



Qualification Guidance Document



BIIAB Level 2 Award for Licensing Practitioners (Alcohol)

Level 2 Award – 501/1909/6



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About Us

BIIAB Qualifications Limited is part of Skills and Education Group, a charitable organisation that champions education and skills-oriented organisations, providers and learners, making real change locally, nationally and internationally.

BIIAB Qualification Limited has an on-line registration system to help customers register learners on its qualifications, units and exams. In addition it provides features to view exam results, invoices, mark sheets and other information about learners already registered.

Sources of Additional Information

The BIIAB Qualifications Limited website www.biiab.co.uk provides access to a wide variety of information.

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Version	Date	Details of Change
2.0	November 2017	Updated Specification throughout to remove reference to 'QCF'
		Updated RoC with TQT figures
3.0	June 2023	Updated to new branding
3.1	June 2025	Updated Review Date to 30/06/2028



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This is a live document and as such will be updated when required. It is the responsibility of the approved centre to ensure the most up-to-date version of the Qualification Specification is in use. Any amendments will be published on our website and centres are encouraged to check this site regularly.

Qualification Summary

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BIIAB Level 2 Award for Licensing Practitioners (Alcohol)								
Qualification Purpose	To obtain and demonstrate the knowledge related to the review and approval of licences under the Licensing Act (2003) at level 2.							
Age Range	Pre 16		16-18	✓	18+		19+	✓
Regulation	The above qualification is regulated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ofqual 							
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple Choice Examination 							
Type of Funding Available	See FaLa (Find a Learning Aim)							
Qualification/Unit Fee	See BIIAB Qualifications Limited website for current fees and charges							
Grading	Pass/Fail To achieve a Pass grade, learners must achieve all the Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria in all the units completed							
Operational Start Date	01/01/2011							
Review Date	30/06/2028							
Certification End Date								
Guided Learning (GL)	10 hours							
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	10 hours							
Credit Value	1							
BIIAB Qualification Limited Sector	Hospitality and Catering							
Ofqual SSA Sector	07.4 Hospitality and Catering							
Support from Trade Associations								
Administering Office	See BIIAB Qualifications Limited website							

About the BIIAB Level 2 Award for Licensing Practitioners (Alcohol)

BIIAB is regulated to deliver this qualification by Ofqual and CCEA Regulation in England and Northern Ireland respectively. The qualification has a unique Qualification Number (QN) which is shown below. Each unit within the qualification will also have a regulatory Unit Reference Number (URN)

The QN code will be displayed on the final certificate for the qualification.

Qualification	Qualification Number (QN)
BIIAB Level 2 Award for Licensing Practitioners (Alcohol)	501/1909/6

Objective and Purpose of this Qualification

This qualification has been designed to allow learners to obtain and then demonstrate the knowledge related to the review and approval of licences under the Licensing Act (2003) at level 2.

The primary purpose of the qualification is to progress to the next level of vocational learning by preparing for further learning or training by developing knowledge and/or skills in a subject area. However, employers can also rely on the knowledge provided as meeting nationally recognised standards at this level as such the sub-purpose is to develop knowledge and/or skills in a subject area.

Due to constant Regulatory, policy and funding changes users are advised to check this qualification has been placed in the relevant Apprenticeship Framework and / or is funded for use with individual learners before making registrations. If you are unsure about the qualifications status please contact BIIAB Qualifications Limited head office.

About this Guidance

This qualification has been developed to provide guidance for learners, assessors and quality assurers undertaking, delivering, or quality assuring this qualification.

The purpose of the guidance is to provide the majority of the key information that may be needed to prepare for, and help support, the successful delivery of the qualification, in one place.

If this guidance is updated, centres will be notified by BIIAB Qualifications Limited.

BIIAB Qualifications Limited Customer Service

BIIAB Qualifications Limited is committed to giving the highest possible levels of customer service. Our service Level Agreement is available via www.biiab.co.uk

Our Customer Service team can be contacted between the hours of 0900 and 1700 Monday to Friday by using the contact details below, or outside those hours, by leaving a message on our voicemail service.

