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# **Report of the GAMING BOARD FOR GREAT BRITAIN 1985**

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REPORT OF THE  
GAMING BOARD FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN  
1985

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### Previous Reports

1984—H.C. 443 (1984-85)

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MEMBERS OF THE GAMING BOARD FOR GREAT BRITAIN  
IN 1985

LORD ALLEN OF ABBEYDALE GCB, *Chairman* (to 30 June)

SIR ANTHONY RAWLINSON KCB, (member from 1 April) *Chairman* (from 1 July)

MRS E B Y HUNTER-JONES JP (to 30 November)

MR W N HUNTER SMART CA (from 1 September)

LADY IBBS JP (from 1 December)

MR P B KAVANAGH CBE, QPM

MR N A WARD-JONES VRD, JP

*Secretary*

MR M H HOGAN

Gaming Board for Great Britain  
Berkshire House  
168-173 High Holborn  
LONDON WC1V 7AA

To:

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department,  
and

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland

In pursuance of section 50 of the Gaming Act 1968 I have the honour to present the seventeenth report of the Gaming Board for Great Britain covering the year 1st January to 31st December 1985.

NORMAN A WARD-JONES  
Chairman

15 April 1986

## **FOREWORD**

The Board learned of the tragic and untimely death, on 22 February 1986, of Sir Anthony Rawlinson, KCB, following an accident in Snowdonia. He had been Chairman since 1 July 1985 and his outstanding personal qualities and wide experience which were proving of such value to the work of the Board will be much missed.

Mr N A Ward-Jones was appointed Chairman on 1 March 1986.





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## INTRODUCTION

1. This is the Board's seventeenth annual report.

2. 1985 saw the retirement of both Lord Allen of Abbeydale, GCB, who succeeded Sir Stanley Raymond as Chairman of the Board in 1977, and Mrs E B Y Hunter-Jones, who joined the Board in that year.

3. Lord Allen's contribution as a member and as Chairman of the Board was outstanding. His knowledge of the law was unique and his skill in its application was deft and sure. Lord Allen's period as Chairman saw a consolidation of the Board's policy following the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Gambling in 1978, and during the subsequent period the Board's authority was confirmed through a succession of court cases.

4. Lord Allen was succeeded as Chairman on 1 July by Sir Anthony Rawlinson, KCB, who had served as a Board Member from April 1985.

5. Mrs E B Y Hunter-Jones' appointment as a Board Member expired on 30 November. The Board are most grateful to her for her work. Mr W N Hunter Smart and Lady Ibbs joined the Board on 1 September and 1 December respectively.

### **Contacts with other enforcement agencies**

6. In connection with the visit to London in July of the American Bar Association, the National Association of Gaming Attorneys organised an International Gaming Conference in London. Four papers were presented to the conference by members and staff of the Gaming Board. The conference provided an opportunity for renewing contacts between the Board and the Attorneys General for the States of New Jersey and Nevada, and with the Chairmen of the Board and the Commission for those authorities. The Secretary to the Board subsequently attended and presented a paper to the second half of the conference which was held in Monte Carlo.

7. During the course of the year there were continuing contacts with the Gaming Board for the Bahamas, with the Dutch Gaming Board, and with Australian State authorities.

8. The Secretary and the Chief Inspector were invited by the Austrian Ministry of Finance to visit some of the casinos in Austria and to have discussions with the directors of Casinos Austria and ministry officials. The opportunity was taken to visit casinos in Budapest and Bavaria.

9. The Chief Inspector, at the request of the Commissioners for Aruba, visited their casinos and made recommendations on their management and control.

10. In the autumn, Sir Anthony Rawlinson visited Nevada and New Jersey to establish personal contacts with the authorities in those States and to study the operation of their regulatory systems. He was accompanied by the Secretary.

11. The Board conducted a review of their policies and procedures in tandem with a financial management review which was in progress at the end of the year.

## GENERAL

### Legislation

12. In December, a Bill to amend section 16 of the Gaming Act to allow for the redemption of cheques was introduced by The Lord Harris of Greenwich. The Bill seeks to implement one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Gambling which reported in 1978. The proposal had been suggested to the Commission by both the Board and the British Casino Association.

13. The Gaming Act (Variation of Monetary Limits) Order 1985, and a similar Order for Scotland, came into effect on 27 May. They provided for:

- (i) an increase from £1,000 to £1,250 in the maximum amount by which weekly winnings on any particular bingo club premises may exceed the aggregate amount of the stakes hazarded (usually known as “added prize money”);
- (ii) an increase from 10 pence to 20 pence in the maximum charge for playing a machine to which section 31 of the Gaming Act 1968 applies (usually known as a “jackpot” machine).

14. The Lotteries (Variation of Monetary Limits) Order 1985, and a similar Order for Scotland, came into effect on 1 May. They increased some of the monetary limits prescribed in the Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976, which are described more fully in paragraph 114.

15. The Lotteries (Registration Authority Fees) Order 1985, and a similar Order for Scotland, also came into effect on 1 May. They increased from £20 to £25 the amount paid to a local authority for the registration of a society, and from £10 to £12.50 the annual fee paid to the local authority by the society.

16. Reference was made in last year’s report to the clauses for the licensing of amusement arcades which were contained in the Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill. These clauses were subsequently removed from the Bill.

