

New Zealand License Controller Qualification (LCQ) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which requirement relates to the availability of food at licensed premises?**
 - A. Food must be served between meals only**
 - B. Food must be available at all times when alcohol is sold**
 - C. Food is optional and not required**
 - D. Food must be pre-ordered with alcohol**
- 2. What criteria does the District Licensing Committee (DLC) consider for granting a Manager's Certificate?**
 - A. Financial stability**
 - B. Family background**
 - C. Experience**
 - D. Public speaking ability**
- 3. Are there any licensing fees associated with applying for an alcohol license?**
 - A. No, it is free to apply for any alcohol license**
 - B. Yes, fees vary depending on the type of license and the duration requested**
 - C. Yes, but all fees are the same regardless of the type**
 - D. No, fees are only applicable for renewals**
- 4. What is the role of local Licensing Inspectors under the SOA Act?**
 - A. Conduct public awareness campaigns**
 - B. Monitor the promotion of alcohol sales**
 - C. Issue unopposed Managers certificates**
 - D. Authorize new alcohol licenses**
- 5. Which of the following is an example of an irresponsible promotion of alcohol?**
 - A. Offering free appetizers with purchase**
 - B. Advertising discounts of 10% or less**
 - C. Advertising free alcohol**
 - D. Limiting alcohol sales to certain times**

- 6. What is one potential consequence of failing to comply with host responsibility policies?**
- A. Higher patron satisfaction ratings**
 - B. Loss of license and legal penalties**
 - C. Increased sales and profits**
 - D. Successful reputation in the community**
- 7. What might indicate a 'bad character' in the licensing process?**
- A. A history of legal issues related to alcohol**
 - B. A lack of business experience**
 - C. Not having community support**
 - D. Failure to achieve financial stability**
- 8. Which is NOT a criterion for the District Licensing Committee's decision?**
- A. Character/reputation**
 - B. Convictions**
 - C. Geographic location**
 - D. Experience**
- 9. How often must an alcohol license be renewed in New Zealand?**
- A. Every six months**
 - B. Every year**
 - C. Every two years**
 - D. Every five years**
- 10. What is one compulsory condition for supermarkets holding an off licence?**
- A. Alcohol can be sold in any area**
 - B. Alcohol must be sold during specific hours**
 - C. Display and promotion of alcohol in a single area**
 - D. No alcohol to be sold during public holidays**

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which requirement relates to the availability of food at licensed premises?

- A. Food must be served between meals only**
- B. Food must be available at all times when alcohol is sold**
- C. Food is optional and not required**
- D. Food must be pre-ordered with alcohol**

In licensed premises, the requirement for food availability is crucial to promote responsible drinking and enhance the social atmosphere. Having food available at all times when alcohol is sold ensures that patrons have the option to consume food alongside their drinks, which can help mitigate the effects of alcohol consumption. This approach aligns with the goal of promoting public health and responsible behavior in environments where alcohol is served. The other options do not align with the legal expectations placed on licensed premises. Serving food only between meals limits accessibility, which could lead to excessive drinking. Claiming food is optional undermines the responsibility that licensees have to ensure a safe environment for their patrons. Requiring food to be pre-ordered with alcohol would unnecessarily restrict patrons' choices and may deter guests from ordering food. Therefore, the correct choice emphasizes the importance of providing consistent access to food in relation to alcohol service.

2. What criteria does the District Licensing Committee (DLC) consider for granting a Manager's Certificate?

- A. Financial stability**
- B. Family background**
- C. Experience**
- D. Public speaking ability**

The correct choice focuses on experience, which is a critical factor for the District Licensing Committee (DLC) when granting a Manager's Certificate. The DLC evaluates the applicant's relevant experience in the hospitality industry, particularly in managing licensed premises. This includes understanding how to operate responsibly within the legal framework governing the sale of alcohol, which is crucial for ensuring compliance with the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. Having appropriate experience indicates that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and abilities to manage the complexities of a licensed establishment effectively. This encompasses skillful handling of both staff and patrons and ensuring a safe and compliant environment. A lack of relevant experience could lead to poor management practices, potentially resulting in violations of licensing laws which the DLC aims to prevent for community safety. In contrast, while financial stability, family background, and public speaking ability may have their own merits in different contexts, they are not typically primary criteria considered by the DLC in the evaluation process.

3. Are there any licensing fees associated with applying for an alcohol license?

A. No, it is free to apply for any alcohol license

B. Yes, fees vary depending on the type of license and the duration requested

C. Yes, but all fees are the same regardless of the type

D. No, fees are only applicable for renewals

Licensing fees associated with applying for an alcohol license are indeed dependent on the type of license and the duration for which it is requested. This means that different types of licenses, such as on-license, off-license, and club license, may have different fee structures due to varying regulatory requirements and the operational capacities they permit. Additionally, the duration of the license—whether for a shorter or longer term—can also affect the cost. This structured fee system ensures that the licensing process is aligned with the specific type and scope of alcohol service being provided, which is essential for maintaining regulatory standards and responsibilities within the industry.

