

Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill

Government Bill

As reported from the Justice Committee

Commentary

Recommendation

The Justice Committee has examined the Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill and recommends by majority that it be passed. We recommend all amendments unanimously.

About the bill as introduced

The Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill aims to improve the effectiveness of the Trespass Act 1980 in retail environments. It would give retailers, food service providers, and licensed premises more tools to deter retail crime and keep their property, workers, and customers safe. The bill would amend the Act to:

- increase from 2 years to 3 years the maximum period during which a trespass warning could apply, with discretion for any period up to that maximum
- empower occupiers of retail, food service, and licensed premises (“specified retail premises”) to trespass people from multiple locations without needing to have reasonable cause to suspect that they intend to trespass on the locations in the future
- widen the circumstances in which a person could be considered to know that they had been trespassed from a location occupied by the occupier of specified retail premises
- create provisions for situations where an occupier of specified retail premises did not, or could not clearly inform the person of the period or location to which a trespass warning applied

- increase the maximum monetary penalties for refusing to leave when given a trespass warning, breaching a trespass warning to stay off, and refusing to give a name and address when requested by an occupier of specified retail premises.

The amendments respond to recommendations from the Ministerial Advisory Group for Victims of Retail Crime (MAG). The Government established the MAG to recommend legislative change to reduce retail crime.

Proposed amendments

This commentary covers the main amendments we recommend to the bill as introduced. We do not discuss minor or technical amendments.

Multi-location trespass notices

The bill would introduce a new power for retailers to pre-emptively trespass a person from multiple locations. Section 4(2) of the Trespass Act allows for a pre-emptive trespass warning from a place other than where it was given. However, an occupier must have reasonable cause to suspect that the trespassed person intends to go to that place in the future. Consequently, the courts have generally considered multi-location trespass lawful only in specific circumstances. The person giving the warning must have authority over all the premises identified. They must also have reasonable cause to suspect that the person is likely to trespass on every place listed in the warning. This can be difficult to prove in a retail environment, resulting in people who have been trespassed from one location moving to another to continue unwanted behaviour.

To address this issue, clause 6 of the bill would insert new sections 4A and 4B. It would empower occupiers of specified retail premises to trespass someone from multiple locations with no limit on the geographic location. The person would not need to have trespassed at the locations, and the occupier would not need to show that the person intended to go to any of them. Clause 6 would give the occupier the discretion to trespass a person for any period up to 3 years (including on behalf of other occupiers of other specified retail premises provided they have authority to do so).

Under proposed new section 4A the power would apply to a single owner of multiple premises, such as some supermarkets or chain stores. Proposed new section 4B would apply to franchises, high streets, and malls, which have numerous occupiers.

On 7 April 2026, the Minister of Justice wrote to us requesting that we consider closely the implications of this new power on people who are trespassed from multiple locations.

Our consideration of multi-location trespass notices

We discussed the scope, scale, and fairness of the multi-location trespass provisions. We have no concerns about trespassing a person from one location, and support the ability of retailers to trespass people from multiple locations. However, we want to ensure that the multi-location provision is not used unreasonably and is proportionate to the offending.

We note that the bill's provisions would enable an occupier of specified retail premises to trespass an individual from every location across New Zealand. We are concerned about situations where smaller retailers may not understand the options available under the legislation. For example, a supermarket operator in a small town could trespass a person from every outlet across the country for the maximum three years simply because the legislation allows it, but this may be disproportionate to the scale of offending. We are also concerned about situations, particularly in more isolated areas, where a trespassed person may have difficulty accessing essential items like food. We understand that options to mitigate the effect of the warning, such as online shopping, would not be available to everyone. We discussed whether the multi-location provisions could be limited to certain geographical locations or require certain factors to be considered. Factors might include the person's circumstances or the likelihood of them going to other locations.

We sought advice on amending the bill to include one of three options. They are:

1. reverting to the "reasonable cause to suspect" test under section 4(2) of the Act
2. introducing a new "reasonable in the circumstances test", which could set out factors such as previous behaviour
3. retaining the current multi-location power, but with a trespass period of up to 1 year instead of up to 3 years, as proposed in the bill.

