

The Retail of Alcohol Standards Group

Guidance for the responsible retailing of alcohol

Northern Ireland



RASG

Retail of Alcohol
Standards
Group

2017 Edition

Contents.

	Foreword	3
1	Legislation around the sale of alcohol in Northern Ireland	4
2	Age restricted sales	5
3	Pricing	9
4	Promotion of alcohol	11
5	In-store environment	15
6	Home delivery	16
7	Tackling the illicit Trade	18
8	Local Engagement	20
	About the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group	23

Foreword.



Retailers in Northern Ireland take their responsibility with regards to the sale of alcohol very seriously and the members of the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group have been at the forefront of efforts to promote the responsible retail of alcohol since the group started in 2005.

This includes developing pioneering schemes to tackle underage sales such as the Challenge 25 ID scheme ten years ago, Community Alcohol Partnerships seven years ago, of which there have been over 100 launched, and launching the initial version of this guidance in 2014.

This guidance was developed initially to help set a standard for the responsible retail of alcohol in off trade retailers, such as shops and supermarkets. It took the best practice from retailers across the industry and sought to instil high standards of alcohol retailing to support the efforts of the industry and others to reduce alcohol related crime, harm and nuisance.

This second edition looks to build on and improve on the initial guidance by enhancing the signposting to best practice schemes and guidance and containing more links and contact information to guidance and publications that may support retailers. In addition it updates the legislative aspects which have changed in the past two years and provides best practice examples and case studies.

It is our hope that this guidance is easy to access for all alcohol retailers and that it continues to be a useful source of information for those wanted to improve their standards and become increasingly responsible retailers of alcohol.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hardish Purewal'.

Hardish Purewal,

Chair, Retail of Alcohol Standards Group

Legislation around the sale of alcohol in Northern Ireland

The retail of alcohol in Northern Ireland is regulated by a number of key acts. These include:

The Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996

The existing licensing framework in Northern Ireland was established in the 1996 Licensing Order which sets out licensable activities, requirements for obtaining an alcohol licence, permitted hours and licensing offences. The Act sets out 13 types of premises that are eligible for licences, including pubs and supermarkets, and that the County Court is responsible for issuing licences in a particular area. Private clubs are licenced under the Registration of Clubs (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

Before applicants can gain a licence they must show that they are fit to hold a licence and that the premises is suitable for selling alcohol. The Act also sets out a range of offence relating to licensing including the sale of alcohol to children, sale of alcohol to a drunken person, the sale of alcohol without a licence and the sale of alcohol outside permitted times.

Licensing and Registration of Clubs (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 2011

In 2011 the 1996 Licencing Order was amended to include further restrictions around proof of age and irresponsible promotions. The amendment provided a defence that due diligence had occurred if the licensee had requested proof of age scheme. Additionally, the regulation required that licenced premises displayed notices relating to age in each area that alcohol was sold.

The Act also banned a number of irresponsible drinks promotions including those that included offering unlimited amounts of alcohol, alcohol for a reduced price when buying another alcoholic drink, promotions based on strength or those that appeal to under 18s.



In addition to the strict regulatory environment that regulates alcohol sales, retailers should also have regard for measures that will children from harm. Therefore responsible retailers not only adhere to law regarding age related sales, but can also undertake further measures to prevent underage and proxy sales and harm to children through the sale of alcohol

Legal obligations

Section 60 of the Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 sets out the offences in relation to alcohol and children. This section outlines that anyone under 18 is not allowed to buy alcohol or consume alcohol in a place other than a private house. It also outlines that it is an offence for any person to:

- buy alcohol for consumption by a person under 18
- send a young person under 18 to get alcohol from a licensed premises

It is an offence for a licence holder to:

- sell alcohol to a person under 18 for consumption on or off the premises
- sell alcohol to any person for consumption by a person under 18 either on or off the premises
- permit a young person under 18 to consume alcohol in licensed premises