4. What is the role of local Licensing Inspectors under the SOA Act?

A. Conduct public awareness campaigns

B. Monitor the promotion of alcohol sales

C. Issue unopposed Managers certificates

D. Authorize new alcohol licenses

The role of local Licensing Inspectors under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (SOA) Act includes overseeing compliance with the legislation that governs the sale and supply of alcohol. One of their specific responsibilities is to issue Managers' certificates, particularly when there are no objections from the public or other relevant parties. This action ensures that individuals who manage premises licensed to sell alcohol are appropriately qualified and that they understand their obligations under the Act. In contrast, conducting public awareness campaigns, monitoring the promotion of alcohol sales, and authorizing new alcohol licenses are not primarily the responsibilities of Licensing Inspectors. While they may be involved in these areas indirectly or in collaboration with other organizations, their primary function emphasizes the certification of managers to ensure compliance with alcohol licensing requirements.

5. Which of the following is an example of an irresponsible promotion of alcohol?

- A. Offering free appetizers with purchase**
- B. Advertising discounts of 10% or less**
- C. Advertising free alcohol**
- D. Limiting alcohol sales to certain times**

Promoting free alcohol is an example of irresponsible promotion because it can lead to excessive consumption and contribute to unsafe drinking behaviors. When alcohol is provided without any cost, it removes the natural financial moderation that often influences responsible drinking choices. This type of promotion can encourage individuals to drink more than they normally would, leading to potential health risks and safety concerns, such as drunk driving or other risky behaviors. Responsible alcohol promotion typically involves strategies that aim to encourage moderation and safe consumption. For example, offering free appetizers with a purchase or advertising small discounts encourages customers to enjoy alcohol in a controlled manner rather than creating an environment where excessive drinking is promoted. Limiting sales to certain times is another responsible practice that can help regulate and manage alcohol consumption effectively.

6. What is one potential consequence of failing to comply with host responsibility policies?

- A. Higher patron satisfaction ratings**
- B. Loss of license and legal penalties**
- C. Increased sales and profits**
- D. Successful reputation in the community**

Failing to comply with host responsibility policies can lead to significant repercussions, including the potential loss of a business license and various legal penalties. Host responsibility policies are designed to ensure that alcohol is served and consumed safely, promoting the well-being of patrons and the community. When these policies are not followed, establishments can face investigations and sanctions from regulatory authorities, which may result in the revocation of their licenses to operate legally. This establishes an environment where the safety and well-being of patrons are prioritized, and non-compliance can jeopardize not only the operational status of the business but also its standing in the community. Such consequences serve as a vital reminder for license holders about the importance of adhering to regulations that promote responsible service practices and safeguard public health.

7. What might indicate a 'bad character' in the licensing process?

- A. A history of legal issues related to alcohol**
- B. A lack of business experience**
- C. Not having community support**
- D. Failure to achieve financial stability**

A history of legal issues related to alcohol can indicate a 'bad character' in the licensing process because it suggests a potential risk for problematic behavior in relation to the responsible sale and service of alcohol. Licensing authorities prioritize the promotion of public safety and well-being, which means that individuals with such a background may be viewed as more likely to engage in irresponsible actions that could lead to legal violations or endanger the community. This aspect is particularly relevant in the alcohol industry where the impact of poor management on community safety is significant. A demonstrated pattern of legal troubles, especially those directly linked to alcohol misuse, implies that a person may not be suitably fit to be entrusted with the responsibilities that come with licensing. This assessment helps ensure that those in control of alcohol retailing or serving have the capacity to comply with laws and promote a safe drinking environment. The other options, while they may reflect challenges in a candidate's profile, do not inherently draw the same direct connection to public safety concerns as a history of legal issues does.

8. Which is NOT a criterion for the District Licensing Committee's decision?

- A. Character/reputation**
- B. Convictions**
- C. Geographic location**
- D. Experience**

The criterion that does not influence the District Licensing Committee's decision is the geographic location. The primary focus of the District Licensing Committee involves assessing aspects that directly relate to the behavior and history of individuals or entities applying for a license. This encompasses the character and reputation of individuals involved, any previous convictions that might affect their suitability, and their experience in the licensed activity. While geographic location could potentially impact logistics or local community considerations, it is not a primary factor considered in determining the appropriateness or suitability of a license application. The committee's decision revolves around the individuals' qualifications and history rather than the area in which they plan to operate.

9. How often must an alcohol license be renewed in New Zealand?

- A. Every six months
- B. Every year**
- C. Every two years
- D. Every five years

In New Zealand, an alcohol license must be renewed every year. This requirement helps to ensure that license holders remain compliant with the laws and regulations governing the sale and supply of alcohol. The annual renewal process not only checks that the licensee is adhering to legal standards but also allows for the evaluation of any complaints or incidents that may have occurred in the previous year. This regular assessment contributes to responsible alcohol management and community safety, ensuring that licensees maintain their commitment to promoting a safe drinking environment.

10. What is one compulsory condition for supermarkets holding an off licence?

- A. Alcohol can be sold in any area
- B. Alcohol must be sold during specific hours
- C. Display and promotion of alcohol in a single area**
- D. No alcohol to be sold during public holidays

The compulsory condition that refers to the display and promotion of alcohol in a single area is significant for supermarkets holding an off licence. This requirement ensures that alcohol sales are controlled and that alcohol products are displayed in a specific location, which helps to manage the responsible sale and consumption of alcohol. By designating a specific area for alcohol, it reduces the likelihood of impulse purchases and makes it easier for the management to oversee compliance with licensing conditions. This practice serves to promote responsible retailing and assists in creating a clear separation between alcoholic and non-alcoholic products, which is crucial for protecting the public and ensuring that customers are not inadvertently exposed to alcohol in inappropriate contexts.