We authorised Ministry of Justice officials to liaise with Retail NZ on the three options. In Retail NZ's view, of the 3 options, only option 2 would be an appropriate option for occupiers of specified retail premises, but only if the retail sector was consulted when determining the factors that would constitute "reasonable". It suggested that option 2 be accompanied by guidance setting out behaviour that would meet the new "reasonable in the circumstances" test. We discuss that guidance later in our commentary.

We consider that the bill should be amended to include a reasonableness test. We also consider that the legislation should include factors for occupiers of specified retail premises and the courts (when considering a criminal prosecution) to take into account when determining what is reasonable. We discussed what factors to include, noting that behaviour could vary greatly, ranging from stealing sweets to using violence, or involving theft on a large scale. We agreed on the following factors:

- the nature of the behaviour during the trespass, including any actual or threatened violence or use of a weapon
- the reoccurrence and scale of the behaviour
- the geographical reach of the trespass warning
- any other factor that is relevant in the circumstances.

We recommend inserting new sections 4A(2A) and 4B(2B) to this effect. Our proposed amendments provide that a multi-location warning could only be given if it was reasonable in the circumstances, having regard to all of the above factors.

Guidance about reasonableness in the circumstances

As noted earlier, Retail NZ requests that supporting guidance be developed. The guidance should accompany the legislation, rather than be in it, so it could be easily adapted as the retail sector and wider community evolve over time. Retail NZ considers it crucial that any guidance be written in close consultation with the retail sector. It pointed out that it is difficult for outsiders to understand the breadth and severity of the threat and challenges that retail workers are experiencing. Retail NZ said that the retail sector would prefer to lead the development and design of the guidance, providing feedback to the Ministry of Justice.

The following are matters that Retail NZ would like the guidance to contain:

- the standard of documentation that would be expected when issuing a multi-location warning
- further information about the proportionality of a trespass warning
- a tiered framework and certain thresholds as to what would be a reasonable response to a range of offending
- a framework regarding the scope of geographic or regional multi-location trespass orders.

We have recommended above that the bill be amended to include factors that would need to be regarded when determining the reasonableness of a multi-location trespass warning. However, we agree that guidance that is not in legislation would also help to provide clarity about the operation of the legislation and retailers' obligations. This is particularly true for smaller retailers who may not have access to things like legal support.

We urge the ministry to work with the retail sector to develop guidance that assists retailers and other occupiers to apply the legislation. The Ministry of Justice has advised that it will be for the courts to interpret the reasonableness test for multi-location trespass. It will therefore be important that guidance does not give information that later proves inconsistent with the findings of a court. We suggest that the guidance be added to and developed over time as case law becomes available.

Offences and penalties

Section 11(2)(a) of the Act contains the penalties for offences under sections 3, 4, and 12. Section 12 deals with situations where someone is convicted of a trespass offence and they are proven to have been carrying a weapon at the time of the offending. Section 12(1)(b) enables a court to make an order prohibiting a person who is convicted of a trespass offence from carrying any weapon, or one in a specified class, for a period of up to 2 years. The penalty for breaching the court order is \$1,000 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

Clause 8 of the bill as introduced would amend section 11(2)(a). It would double the maximum fine for the offence under sections 3, 4, 4A, 4B, and 12 to \$2,000. However, we understand that the section 12 offence was not part of the MAG's review or final recommendations and is not related to the policy changes in the bill. Accord-

ingly, we recommend amending clause 8 so the penalty for the offence under section 12 remains unchanged.

Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand differing view

The Green Party does not support the Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill. However, we want to acknowledge all the submitters, especially Retail NZ, who helped the committee improve the workability of the bill.

While we are glad to see improvements made to the multi-location trespass notices, especially the reasonableness test, we are still concerned that the increase in fines for offences from \$1,000 to \$2,000 would be unrealistic for the perpetrators of retail crime, who often resort to retail crime as a result of the cost-of-living crisis.