Additionally, anyone under the age of 18 is not allowed in any bar area of licensed premises or registered clubs unless that licensed premises has a children's certificate that allows:

- a young person accompanied by an adult to be in the bar area (but not at the bar) in premises up to 9.00 pm
- a young person to stay on the premises until 9.30 pm to consume a meal purchased before 9.00 pm

A young person under 18 is allowed to be in:

- an off-licence, if they are accompanied by an adult
- a refreshment room at railway station, airport, harbour terminal or bus station
- a sporting club until 10.00 pm
- any part of an indoor arena or outdoor stadium containing a kiosk or other sales point which sells alcoholic drinks as well as food and non-alcoholic drinks

Further measures in the Licensing and Registration of Clubs (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 provide a defence to those that have made underage sales if they have exercised due diligence by requesting a proof of age document that would convince a reasonable person. The documents that are acceptable listed include a passport, a photocard driver's licence, an electoral identity card or a Proof of Age Standards Scheme card.

For For further information about licensing obligations, the WSTA has produced for its members a guide to licensing which is available from autumn 2017

The Act also requires that retailers must display a notice at all times, at each place in the licence premises where alcohol is sold and in a position where it is visible to any person seeking to purchase alcohol.

Penalties

There are significant penalties for selling alcohol to a person under the age of 18 for both staff and retailers. These include:

- A person under 18 that attempts to buy alcohol can be fined up to £1000
- A person that sells or delivers alcohol to a person under 18 could be fined a maximum of, be given a prison sentenced up to 6 months or both
- A person buying alcohol for a person under the age of 18 could be fined a maximum of, be given a prison sentenced up to 6 months or both
- A person sending someone under the age of 18 to buy alcohol could be fined a maximum of, be given a prison sentenced up to 6 months or both

Action retailers can take to prevent underage sales

- Have in place an age-related sales policy which outlines the company's approach and procedures relating to sales of alcohol
- Provide any member of staff that sells alcohol age restricted sales training, including references to the application of the Challenge 25 scheme and proxy purchasing where appropriate, and provide refresher training on at least a yearly basis;
- Ensure that the age verification policy has a clear policy on which proof of age documents are acceptable in store and provide training to staff to support this;
- Have an underage sales escalation process that can be followed in the event of a failed test purchase for alcohol and consider internal test purchasing to test the robustness of the ID policy and training;
- Have an in-built prompt on computerised systems for purchases that contain alcohol, which alerts staff and requires active assent to the sale and ensure that no alcohol sales through self-service tills can be made without authorisation from staff in store;



