

*These notes refer to the Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol)  
(Wales) Act 2018 (c.5) which received Royal Assent on 9 August 2018*

# **PUBLIC HEALTH (MINIMUM PRICE FOR ALCOHOL) (WALES) ACT 2018**

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## **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

### **COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS**

#### ***Sections 5 to 7: Supply of alcohol as part of a special offer***

##### **Multi-buy alcohol transactions**

##### **Example 2**

44. Where 3 boxes of beer, lager or cider were available for purchase at a single selling price of £30, the minimum price for each box would need to be calculated in order to work out whether the selling price of £30 was lower than the applicable minimum price for the different combinations of alcohol which could be supplied.
45. Assuming the box of beer comprised 10 440 ml cans of 6% strength by volume; the box of lager comprised 12 440 ml cans of 4% strength; and the box of cider comprised 12 330 ml bottles of 5% strength:
46. The minimum price for the box of beer would be £13.20 (£0.50 X 6 X 4.4 litres, the aggregate volume for the box).
47. The minimum price for the box of lager would be £10.56 (£0.50 X 4 X 5.28 litres).
48. The minimum price for the box of cider would be £9.90 (£0.50 X 5 X 3.96 litres).
49. Where a customer chose to purchase two boxes of beer and a box of cider, the applicable minimum price for the alcohol supplied would be £36.30 (that sum being the aggregate of the £26.40 minimum price for the two boxes of beer and the £9.90 for the cider).
50. So, in this example, the selling price would have been £6.30 below the applicable minimum price for the alcohol being supplied, and, assuming the absence of a defence, the retailer would be liable to prosecution for committing the offence under section 2.
51. But the purchase of 3 boxes of cider by the same customer would not give rise to the offence under section 2, since the applicable minimum price for the alcohol being supplied would be £29.70 (the aggregate of the minimum price of £9.90 for each box of cider).