It is important that we have the right balance between clarity for retailers stores and safety of retail employees and owners. However, we do not believe this will result in the expected effect of deterrence for retail crime. The Green Party firmly believes that if we want to address the issues of retail crime, we must address the root causes. We must ensure that there are sufficient public housing and adequate incomes for people, particularly for youth. Aotearoa New Zealand has enough for everyone to have a warm, dry home and good standards of living, and we cannot keep looking to criminal justice responses to solve what are complex social issues.

New Zealand Labour Party differing view

The Labour Party is pleased that the Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill has been improved through the select committee process through the changes to multi-location trespass notices requiring a “reasonable in the circumstances test” and also the recommendation that guidance be issued for retailers when considering implementing a multi-location trespass notice. We thank the advisors and the committee for their work and the productive engagement with Retail NZ on this matter. Despite these improvements to the bill we remain concerned that there will be situations when vulnerable individuals may be unable to access essential goods and services due to the scope of these notices. We are also not convinced that the increase in penalties will act as an effective deterrent and consider there are other policies that may more effectively address the drivers of crime. We are also concerned that there may be a lack of awareness through the service provisions that an individual has been trespassed from multiple premises and that this may inadvertently lead to breaches of these provisions.

It is important to note that the right to trespass individuals already exists and can be utilised by businesses or individuals if they wish, when extending this principle to multiple locations it is important we get the balance right in ensuring safety of retailers and their customers, and also ensuring that vulnerable people have access to essential goods and services in their local community.

Appendix

Committee process

The Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill was referred to this committee on 2 April 2026. The House instructed us to report the bill back no later than 3 August 2026.

We called for submissions on the bill with a closing date of 5 May 2026. We received and considered submissions from 36 interested groups and individuals. We heard oral evidence from 6 submitters at hearings by videoconference and in Wellington.

Advice on the bill was provided by the Ministry of Justice. The Office of the Clerk provided advice on the bill's legislative quality. The Parliamentary Counsel Office assisted with legal drafting.

As part of our consideration of the bill, we have examined its consistency with principles of legislative quality. We have no issues regarding the legislation's design to bring to the attention of the House.

Retail NZ also assisted in our consideration of the bill. Under Standing Orders 246(2) and 216(a), we made our confidential proceedings available to Retail NZ and invited it to be present during relevant proceedings that were not open to the public.

Committee membership

Tom Rutherford (Chairperson from 2 July 2026)

Hon Andrew Bayly (Chairperson and member until 1 July 2026)

Jamie Arbuckle

Carl Bates

Camilla Belich

Tākuta Ferris

Paulo Garcia (from 1 July 2026)

Rima Nakhle

Dan Rosewarne

Todd Stephenson

Hon Dr Duncan Webb

Dr Lawrence Xu-Nan

Related resources

The documents we received as advice and evidence are available on the Parliament website.

**Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters)
Amendment Bill**

Key to symbols used in reprinted bill

As reported from a select committee

text inserted unanimously

~~text deleted unanimously~~

Hon Paul Goldsmith

Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Bill

Government Bill

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	New Schedule 1 inserted	
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	Minor and consequential amendments to principal Act	

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Title | |
| | This Act is the Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2026 . | |
| 2 | Commencement | 5 |
| | This Act comes into force 3 months after Royal assent. | |
| 3 | Principal Act | |
| | This Act amends the Trespass Act 1980. | |

- | | | |
|----------|---|----|
| | Part 1 | |
| | Main amendments | 10 |
| 4 | Section 2 amended (Interpretation) | |
| | In section 2(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order: | |
| | local authority has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 | |
| | specified retail premises— | 15 |
| | (a) means any of the following: | |
| | (i) premises from which the occupier carries on business selling, or offering for sale, by retail any finished goods: | |
| | (ii) premises from which any prepared or cooked food or beverage that is ready to be consumed on the premises or taken away from the premises for immediate consumption is sold (for example, a takeaway shop, restaurant, food hall, or food court): | 20 |
| | (iii) premises from which alcoholic beverages for consumption on or off the premises are sold (for example, an on-licence or an off-licence): | 25 |
| | (iv) premises at which hospitality services are provided to members of the public (for example, a gambling venue, sporting facility, or other entertainment facility); but | |

- (b) does not include premises within the meaning of **paragraph (a)** that are occupied by a local authority

5 New section 2A inserted (Transitional, savings, and related provisions)

After section 2, insert:

2A Transitional, savings, and related provisions

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The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in **Schedule 1** have effect according to their terms.