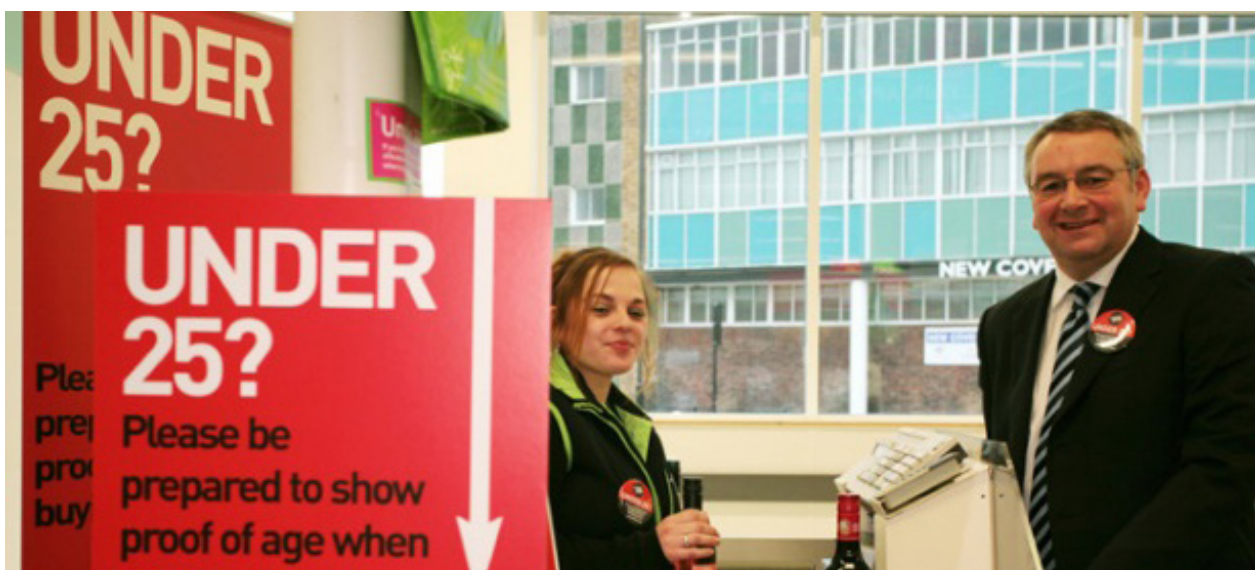
Guidance and support for retailers

Challenge 25

In order to support the effort to reduce underage sales, the RASG has developed the Challenge 25 scheme. The scheme is designed so that all people buying alcohol that look under 25 are to provide proof of age when attempting to purchase alcohol. This scheme has had an enormous impact since its adoption, further details of which can be found here: <http://bit.ly/Ch25Rep>

The adoption of Challenge 25, and the training that goes with it, helps to give confidence to staff to make challenges, shows the public that the scheme is in operation and helps to deter those that may attempt underage sales.

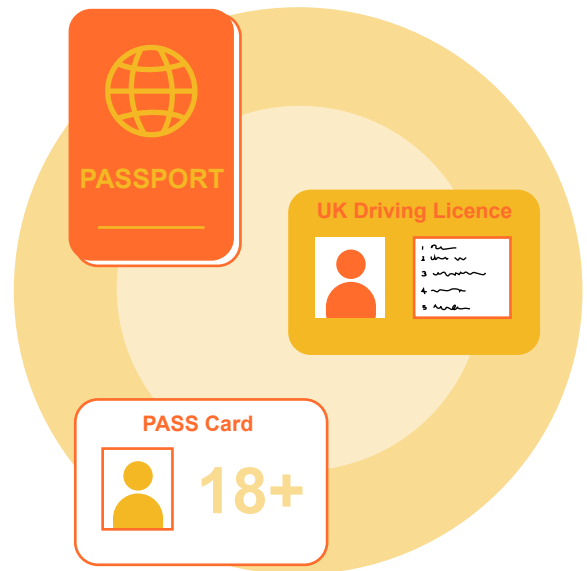
The WSTA maintains the official Challenge 25 posters and logos on its website, which are free to all retailers to download. The scheme is adopted by all RASG retailers and is promoted by the Association of Convenience Stores to its members, but is open to any retailer, large or small, to adopt. A guide to support retailers that are interesting in adopting Challenge 25 is available here: <http://bit.ly/Ch25Adopt>



Support with fake ID

The only ID that is acceptable for the purchase of alcohol is one that contains a photograph, date of birth and a hologram logo. However, while retailers are required by law to have an ID policy in relation to alcohol sales, the ID that retailers accept can vary.

The UK Home Office has developed guidance which aims to support retailers in identifying and dealing with fake ID. This information may be useful for Northern Ireland Retailers that provide training to support staff in identifying and dealing with fake ID. This is available here: <http://bit.ly/FakeID1>



The issue of pricing of any product, including alcohol, is very strictly regulated for a number of reasons. Primarily, this is to ensure that companies do not engage in anti-competitive or cartel style practices. However, there are also consumer protection restrictions around the promotion of products and the minimum value at which products can be sold.

Legal obligations

Competition Law

Retailers must be aware of their obligations under the Competition Act 1998 (and related EU competition law) and particularly the provision set out in Section 2(1) of this act which sets out that any agreements, decisions or practices which directly or indirectly fix purchase or selling prices or any other trading conditions are unlawful.