Customer Support Contact Details: 0115 854 1620

Email: CustomerSupport@biiab.co.uk

Our Customer Support team will be happy to assist with any administration related enquiries you may have. For example:

- registration and certification enquiries
- re-certification issues
- centres available in the local area
- appeals
- whistleblowing

What are Rules of Combination (RoC)?

Under the Regulatory Qualifications Framework (RQF), qualifications can be made up of a combination of mandatory and/or optional units. The units and credits required to complete a qualification are set out by the rules of combination (RoC). The RoC allows for flexibility and transferability.

The ROC will specify:

- the total credit value of the qualification
- the amount of credit that must be achieved within specific groups of units (e.g. Mandatory, Optional Unit, and Optional groups)
- the minimum credit which must be achieved at the level or above the level of the qualification
- the Total Qualification Time (TQT)
- the title, Unit Regulation Number and BIIAB Qualifications Limited Unit number for each unit, alongside its level, credit, and Guided Learning Hours (GLH)
- any barred units (units that cannot be taken together as part of the qualification)

When choosing the appropriate route for a learner or group of learners, it is the responsibility of the centre to ensure the rules of combination are adhered to.

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BIIAB Level 2 Award for Licensing Practitioners (Alcohol) (RoC) and Structure

To achieve the BIIAB Level 2 Award for Licensing Practitioners (Alcohol) learners **must** gain a **total of 1** credit. This **must** consist of:

- **Minimum total** credit: **1**
- A **minimum of 1** credit **must** be achieved through the completion of units at **Level 2** and above
- GLH: **10**
- TQT: **10**

The qualification has been developed based upon industry feedback as the fundamental knowledge required to work in the sector at the level.

Listed below are the qualification units.

Mandatory Unit Group A.

Unit No.	URN	Unit Title	Level	Credit	GLH	Assessment Method
ALPA	J/602/2207	Alcohol Licensing for Practitioners	2	1	10	Multiple-choice exam

Age Restrictions

The qualification in this handbook is appropriate for use in the following age ranges:

- 16-18
- 19+

Entry Requirements and Progression

There are no entry requirements for this qualification. However, learners **must** be assessed to ensure they have a reasonable chance of achievement and will be able to generate the required evidence.

The qualification is designed to equip learners with the knowledge related to the review and approval of licences under the Licensing Act (2003) at level 2. The recommended progression route is to the BIIAB Level 3 Diploma in Management. It also will allow for a number of progression routes to into other areas of learning and employment.

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Achievement of the qualification offers opportunities for progression, including:

- 601/3744/7 C00/0645/9 BIIAB Level 3 Diploma in Management
- 601/6776/2 BIIAB Level 4 Diploma in Management and Leadership

Assessment

Overview of assessment strategy

The Assessment Strategy has been designed by BIIAB, in conjunction with an expert panel, and a steering group. All BIIAB approved training centres and their assessment must adhere to the designed assessment strategy for this qualification. The qualification contains one knowledge unit, and this unit is externally set and marked by BIIAB. The examination comprises of 30 Multiple Choice questions. Assessments provided by BIIAB will ensure that effective learning has taken place and that learners have the opportunity to:

- Meet the assessment criteria
- Achieve the learning outcomes

Assessment Process

Assessments will be accessible and will produce results that are valid, reliable, transparent and fair. BIIAB will ensure that the result of each assessment taken by a learner in relation to a qualification reflects the level of attainment demonstrated by that learner in the assessment, and will be based upon the achievement of all of the specified learning outcomes.

Details of the ordering process, assessment documentation, invigilation requirements to centres and the documentation to be completed can be found in the Examination and Invigilation Regulations for the Administration of BIIAB Qualifications document.

BIIAB will make every effort to ensure that it allows for assessment to:

- Be up to date and current
- Reflect the context from which the learner has been taught
- Be flexible to learner needs

Assessment is the process used to judge the competence, of a learner, against set standards. The assessor is the person who is responsible for determining learners' competence. The assessor may be a work place supervisor or an external person who is trained and qualified, or working towards a qualification relevant to the assessor role.

Assessors base their judgement on performance and decide how it compares to the national standard. The assessor will also ask questions based on the

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knowledge required to do the work, to ascertain the knowledge and understanding of the learner.