6 Section 4 replaced (Trespass after warning to stay off)

Replace section 4 with:

4 Trespass after warning to stay off place other than specified retail premises

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- (1) If a person is trespassing or has trespassed on any place, the occupier of the place may, at the time of the trespass or within a reasonable time after the trespass, warn the person to stay off that place for a period of up to 3 years.

- (2) If an occupier of any place has reasonable cause to suspect that any person is likely to trespass on that place, the occupier may warn that person to stay off that place for a period of up to 3 years. 15

- (3) If a person is convicted of an offence against this section committed on or in respect of any place, the court may warn that person to stay off that place.

- (4) If a warning given under this section does not specify a particular period during which the person must stay off the place concerned, the person must stay off the place for 3 years. 20

- (5) A person commits an offence against this section if, after being warned to stay off any place, the person wilfully trespasses on that place—

- (a) within the period specified by or on behalf of the occupier; or 25
(b) if no period is specified, within 3 years after the giving of the warning.

- (6) It is a defence to a charge under **subsection (5)** if the defendant proves that—

- (a) the person by whom or on whose behalf the warning was given is no longer an occupier of the place concerned; or

- (b) it was necessary for the defendant to commit the trespass— 30

- (i) for the defendant's own protection or for the protection of some other person; or

- (ii) because of some emergency involving the defendant's property or the property of some other person.

- (7) This section does not apply in respect of specified retail premises (for which **sections 4A to 4C** provide). 35

Compare: 1968 No 52 s 4

4A	Trespass after warning to stay off specified retail premises given by single occupier	
(1)	This section applies if a person is trespassing or has trespassed on specified retail premises.	
(2)	The occupier of the specified retail premises may, at the time of the trespass or within a reasonable time after the trespass, warn the person to stay off, for a period of up to 3 years,—	5
	(a) the specified retail premises concerned; or	
	(b) the specified retail premises concerned and any other specified retail premises occupied by that occupier, regardless of whether—	10
	(i) the person has trespassed on any of the other premises; or	
	(ii) the occupier has reasonable cause to suspect that the person is likely to trespass on any of those other premises.	
(2)	<u>The occupier of the specified retail premises may, at the time of the trespass or within a reasonable time after the trespass, warn the person to stay off, for a period of up to 3 years,—</u>	15
	<u>(a) the specified retail premises that the person is trespassing or has trespassed on; or</u>	
	<u>(b) the specified retail premises that the person is trespassing or has trespassed on and all or any other specified retail premises occupied by that occupier, regardless of whether the person has trespassed on any of those other premises.</u>	20
(2A)	<u>However, a warning under subsection (2)(b) may be given only if it is reasonable in the circumstances, having regard to—</u>	25
	<u>(a) the person's behaviour during the trespass, including—</u>	
	<u>(i) any actual or threatened violence by the person; or</u>	
	<u>(ii) any actual or threatened use of a weapon by the person; or</u>	
	<u>(iii) any action of the person affording reasonable and probable grounds that the person is committing or has committed an offence (for example, theft, burglary, robbery, or assault); and</u>	30
	<u>(b) the nature of any previous behaviour of the person while trespassing on any specified retail premises occupied by that occupier and the cumulative impact of that behaviour; and</u>	
	<u>(c) the extent of any loss, damage, or harm caused by the trespass or any previous trespass by the person on specified retail premises occupied by that occupier; and</u>	35
	<u>(d) the scope and scale of the warning to stay off proposed to be given to the person (for example, the geographical range of the warning and the number of specified retail premises to which the warning would apply); and</u>	