In practice this means any agreement which encourages or brokers an agreement between businesses to raise/fix prices or to set minimum prices will almost certainly infringe the Competition Act 1998

Further to this any measure which acts as a mechanism to co-ordinate the commercial decision-making of independent businesses through non-mandatory means such that those businesses take a decision collectively, or in agreement with each other, rather than individually/unilaterally or encourages or facilitates the sharing (directly or indirectly) of commercial information from one business to another, including information on the future commercial activity are highly likely to breach Competition Act 1998.

All retailers and trade associations are entities for the purposes of the Competition Act and are therefore within the scope of the Act.

Any breaches of this Act are investigated by the Competition and Markets Authority and they have produced the following guidance for retailers, which retailers should have due regard for. This is available on the GOV.UK website, and includes:

- **How your business can achieve compliance with competition law (OFT1341)**
- **Agreements and concerted practices – understanding competition law(OFT401)**
- **Government in markets (OFT1113)**

Additionally, as many retailers are encouraged into agreements by local authorities, advice from the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills as it then was included advice for officials on competition law issues when Government encourages businesses to work together - www.bis.gov.uk/files/file45711.pdf

Further guidance from the Office of Fair Trading can be seen in its submission to the Health Committee Inquiry into the Government's Alcohol Strategy (May 2012) - www.oft.gov.uk/OFTwork/consultations/responses/health-committee

Guidance from the Competition and Markets Authority can be found at the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/cma-ca98-and-cartels-guidance>

Penalties

Penalties for breaching competition law can be quite severe. This could lead to:

- Fines of up to 10% of group global turnover;
- Having provisions in agreements being declared void and unenforceable;
- Actions for damages from customers and competitors who can show they have been harmed by the anti-competitive behaviour; and
- Individuals being disqualified from being a company director and lead to criminal sanctions.



Further pricing restrictions

Further restrictions which apply to all products, including alcohol, should also be considered such as:

- Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999
- Price Marking Order (2004)
- Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008

The responsible promotion of alcohol, as with any product, is a legitimate means for retailers to create competitive advantage and market differentiation. However retailers must always ensure that they are following their legal obligations as well as adhering to the self-regulatory framework around the promotion of alcohol.

Action retailers can take to support responsible promotion

In addition to following these codes, in order to ensure that alcohol is promoted responsibly, retailers can also:

- Not cross-market or cross-promote alcohol with products that are designed to primarily appeal to children or products that are used as hangover remedies;
- Ensure tasting and sampling in store is done responsibly by only allowing small measures of alcohol samples and operate the Challenge 25 policy. Where contractors are used, retailers could provide guidance for contractors to inform them of these obligations;
- Provide non-alcohol alternatives as part of “meal deal” offers which include alcohol;
- Include clear unit content and a warning about drinking when pregnant on all own brand labels for alcohol products;
- Adhere to the Drinkaware brand guidelines to enable clear and consistent usage, including using the Drinkaware logo on alcohol marketing where practicable;
- Avoid putting alcohol adverts on standalone outdoor billboard sites within 100m of schools;

Case Study: Voluntary measures on labelling

In 2012, 101 retailers and producers signed a voluntary pledge to ensure that health information was provided on at least 80% of alcoholic drinks labels. This information included a warning not to drink while pregnant, unit information and the UK safer drinking guidelines.

Following concerted action by the industry, by November 2014 an independent report found that the 80% target had been met and that 90.7% of labels now contained pregnancy warnings, up from 17.6% in 2008.

Units must be displayed per container, and optionally per serve.

Or: “It is safest not to drink alcohol when pregnant” as an alternative to logo.



The container should state the website address of the independent charity, Drinkaware, as **drinkaware.co.uk**

Guidance and support for retailers

Advertising Standards Authority rules on alcohol advertising

The ASA marketing rules in this section apply to marketing communications for alcoholic drinks and marketing communications that feature or refer to alcoholic drinks. Alcoholic drinks are defined as drinks containing at least 0.5% alcohol.

