 1 October 2012.

### 3 Principal regulations

These regulations amend the Sale of Liquor Regulations 1990 (the **principal regulations**).

### 4 Schedule 1 amended

In Schedule 1, replace form 25 with the form 25 set out in the Schedule of these regulations.

## Schedule Form 25 replaced

r 4

### Form 25

#### Search warrant

*Section 177, Sale of Liquor Act 1989*

To every constable

#### 1 Ground of warrant

I am satisfied, on an application made by [*full name, address, occupation*] on [*date*], that there is reasonable ground for believing that—

*Select the applicable paragraph(s).*

- (a) any liquor is being sold, or exposed or kept for sale, on the premises/conveyance\* described below, being premises/a conveyance\* in which that liquor may not lawfully be sold or exposed or kept for sale:
- (b) the premises/conveyance\* described below are/is\* being kept or used as a place of resort for the consumption of liquor in contravention of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.

The suspected offence(s) to which this warrant relates is/are\*: [*specify*].

\*Select one.

#### 2 Description of premises

*Include this paragraph only when authority is being given to search any premises.*

The premises to which this warrant relates are situated at [*number, street, and town*]. The premises are known as [*trading or other name*].

#### 3 Description of conveyance

*Include this paragraph only when authority is being given to search a conveyance.*

The conveyance to which this warrant relates is the [*type of conveyance*] based at [*home base*]. The conveyance is known as [*trading or other name*].

#### 4 Conditions

This warrant is subject to the following conditions: [*specify*].

#### 5 Authority

Subject to the conditions set out above, this warrant authorises you, and any person called by you to assist,—

- (a) to enter and search the premises/conveyance\*; and

- (b) to search for and seize [*description of what may be seized*]; and
- (c) to seize anything else found in the course of carrying out the search, or as a result of observations at the premises/conveyance\*, if you have reasonable grounds to believe that you could have seized the item under any search warrant that you could have obtained or any other search power that you could have exercised; and
- (d) to use any force that is reasonable in the circumstances to enter or break open or access any area within the premises/conveyance\* for the purposes of carrying out the search and any lawful seizure; and
- (e) to use any assistance that is reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (f) to search any person found on the premises/conveyance\* if there are reasonable grounds to believe that an item being searched for is on that person; and
- (g) to detain any person for the purposes of determining whether there is any connection between that person and the object of the search—
  - (i) who is on the premises/conveyance\* at the start of the search; or
  - (ii) who arrives at the premises or stops at, or enters, or tries to enter, the conveyance while the search is being carried out.

\*Select one.

## 6 Period of execution of search warrant

The power to enter and search under this warrant may be exercised on 1 occasion/on [*specify the number of times that the warrant may be executed*]\*.

The warrant must be executed within 14 days/[*specify number of days that warrant is issued for; which must not exceed 30 days*] days\* from the date of issue of this warrant.

\*Select one.

Date of issue:

Name or unique identifier:

Signature:

(Judge/authorised issuing officer\*)

\*Select one.

### *Important information*

#### **Seizure of items**

A list of things seized will be provided to you as soon as practicable after the seizure, and in any case not later than 7 days after the seizure.

### **Availability of privileges**

These notes set out an explanation of the availability of privileges recognised for the purposes of a search conducted under this warrant and an outline of how any of those privileges may be claimed.

The notes provide general information relating to these matters. For further details relating to these matters, *see* sections 136 to 148 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 and the relevant sections of the Evidence Act 2006.

The following privileges are recognised for the purposes of a search conducted under this warrant:

- legal professional privilege (referred to in section 53(5) of the Evidence Act 2006) and privilege for communications with legal advisers (as described in section 54 of the Evidence Act 2006). A person who obtains professional legal services from a legal adviser has a privilege in respect of any communication between the person and the legal adviser if the communication was intended to be confidential and was made in the course of and for the purpose of the provision of professional legal services from the legal adviser:
- privilege for preparatory materials for proceedings (as described in section 56 of the Evidence Act 2006):
- privilege for settlement negotiations or mediation (as described in section 57 of the Evidence Act 2006):
- privilege for communications with ministers of religion (as described in section 58 of the Evidence Act 2006):
- privilege in criminal proceedings for information obtained by medical practitioners and clinical psychologists (as described in section 59 of the Evidence Act 2006):
- privilege for informers (as described in section 64 of the Evidence Act 2006):
- rights conferred on journalists under section 68 of the Evidence Act 2006 to protect certain sources.

### **Effect of privilege and how privileges may be claimed**

#### *Claims for privilege for things seized or sought to be seized*

- 1 If you wish to claim privilege in respect of any thing seized or sought to be seized under this search warrant,—
  - (a) you must, as soon as practicable, provide to the person responsible for executing the search warrant a particularised list of the things in respect of which the privilege is claimed:
  - (b) if the thing or things in respect of which you are claiming the privilege cannot be adequately particularised, you may apply to a District Court for directions or relief.

*Interim steps pending resolution of privilege claim*

- 2 While a claim of privilege is being determined, the person executing the search warrant—
- (a) may secure the thing (including, if the thing is intangible, by making a forensic copy) and deliver the thing, or a copy of it, to the District Court to enable the determination of a claim to privilege; and
  - (b) must give you access to the thing secured; and
  - (c) must not search the thing secured, unless no claim of privilege is made, or a claim of privilege is withdrawn, or the search is in accordance with the directions of the court determining the claim of privilege.

*Searches affecting privileged materials*

- 3 If the person who is to execute the search warrant has reasonable grounds to believe that any thing discovered in the search may be the subject of a privilege, he or she—
- (a) must provide to any person who he or she believes may be able to claim a privilege a reasonable opportunity to claim it; and
  - (b) may, if he or she is unable to identify or contact a person who may be able to claim a privilege, or that person's lawyer, within a reasonable period, apply to a District Court for a determination as to the status of the thing.

*Effect of privilege*

- 4 If you make a claim of privilege in respect of any thing that is seized or sought to be seized, you have the right—
- (a) to prevent the search of any communication or information to which the privilege would apply, pending determination of the claim to privilege, and subsequently if the claim to privilege is upheld;
  - (b) to require the return of a copy of, or access to, any such communication or information, pending determination of the claim to privilege.

**Important:** If you do not understand this information or if you want further advice about the availability of privileges and how any of those privileges may be claimed, you should consider getting legal advice on the matter immediately.

**Inquiries**

If you have any inquiries about this search, you should contact the Police officer in charge, whose details are below.

[*Police officer's name or unique identifier*] at the [*name*] Police Station at [*address*].

Michael Webster,  
for Clerk of the Executive Council.

## **Explanatory note**

*This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*

These regulations, which come into force on 1 October 2012, amend the Sale of Liquor Regulations 1990 (the **principal regulations**). The regulations prescribe a new form of search warrant for the purposes of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989. The form is required by provisions of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, which also come into force on 1 October 2012, that apply to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.

Issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2012.  
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 30 August 2012.

## Reprints notes

### **1**    *General*

This is a reprint of the Sale of Liquor Amendment Regulations 2012 that incorporates all the amendments to those regulations as at the date of the last amendment to them.

### **2**    *Legal status*

Reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by any amendments to that enactment. Section 18 of the Legislation Act 2012 provides that this reprint, published in electronic form, has the status of an official version under section 17 of that Act. A printed version of the reprint produced directly from this official electronic version also has official status.

### **3**    *Editorial and format changes*

Editorial and format changes to reprints are made using the powers under sections 24 to 26 of the Legislation Act 2012. See also <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/>.

### **4**    *Amendments incorporated in this reprint*

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013 (SR 2013/459): regulation 43(a)