	(e) <u>any other matters that may be relevant in the circumstances.</u>	
(3)	If a person is convicted of an offence against this section committed on or in respect of any specified retail premises occupied by the occupier, the court may warn that person to stay off the premises.	
(4)	If a warning given under subsection (2) —	5
	(a) does not specify a particular period during which the person must stay off the specified retail premises, the person must stay off the specified retail premises for 3 years:	
	(b) does not include any other specified retail premises occupied by that occupier that the person must stay off, the warning applies only in respect of the specified retail premises that the person is trespassing or has trespassed on.	10
(5)	A person commits an offence against this section if, after being warned to stay off specified retail premises, the person wilfully trespasses on those premises—	
	(a) within the period specified by or on behalf of the occupier; or	15
	(b) if no period is specified, within 3 years after the giving of the warning.	
(6)	It is a defence to a charge under subsection (5) if the defendant proves that—	
	(a) the person by whom or on whose behalf the warning was given is no longer the occupier of the premises concerned; or	
	(b) it was necessary for the defendant to commit the trespass—	20
	(i) for the defendant's own protection or for the protection of some other person; or	
	(ii) because of some emergency involving the defendant's property or the property of some other person.	
4B	Trespass after warning to stay off specified retail premises given by group of occupiers	25
(1)	This section applies if a person is trespassing or has trespassed on specified retail premises.	
(2)	The occupier of the specified retail premises on which a person is trespassing or has trespassed and any 1 or more other occupiers of specified retail premises may, at the time of the trespass or within a reasonable time after the trespass, warn the person to stay off, for a period of up to 3 years,—	30
	(a) the specified retail premises that the person is trespassing or has trespassed on; and	
	(b) all or any other specified retail premises occupied by the group of occupiers, <u>regardless of whether the person has trespassed on any of those other premises.</u>	35
(2A)	<u>However, a warning under subsection (2) may be given only if it is reasonable in the circumstances, having regard to—</u>	

- (a) the person's behaviour during the trespass, including—
 - (i) any actual or threatened violence by the person; or
 - (ii) any actual or threatened use of a weapon by the person; or
 - (iii) any action of the person affording reasonable and probable grounds that the person is committing or has committed an offence (for example, theft, burglary, robbery, or assault); and 5
- (b) the nature of any previous behaviour of the person while trespassing on any specified retail premises occupied by 1 or more of the occupiers and the cumulative impact of that behaviour; and
- (c) the extent of any loss, damage, or harm caused by the trespass or any previous trespass by the person on specified retail premises; and 10
- (d) the scope and scale of the warning to stay off proposed to be given to the person (for example, the geographical range of the warning and the number of specified retail premises to which the warning would apply); and
- (e) any other matters that may be relevant in the circumstances. 15
- (3) If a person is convicted of an offence against this section committed on or in respect of any specified retail premises occupied by those occupiers, the court may warn that person to stay off the premises.
- (4) If a warning given under **subsection (2)**—
 - (a) does not specify a particular period during which the person must stay off the specified retail premises, the person must stay off the specified retail premises for 3 years: 20
 - (b) does not include any other specified retail premises occupied by those occupiers that the person must stay off, the warning applies only in respect of the particular specified retail premises that the person is trespassing or has trespassed on. 25
- (5) The occupiers may, by notice in writing, delegate to any person the power to issue a warning under **subsection (2)**.
- (6) A person commits an offence against this section if, after being warned to stay off specified retail premises, the person wilfully trespasses on those premises— 30
 - (a) within the period specified by or on behalf of the group of occupiers; or
 - (b) if no period is specified, within 3 years after the giving of the warning.
- (7) It is a defence to a charge under **subsection (6)** if the defendant proves that—
 - (a) the person by whom or on whose behalf the warning was given is no longer an occupier of the premises concerned; or 35
 - (b) it was necessary for the defendant to commit the trespass—
 - (i) for the defendant's own protection or for the protection of some other person; or

- (ii) because of some emergency involving the defendant's property or the property of some other person.

4C Certain persons deemed to have been given warning to stay off specified retail premises

A person is deemed to have been given a warning under **section 4A(2) or 4B(2)** to stay off specified retail premises if—

- (a) the occupier or a person acting on behalf of the occupier or group of occupiers has attempted to give the person a warning (whether orally or in writing) to stay off the premises but the person intentionally refuses to accept the warning; or
- (b) the person knew, or ought to have known, that they were being given a warning to stay off the specified retail premises but intentionally obstructed or prevented the warning from being given.