Alcohol retailers should follow the Advertising Standards Authority rules on Marketing Alcohol fully, including both the Broadcast and Non-Broadcast codes.



In Particular:

- Ensuring that alcohol marketing is not targeted at people under 18 and does not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking. And:
- Ensuring that no medium should be used to advertise alcoholic drinks if more than 25% of its audience is under 18 years of age.

The ASA provide advice and guidance to members of the public wishing to complain about adverts that breach the ASA codes, this is available here: <http://bit.ly/ASAComp1>. It has also developed a training module to support retailers and producers understand the code of practice around alcohol marketing. For more information on the online training available from CAP / ASA please visit www.caplearning.org.uk

The Portman Group

The Portman Group operates a strict Code of Practice to ensure alcohol is marketed responsibly and does not appeal to children. This Code applies to all pre-packaged alcohol sold or marketed in the UK and they have recently launched a code to cover alcohol sponsorship too. Since the Portman Group was set up in 1989, they have banned over 130 irresponsible products in co-operation with retailers.



In order to ensure retailers are promoting and packaging products appropriately RASG retailers should:

- Ensure that own label products comply with the Portman Group Code;
- Support the principles of the Portman Group code by not restocking any products which fall foul of the code and are the subject of a Retailer Alert Bulletin;

The Portman Group also operates an advice line to support retailers and producers in applying the Portman Group code to the products that they produce or sell. This advice is confidential and designed to support the industry in applying the code to their own practices. More details are available here: <http://bit.ly/PGCodeAdvice1>

Case Study

In 2017 the UK drinks industry published new guidance on communicating health information through labelling and other channels. The industry advice, developed by the Portman Group, Wine and Spirit Trade Association, National Association of Cider Makers, British Beer and Pub Association and the Scotch Whisky Association, aimed to support producers and retailers to communicate voluntary health and content information consistently.

The full guidance is available here: <<insert link>>

Drinkaware

The Drinkaware Trust is an independent UK-wide alcohol education charity, funded largely by voluntary and unrestricted donations from UK alcohol producers, retailers and supermarkets.

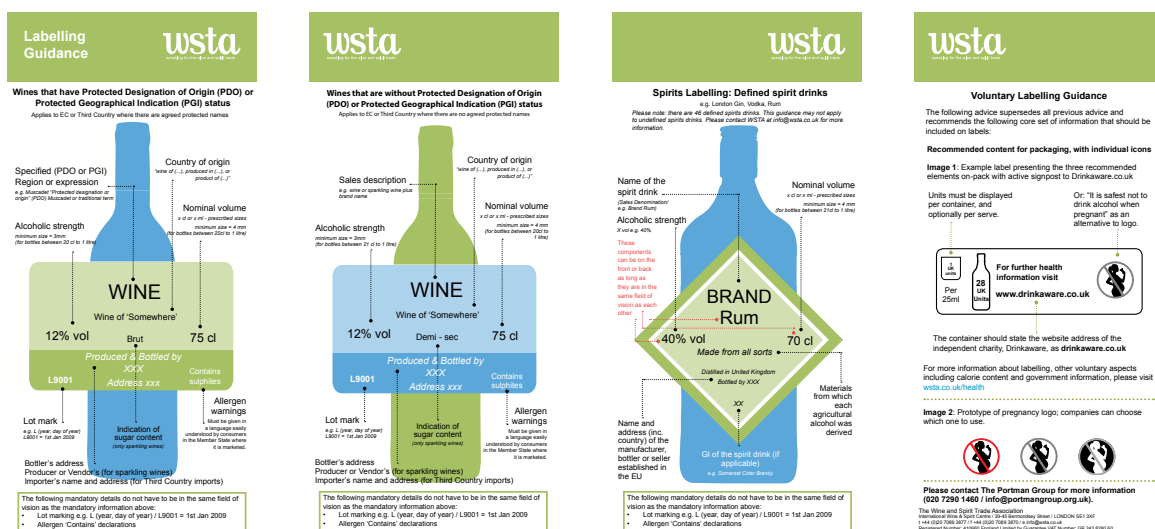
The Trust is governed independently and works in partnership with others to help reduce alcohol-related harm by helping people make better choices about their drinking. Its website www.drinkaware.co.uk contains facts about the health impact of alcohol, a range of advice for those looking to cut down and for parents on how to approach talking about alcohol, as well as a range of trackers and calculators to help people monitor their own drinking habits.