When the required units have been completed and the assessor is satisfied that the learner has met the national standard, a recommendation for a certificate will be made.

An Internal Quality Assurer (IQA) is responsible for the quality assurance of the qualifications within the training organisation and will provide advice, guidance and support to the assessors. IQAs also ensure that the assessors apply the standards consistently and fairly. The IQA will review the portfolio of evidence during the assessment process.

An External Quality Assurer (EQA), who is appointed by BIIAB, will quality assure the assessment and internal quality assurance decisions involved in the development of the portfolio. The EQA will quality assure the qualification process, which ensures that certification of the qualification is reliable, consistent and to the national standard, by checking the consistency of assessments made by the training provider, and across training providers.

Requirements of Assessors, External and Internal Quality Assurers

Learners may be assessed, moderated or quality assured at work either by one or several appointed individuals.

Assessors - The primary responsibility of an assessor is to assess learners' knowledge, behaviours and skills in a range of relevant activities and to ensure the evidence submitted by the learner meets the requirements of the assessment criteria. It is important that an assessor can recognise knowledge, competence and behaviours as specified by the national standard. Assessors therefore need to have a thorough understanding of assessment and quality assurance practices, as well as have in-depth technical understanding related to the qualifications for which they are assessing learners. To assess learners, assessors **must**:

- hold an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority, confirming their competence to assess learners undertaking competence-based units and qualifications. Assessors holding older qualifications **must** be able to demonstrate that they are assessing to the current standards;

OR

- be working toward an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. Any assessors working towards an appropriate qualification **must** ensure their decisions are countersigned by a suitably-qualified assessor/quality assurer and should be supported by a qualified assessor throughout their training period.

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- be 'occupationally competent'. Assessors **must** provide current evidence of competence, knowledge and understanding in the areas to be assessed. This will normally be achieved through demonstrating competence in the roles which are to be assessed, or demonstrated by relevant experience and continuing professional development (CPD) which may include the achievement of qualifications relevant to the areas being assessed.
- have a full and current understanding of the units of competence and requirements of the qualifications being assessed, including the quality of assessment and the assessment process. It is the responsibility of approved centres to select and appoint assessors.

Internal Quality Assurer (IQA) - A primary responsibility of IQAs is to assure the quality and consistency of assessments by the assessors for whom they are responsible. IQAs therefore need to have a thorough understanding of quality assurance and assessment practices, as well as sufficient technical understanding related to the qualifications that they are internally quality assuring. It will be the responsibility of the approved centre to select and appoint IQAs.

IQAs **must**:

- hold an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority, confirming their competence to internally quality assure competence-based assessments and learners. IQAs holding older qualifications **must** be able to demonstrate that they are internally quality assuring to the current standards.

OR

- be working toward an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. If an IQA is working towards an appropriate qualification, his/her decisions **must** be countersigned by a suitably qualified IQA and should be supported by a qualified IQA throughout the training period.
- be 'occupationally competent'. IQAs **must** demonstrate sufficient and current understanding of the qualifications to be internally quality assured, and know how they are applied in the workplace.
- demonstrate competent practice in internal quality assurance of assessment, and demonstrate understanding of the principles and practices of internal quality assurance of assessment, including the quality of assessment and the assessment process.

External Quality Assurer (EQA) - The primary responsibility of EQAs is to assure the quality of internal quality assurance and assessments across the centres for which they are responsible. EQAs **must** have a thorough understanding of quality assurance and assessment practices, as well as in-

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depth technical knowledge related to the qualifications that they are externally quality assuring.

EQAs **must**:

- hold an appropriate qualification as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority, confirming their competence to quality assure competence-based assessments. EQAs holding older qualifications **must** be able to demonstrate that they are quality assuring to the current standards;

OR

- be working toward an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. If EQAs are working towards an appropriate qualification, their decisions **must** be countersigned by a suitably qualified EQA and should be supported by a qualified EQA throughout their training period.
- be 'occupationally competent'. EQAs **must** demonstrate sufficient and current understanding of the qualifications to be quality assured, and know how they are applied in business.
- demonstrate competent practice in external quality assurance of assessment, and demonstrate understanding of the principles and practices of external quality assurance of assessment, including the quality of assessment and the assessment process. It is the responsibility of the awarding organisation to select and appoint EQAs.