7 Section 5 replaced (Delivery of warnings)

Replace section 5 with:

5 Delivery of warnings

- (1) A warning under section 3, 4, **4A**, or **4B** may be given to a person—
 - (a) orally; or
 - (b) by written notice delivered to the person—
 - (i) by personal service; or
 - (ii) by registered post addressed to the person at the person's usual or last known place of residence.
- (2) However,—
 - (a) if a warning given under **section 4A** relates to 2 or more specified retail premises, the warning must, where reasonable, be given in writing;
 - (b) a warning given under **section 4B** must, where reasonable, be given in writing.

Compare: 1968 No 52 s 4(2)

8 Section 11 amended (Offences and penalties)

- (1) ~~In section 11(2)(a), replace “section 4 or section 12, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000” with “section 4, **4A**, **4B**, or 12, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000”.~~
- (1) In section 11(2)(a), replace “section 4 or section 12, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000” with “**section 4, section 4A, or section 4B**, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000”.
- (1A) After section 11(2)(a), insert:
 - (aa) in the case of an offence against section 12, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months:

- ## Part 2
- ### Other amendments to principal Act

Insert the **Schedule 1** set out in **Schedule 1** of this Act as the first schedule 5
to appear after the last section of the principal Act.

Amend the principal Act as set out in the **Schedule 2** of this Act.

Schedule 1
New Schedule 1 inserted

s 9

Schedule 1
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

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s 2A

Part 1
**Provisions relating to Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other
Matters) Amendment Act 2026**

1 Interpretation

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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

amendment Act means the Trespass (Specified Retail Premises and Other
Matters) Amendment Act **2026**

commencement date means the date on which the amendment Act comes into
force.

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2 Warnings given under section 4 before commencement date

(1) This clause applies to a warning that—

(a) was given under section 4 before the commencement date; and

(b) requires the person to whom it was given to stay off a place for a period
that includes any time that falls after the commencement date.

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(2) The warning continues in force according to its terms as if the amendment Act
had not been enacted.

Schedule 2

Minor and consequential amendments to principal Act

s 10

Section 3

Replace section 3(2) with: 5

- (2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) if the defendant proves that it was necessary for the defendant to remain in or on the place concerned for the defendant's own protection or the protection of some other person, or because of some emergency involving the defendant's property or the property of some other person. 10

Section 9

In section 9(1)(a) and (b) and (3)(c), replace "his" with "the person's".

In section 9(1)(b), replace "he" with "the person".

In section 9(2), replace "him and, if he persists in his failure or refusal, may arrest him" with "the person and, if the person persists in failing or refusing to comply, may arrest the person". 15

Section 11

Replace "shall" with "is".

Section 12

In section 12(1), replace— 20

- (a) "Where" with "If"; and
- (b) "he was carrying a weapon or had a weapon with him" with "the person was carrying a weapon or had a weapon with them".

In section 12(1)(b), replace "shall" with "must".

In section 12(2), replace— 25

- (a) "Where" with "If"; and
- (b) "his licence or permit shall be deemed to be revoked during the disqualification; but the disqualification shall not prevent the revocation of his" with "the person's licence or permit is to be treated as having been revoked during the disqualification; but the disqualification does not prevent the revocation of the person's". 30

In section 12(4), replace—

- (a) "Where" with "If"; and
- (b) "shall be forfeited to the Crown accordingly, and shall" with "is forfeited to the Crown accordingly, and must". 35

Section 12A

Replace section 12A with:

12A Application of this Act to public bars

Despite anything in section 305 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 or section 13 of this Act, this Act applies in respect of public bars on—

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- (a) any premises in respect of which an on-licence within the meaning of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is in force; or
- (b) any premises conducted as an on-licence by a licensing trust specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Section 13

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In section 13, replace “shall derogate from anything that any person is authorised to do by or under any other enactment” with “limits or affects anything that any person is authorised to do by or under any other legislation”.

Replace section 13(b) with:

- (b) section 44 of the Civil Aviation Act 2023:

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Legislative history

30 March 2026
2 April 2026

Introduction (Bill 273–1)
First reading and referral to Justice Committee