drinkaware.co.uk
for the facts about alcohol

Companies that wish to adopt the Drinkaware logo can do so by gaining a licensing agreement with Drinkaware. You can contact them by emailing logos@drinkaware.co.uk or calling 020 7766 9900.

Labelling requirements

In order to support producers and retailers in presenting the correct information on alcohol labels, the WSTA has produced a best practice design guide, which includes details on what images to use, the format of these and how these should be presented on alcohol labels. This is available here: <http://bit.ly/Labelguide>



The in-store environment is unique to each retailer and varies greatly depending on the size, layout and type of store. Distinction in this chapter is drawn between large stores and convenience retailers because of the differing challenges facing these stores in terms of their in-store environment. Convenience stores are defined as being 280sqm (3014sqft) and under as in the Sunday Trading Act 1994.

Legal obligations

The sale of alcohol in supermarkets is strictly regulated under the Licensing (Conditions for Mixed Trading) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997 (the Mixed Trading Regulations). These Regulations require that alcohol in supermarkets is only to be displayed in a specified area or areas and any means of passage between that area and the other parts of the premises must be controlled by a gate, turnstile or similar device.

Action to ensure the responsible placement of alcohol

While all retailers take an individual approach to how they organise their store layouts depending on the store format, retailers can consider the following in order to help promote the responsible retailing:

- Provide simple and consistent information as appropriate in the off-trade (supermarkets and off-licences) as well as other marketing channels (e.g. online, in-store magazines), to raise awareness of units, NHS lower-risk drinking guidelines, and the health harms associated with exceeding the guidelines;
- Display Challenge 25 signage as a minimum in each store and consider displaying further age restricted sales warnings, Drinkaware signage or unit awareness information;
- Operate Challenge 25 at any point an on-sale purchase of alcohol is made on the premises;
- In larger stores (over 3014sqft) which sell alcohol make low-alcohol and non-alcohol beer, cider or wines available;



This section is applicable to the home delivery of supermarket groceries which include alcohol.

Home delivery of food, including alcohol, is a growing and important aspect of the modern grocery market. However this also presents retailers with a challenge in relation to the delivery of alcohol and ensuring this is not sold to people underage.

Legal obligations

Section 60 (5) of the Licensing Order 1996 states that the regulation to restrict selling or delivering alcohol to people under 18 does not include incidents where the delivery is made at the residence or working place of the purchaser, so long as they are over the age of 18. However, licence holders should consider carefully what steps are appropriate to ensure that age verification takes place before the alcohol is served (i.e. physically delivered) to the customer to be satisfied that the customer is aged 18 or over. There are a range of actions retailers of home delivered alcohol can take to ensure that it does not make it into the hands of those under 18.

Further restrictions on the delivery of alcohol fall under section 66 of the Licensing Order 1996 which states:

66.—(1) A person shall not, himself or by his servant or agent,—

- (a)** deliver in pursuance of a sale any intoxicating liquor from any vehicle or receptacle unless the quantity, description and price of the liquor and the name and address of the person to whom it is to be delivered had been entered before the liquor was dispatched—
 - (i) in a day book kept on the premises from which the liquor was dispatched; and
 - (ii) in a delivery book or invoice, carried by the person delivering the liquor; or
- (b)** carry in any vehicle or receptacle, while in use for the delivery of intoxicating liquor in pursuance of a sale, any liquor for which there is no entry in any such day book and delivery book or invoice; or
- (c)** deliver any intoxicating liquor in pursuance of a sale at any address not entered in any such day book and delivery book or invoice; or
- (d)** refuse to allow a constable to examine any such vehicle or receptacle or any such day book or delivery book or invoice.