Appeals

If learners are dissatisfied with an assessment outcome, they have the right to appeal. The **main** reasons for an appeal are likely to be:

- learners do **not** understand why they are **not** yet regarded as having sufficient knowledge
- learners believe they are competent and that they have been misjudged

BIIAB Qualifications Limited expects most appeals from learners to be resolved within the centre. BIIAB Qualifications Limited will only consider a learner's appeal after the centre's internal appeals procedure has been fully exhausted.

For full details of the BIIAB Qualifications Limited's appeals procedure please refer to <https://biiab.co.uk/policies-and-procedures/>

Initial Assessment and Induction

Prior to the start of any programme it is recommended that centres should make an initial assessment of each learner. This is to ensure that the learners are entered for an appropriate type and level of qualification.

The initial assessment should identify the specific training needs that the learner has, and the support and guidance that they may require when working towards their qualification.

The centre must also identify any units the learner has already completed, or credits they have accumulated, relevant to the qualification.

BIIAB Qualifications Limited suggests that centres provide an induction programme to ensure the learner fully understands the requirements of the qualification they will work towards, their responsibilities as a learner, and the responsibilities of the centre.

Access to the units

Units form the qualification and the standard that **must** be achieved in order to be awarded each unit. This is covered within the learning outcomes, assessment criteria and the indicative content that form part of the delivery. The majority of these units are written by the Sector Skills Council, although some are written by other organisations. BIIAB Qualifications Limited includes the mandatory units within this pack, and makes all units available at www.biiab.co.uk

Design and Delivery

Centres must refer to the units that form the qualification and the standard that must be achieved in order to be awarded each unit. This is covered within the learning outcomes and assessment criteria that form part of the delivery.

Each unit within this qualification has been allocated a number of Guided Learning Hours (GLH).

This can include activities such as training/class room based sessions, tutorials, supervised learning, study or assessment for an average learner.

The qualification will be assigned Total Qualification Time (TQT), which, as well as GLH, will include the estimated number of hours spend in preparation, study or any other supervised learning, study or assessment for an average learner.

When planning how to deliver the qualification it is important to refer to this definition.

Centres must refer to the Assessment Principles and Additional Requirements detailed in this handbook when planning the delivery and assessment of these qualifications.

Format of Units

All units within this qualification will be presented in a standard format that is consistent with the format for all units of assessment. The format will give tutors and learners guidance as to the requirements of the unit for successful completion. Each unit within this specification will be in the format below:

Unit Title

This will be shown as it appears on the Register of Regulated Qualifications (<http://register.ofqual.gov.uk>).

Unit Number / Unit Reference Number (URN)

The Unit Reference Number is the unique code that the unit is given by the Regulator. This unit will be referenced on the final qualification certificate. The same unique code for the unit applies in whichever qualification the unit is included within. BIIAB Qualifications Limited also assign unique unit numbers which is consistent when the unit is used in multiple BIIAB qualifications.

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Level

This identifies the level of demand for the unit, but may be a different level to that of the overall qualification. The level of the units will be set according to National Occupational Standards and the level descriptors.

Credit

When a whole unit is completed the learner will achieve credits specified by the number of hours' learning time it will take an average learner to complete the unit including the assessment.

Guided Learning Hours (GLH)

The required number of hours that learning should take place under the immediate guidance or supervision of a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.

Total Qualification Time (TQT)

Total Qualification Time (TQT) is defined by Ofqual as the number of notional hours which represents an estimate of the total amount of time that could reasonably be expected to be required in order for a Learner to achieve and demonstrate the achievement of the level of attainment necessary for the award of a qualification. TQT is comprised of the following two elements:

- The number of hours which an awarding organisation has assigned to a qualification for Guided Learning, and
- An estimate of the number of hours a Learner will reasonably be likely to spend in preparation, study or any other form of participation in education or training, including assessment, which takes place as directed by – but, unlike Guided Learning, not under the Immediate Guidance or Supervision of – a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.

TQT is always assigned to the qualification however a similar calculation may on occasions also be assigned to a unit.

Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria

Learning Outcomes are what the learner is expected to know, understand or be able to do upon successful completion of the unit.

Assessment Criteria are descriptions of the requirements that a learner is expected to meet in order to demonstrate that a learning outcome has been achieved. There are usually multiple assessment criteria for each Learning Outcome.

Initial Registration

Registration and Certification

Learners should be registered and certificated via BIIAB Qualifications Limited's Customer Management System.

Equal Opportunities and Diversity Policy

BIIAB Qualifications Limited has in place an equal opportunities policy, a copy can be found at <https://www.biiab.co.uk/policies-and-procedures/>

BIIAB Qualifications Limited is committed to ensure that:

- approved centres operate an equal opportunities policy
- approved centres communicate the policy to staff and learners
- approved centres have an effective complaints and appeals procedure of which both staff and learners are made aware
- approved centres are aware of their responsibilities in providing equality of opportunity, particularly with regard to provision for learners with particular assessment requirements

Reasonable Adjustment Policy

Learners who require reasonable adjustments for their assessments **must** inform their assessor at the beginning of their course of their requirements. BIIAB Qualifications Limited has a reasonable adjustment policy in place, a copy of which is provided to all approved centres and can be found at <https://www.biiab.co.uk/policies-and-procedures/>

Qualification Review and Feedback

BIIAB Qualifications Limited is committed to the ongoing review of this qualification to ensure it remains fit for purpose.

This review approach involves the collation of evidence in the form of any information, comments and complaints received from users of this qualification in relation to its development, delivery and award.

BIIAB Qualifications Limited will give due to any credible evidence received which suggests that a change in approach to the development, delivery and award of this qualification is required in order to ensure that no adverse effects will result. This qualification will be periodically reviewed and revised to ensure the content remains relevant, assessment approach remains appropriate and that it remains valid and fit for purpose.

Mandatory Units

The following units are mandatory for this qualification.

Unit Title	Alcohol Licensing for Practitioners
Unit Reference	J/602/2207
BIIAB Reference	ALPA
Level	2
Credit Value	1
GLH	10
Learning Outcome- The learner will:	Assessment Criteria- The learner can:
1. Be able to state the licensing objectives that underpin the Licensing Act 2003 and demonstrate an understanding of their function and importance	1.1. State each of the licensing objectives 1.2. State the importance of the licensing objectives to the operation of the licensing authorities
2. Understand the role, functions, duties and responsibilities of licensing authorities within the framework of the licensing objectives under the Licensing Act 2003	2.1. State how licensing authorities must carry out their functions under the Licensing Act 2003 2.2. State the nature and purpose of a licensing authority's statement of Licensing Policy 2.3. State the importance of the Secretary of State's Guidance in relation to licensing authorities and Statements of Licensing Policy 2.4. State which bodies must and may be consulted when formulating a Statement of Licensing Policy
3. Be able to state the definition of alcohol under the Licensing Act 2003 and understand the nature and scope of licensable activities, the relevant law on unauthorised licensable activities and the penalties for breach.	3.1. State what are defined as licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003 3.2. State the definition of alcohol in relation to Licensing Law 3.3. Identify what constitutes regulated entertainment

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4. State the definition of sale of alcohol by retail 3.5. State the definition of supply of alcohol in club premises 3.6. Identify what constitutes late night refreshment 3.7. State the law relating to unauthorised licensable activities and penalties for breach 3.8. State the defence of due diligence for offences relating to unauthorised sales of alcohol
<p>4. Understand the procedures involved in the application for a premises licence and variations to such licences and the process surrounding the determination of such applications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. State what is meant by a premises licence and when such licence is required 4.2. State the conditions and procedures for an application for a premises licence 4.3. State who can make relevant representations regarding an application for a premises licence 4.4. State the definitions of relevant, frivolous and vexatious in relation to representations 4.5. State the powers of the Licensing authority to determine premises licence applications 4.6. State what are mandatory conditions in relation to a premises licence 4.7. State the period of validity of a premises licence