Action to ensure the responsible delivery of alcohol

While the legal application of the law does not require ID checks to be made, it is best practice to ensure that age verification checks are carried out when groceries including alcohol are delivered. To ensure responsibility in home delivery, retailers can:

- Ensure that delivery colleagues are trained to operate Challenge 25 on the door step;
- Develop a clear policy in relation to the sale of alcohol online and make this available publically on their website or as part of their website terms and conditions;
- Place Drinkaware branding on their own online grocery websites; and a link to [Drinkaware.co.uk](https://www.drinkaware.co.uk)
- Require that customers must confirm when buying alcohol online, through an appropriate statement, that they are over the age of 18;
- Consider further measures when alcohol is being delivered such as: prompts for drivers on handheld devices; warnings on receipts when deliveries contain age-restricted products such as alcohol; monitoring of alcohol only baskets, monitoring of unusual purchasing patterns.



The UK Government estimates that there is around £1.2bn of alcohol fraud in the UK and therefore tackling the illicit alcohol trade is beneficial for retailers, producers, consumers and the Government. There are a number of ways in which fraud occurs. This can be through non-payment of duty, theft or counterfeit alcohol.

Legality obligations

It is an offence to sell alcohol in the UK without having paid the requisite duty. There is a range of legislation that covers the duty payable on alcohol including:

- The Excise Goods (Holding, Movement and Duty Point) Regulations 2010
- The Customs and Excise Management Act 1979
- HMRC due diligence requirements

Alcohol Wholesale Registration

If you sell alcohol to another business you may need to apply to register for the Alcohol Wholesaler Registration Scheme (AWRS). This scheme was introduced by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to tackle alcohol fraud. If you only sell alcohol to the general public and not to other businesses you won't need to apply. The scheme doesn't apply to individuals purchasing alcohol from retailers for their own use. For more information on the scheme you can visit: <http://bit.ly/GovAWRSLink>

Action to prevent the illicit sale of alcohol

There are a number of actions that retailers can take to help avoid the sale of illicit alcohol, including:

- Undertaking due diligence on all alcohol suppliers to ensure that they are not providing illicit, stolen or non-duty paid alcohol;
- Ensuring that they have developed a company policy in relation to fraud which is relevant to alcohol products;
- Ensure that they have developed a company policy in relation to store thefts, which includes alcohol related theft, and that have a protocol for members of staff to report incidents;
- Have a process for product recall or withdrawal that is applicable to alcohol in the event of fake, counterfeit or non-duty paid products entering the supply chain;
- If you believe that another retailer is selling alcohol that is non-duty paid, this can be reported to your local licensing authority who have the powers to investigate this;

Guidance and support for retailers

HMRC Fraud Taskforce

A joint taskforce was launched by the UK Government in January 2013 in a bid to tackle alcohol duty fraud. The Joint Alcohol Anti-fraud Taskforce (JAAT) aims to bring together law enforcers, trade bodies and key alcohol industry figures in order to tackle duty fraud.

The JAAT, which works to improve intelligence and information sharing, meets twice yearly and the WSTA represents its members a member of the Group. For more details contact David Richardson on David@Wsta.co.uk.

Reporting fraud

Should a retailer identify alcohol related fraud there are a number of ways in which this can be reported or dealt with. This includes:

- The Crime Stoppers Hotline on 0800 555 111 or http://bit.ly/CrimeSInfo_
- The HMRC fraud reporting hotline available at 0800 595 000 or <http://bit.ly/HMRCFraud>
- Association of Convenience Stores Guide to Duty Fraud: <http://bit.ly/ACSFraud1>



Product recalls

If you discover that an alcohol product you have been selling is illegal, dangerous or unsafe it may need to be subject of a product recall, the Chartered Institute of Trading Standards provides guidance as to how to notify it of a product recall here: <http://bit.ly/TSIRecall>



Constructive relationships and partnership work between retailers and the police and other stakeholders can be incredibly useful in an effort to tackle all types of alcohol related harm and crime. Retailers are often approached by the police and other stakeholders to take part in a wide range of local schemes, including through Community Alcohol Partnerships.

Action to promote positive partnerships locally

In addition to their licensing obligations, retailers should consider the following:

- On a case by case basis, give due regard to local schemes by enforcement agencies that are operated in the local community that seek to deal with alcohol related crime, anti-social behaviour and harm;
- Provide guidance to store managers about their ability to sign up to and support local schemes designed to tackle alcohol related crime, anti-social behaviour and harm;
- Encourage good working relationships between stores and local enforcement agencies;
- Work with RASG to support Community Alcohol Partnerships being introduced into communities where the problem of underage sales and drinking is identified;

Ensure engagement is legal

While retailers are encouraged to work with in partnership with local authorities to tackle alcohol related harm and crime, it is important that retailers understanding the potential legal issues associated with this. The following guidance has been produced for retailers to ensure that they are aware of their legal obligations when dealing with other retailers.

ACS and WSTA: <https://www.acs.org.uk/advice/reducing-the-strength/>

Competition Commission Guidance: <http://bit.ly/CompComGuide>

Local Government Association: <http://bit.ly/LGAGuide>

Reason for the CAP

The pilot area was the Rosemount/Glen area which was chosen by the Foyle Drug and Alcohol Forum, a collection of local community groups and discussed in detail with local community groups based in the Rosemount and Glen areas

Key Partners

- Civic Alcohol Forum
- Community Support Service for Drugs and Alcohol WHSCT
- CRJ
- Derry City Council (Environmental Health/CSP/Litter Control/Licensing)
- Derry Healthy Cities
- Divert Project
- Foyle Drugs & Alcohol Forum
- Foyle Off Sales Forum
- Glen Development Initiative
- Health Improvement Department WHSCT
- HURT
- Local school principals
- Outer West Community Safety Forum
- PSNI, Drink Think Project
- Retail of Alcohol Standards Group
- Rosemount Resource Centre
- Western Drug and Alcohol Co-ordinating Team (WDACT)/ Public Health Authority (PHA)
- Youth Service

Actions taken

- The development of a resident's forum that was established through the project was a very useful forum for engaging with the local community.
- Different agencies worked with the schools in the area co-ordinated their efforts to avoid duplication and to maximise the impact of the message to the young people.
- The project led to a range of outcomes that were not expected at the outset e.g. the Pensioner of the Year competition. The project was innovative and responsive to the needs of the community in the area.
- As a result of this project additional neighbourhood watch schemes were established in several of the streets within the pilot area.
- Creation of Project DVD that introduced to all of the key partners in the project and the people that have been involved in the design and delivery of the project.
- Two workshops that were delivered in each school within the CAP, and a week-long youth conference was held at Templemore Sports Complex, which helped to raise awareness of the seriousness of underage drinking among young people.

Impact of CAP

- 54% decrease in incidents of youths causing annoyance, rowdy nuisance behaviour, disturbance minor/major and vehicle related nuisance between 2010-2012
- 40% reduction in ASB in the Rosemoun area of the project
- Decreases in alcohol related litter in underage drinking hotspots
- 57% of resident's surveyed in 2013 stated that they felt that underage drinking in the pilot area had decreased

For more information about community alcohol Partnerships please visit

www.communityalcoholpartnerships.co.uk or email kate@communityalcoholpartnerships.co.uk.



About the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group.

Aldi UK & Ireland

Asda Stores Ltd

Association of Convenience Stores

The Co-op

Lidl UK GmbH

Marks and Spencer PLC

Nisa Retail

Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd

Snax 24

Spar (UK) Limited

Tesco Stores Limited

Waitrose

Wine and Spirit Trade Association

WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC

Retail of Alcohol Standards Group

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