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	4.8. Identify the circumstances and procedures for applying for a variation to a premises licence
5. Understand the roles and responsibilities of the designated premises supervisor	5.1. State the role of the designated premises supervisor 5.2. State the process for appointing a designated premises supervisor 5.3. State the process for changing a designated premises supervisor
6. Understand the purpose and content of the operating schedule relating to a premises license	6.1. State what an operating schedule is and what it must include 6.2. State the importance of the licensing objectives in relation to operating schedules
7. Understand the procedures involved in the application for and determination of the transfer of a premises licence and in the application for provisional statements and interim authority notices	7.1. State the conditions and processes for applying for a transfer of a premises licence 7.2. State the conditions and processes for applying for an interim authority notice 7.3. State what a provisional statement is and the conditions and processes for applying
8. Understand the procedures involved in the application for a club premises certificate and the process surrounding the determination of such an application	8.1. State the conditions which a club must meet in order to qualify for a club premises certificate 8.2. Identify the benefits to which qualifying clubs are entitled under a club premises certificate 8.3. State what local authorities must establish when determining whether a club is a qualifying club

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	<p>8.4. State the procedure for applying for a club premises certificate</p> <p>8.5. State the additional conditions that will apply where supply of alcohol is a licensable activity under a club premises certificate</p>
<p>9. Understand the basic procedures and statutory requirements governing licensing hearings and the basic principles of natural justice and human rights legislation</p>	<p>9.1. Identify the circumstances under which licensing hearings must be held</p> <p>9.2. State the process at licensing hearings</p> <p>9.3. State the basic principles of natural justice and human rights legislation</p> <p>9.4. State the appeal procedure following a hearing</p>
<p>10. Understand the procedures surrounding the review of premises licences and club premises certificates</p>	<p>10.1. State the purpose of the review process</p> <p>10.2. Identify who can apply for a review of a premises licence or a club premises certificate and the circumstances under which such an application can be made</p> <p>10.3. State the application and determination procedures for the review of a premises licence of a club premises certificate</p> <p>10.4. Identify what steps may be taken by the licensing authority following a review to ensure that the licensing objectives are promoted</p> <p>10.5. State who may lodge an appeal against a decision taken by the licensing authority in a review hearing</p>

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<p>11. Understand what is meant by a temporary event and the relevant processes and conditions associated with temporary events</p>	<p>11.1. Identify the purpose of a temporary event notice</p> <p>11.2. State who can issue a temporary event notice and how many times this is permitted in a calendar year</p> <p>11.3. State the limitations on an event to be held under a temporary event notice</p> <p>11.4. State the processes that must be followed when issuing notification of a temporary event, who can object and on what grounds</p>
<p>12. Understand the procedures involved in the application for and grant or renewal of a personal licence and the circumstances that may result in forfeiture or suspension of a personal licence</p>	<p>12.1. State what the grant of a personal licence entitles a person to do</p> <p>12.2. State the period of validity of a personal licence</p> <p>12.3. State the criteria for the grant of a new licence, the circumstances that disqualify a person from holding a licence and who can object and on what grounds</p> <p>12.4. State the application and determination procedures for personal licence applications</p> <p>12.5. State the definition of relevant offences and foreign offences</p> <p>12.6. Identify offences under the Licensing Act 2003 which are specifically applicable to personal licence holders</p> <p>12.7. State the possible consequences of a personal licence holder committing a relevant offence or an offence under the Licensing Act 2003</p>

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	12.8. State the application and determination procedures for the renewal of a personal licence
13. Understand the powers of the police and environmental health officers with regard to the closure of licensed premises and the powers of local authorities after such orders have been made	<p>13.1. State the circumstances under which the police can suspend or close licensed premises and the duration of such orders</p> <p>13.2. State the powers of the Magistrates' Court in relation to the closure of licensed premises</p> <p>13.3. State the duties of the licensing authority following the issue of a closure order</p> <p>13.4. State the circumstances under which environmental health officers can close licensed premises and the duration of such orders</p>
14. Understand the rights of entry to licensed premises and powers of enforcement	14.1. State which authorities have the right to enter licensed premises, the circumstances under which they can enter and their powers once they have entered
15. Be able to state which premises and activities are exempt or prohibited from holding a premises licence or from selling alcohol	<p>15.1. State premises which are exempt from requiring a premises licence</p> <p>15.2. State premises which are prohibited from selling alcohol</p>