17. The Gaming (Bingo) Bill 1985 had completed its passage through Parliament by July 1985. The Act will permit a game of multiple bingo with a national prize of up to £50,000. This is described more fully in the chapter on licensed bingo—see paragraph 57.

### Remuneration and Expenses of the Board

18. Details are in Appendix I.

## CASINO GAMING

### Casino Activities

19. Following a raid by officers of the Metropolitan Police and Gaming Board inspectors in November 1984 on the premises of a licensed card club in London, the Board lodged an objection to the renewal, and an application for the cancellation, of the club's licence. These matters were due to be heard by the licensing authority in September, but the owners of the club relinquished the licence shortly before the hearing date.

20. The Board also lodged an objection to the renewal of a licence in respect of a club in Bristol. The case came before the licensing authority in October, but the renewal application was withdrawn during the course of the hearing. This had the effect of extinguishing the licence.

21. Paragraphs 28 and 30 of the Board's report for 1984 referred to unresolved objections to the renewal of licences for clubs in Newcastle upon Tyne, Cardiff and Liverpool.

22. Renewal of the licence for the club in Newcastle upon Tyne had been refused by the licensing authority and the licence-holder had appealed against their decision. The appeal was heard in July, by which time the Board had issued a certificate of consent for the transfer of the licence to a company with licensed casinos in the North-West. The Board did not oppose the appeal. The licence was renewed on appeal and subsequently transferred to the new owners of the club.

23. The renewal applications for the clubs in Cardiff and Liverpool had been adjourned to January. The Cardiff application was further adjourned, but this time sine die, because relevant matters remained unresolved. No date for this application had been arranged by the end of the year. The Liverpool renewal was refused by the licensing authority in January and the subsequent appeal against their decision dismissed.

### Number and distribution of licensed clubs

24. On 1 January, the number of clubs operating was 118. On 31 December, the number was 115. A breakdown of these numbers into locations, and a full list of the localities in which clubs may be licensed for gaming other than bingo, bridge or whist are given at Appendix II.

### Financial Performance

25. The estimated drop (money exchanged for chips) for 1985 was £1,620 million, an increase of £138 million over the previous 12 months. The totals for the last five years have been:

	<i>Year</i>	<i>£ million</i>	<i>Percentage increase (over previous year)</i>
1981-82	... ..	1,007	8
1982-83	... ..	1,218	21
1983	... ..	1,299	n/a
1984	... ..	1,482	14
1985	... ..	1,620	9

26. The drop in London rose from £1,130 million in 1984 to £1,235 million, an increase of 9.3 per cent. London's share of the total drop for Great Britain remained at 76.2 per cent.

27. Outside London the drop rose from £353 million in 1984 to £385 million, showing an increase of £32 million, some 9 per cent. The figures on a regional basis were as follows:

	<i>Region</i>	<i>1984 £m</i>	<i>1985 £m</i>	<i>Change (per cent)</i>
Scotland	... ..	49	54	+10.2
North	... ..	130	139	+6.9
Midlands and Wales	... ..	84	94	+11.9
South	... ..	90	99	+10.0
London	... ..	1,130	1,235	+9.3

28. A comparison of the money staked on casino games was as follows:

	<i>Stakes expressed as a percentage of the drop</i>				
	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>
American roulette	61.1	64.6	63.9	62.0	63.0
Punto banco (including baccarat)	19.6	17.0	17.5	19.7	17.9
Blackjack	17.3	16.6	16.5	16.6	17.3
Craps	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5
French roulette	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3

29. The sums taken by casinos from the drop as the house win have been as follows:

	<i>Year</i>	<i>£ million (win as a percentage of drop)</i>
1981-82	... ..	192 (19.1%)
1982-83	... ..	246 (20.2%)
1983	... ..	263 (20.2%)
1984	... ..	278 (18.8%)
1985	... ..	299 (18.5%)

### 1984 Consent applications and the resultant licence applications

30. The following tables show (i) the number of consent applications received between 1 January and 31 December 1984 and their determination, and (ii) the number and determination of the resultant licence applications:

	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals
<i>(i) Certificates of consent</i>			
Applications made	14	2	16
Applications withdrawn	6	—	6
Certificates issued	8	2	10
<i>(ii) Licences</i>			
Applications made	8	2	10
Applications withdrawn	—	—	—
Applications refused	—	1	1
Licences granted	8	1	9

### 1985 Consent applications and the resultant licence applications

31. The following tables show (i) the number of consent applications received between 1 January and 31 December 1985 and their determination, and (ii) the number and determination of the resultant licence applications during the year:

	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals
<i>(i) Certificates of consent</i>			
Applications made	15	—	15
Applications withdrawn	4	—	4
Applications not determined by 31 December	7	—	7
Certificates issued	4	—	4
<i>(ii) Licences</i>			
Applications made	4	—	4
Applications not heard by 31 December	3	—	3
Licences granted	1	—	1

### Applications for renewal

32. At the beginning of the year, there were 126 licences in existence, including 8 which were not operative at that time. The position reached by the end of the year was as follows:

Licences renewed	119
No application made	1
Applications withdrawn	3
Renewal refused	1
Hearings adjourned	1
Application not heard by 31 December	1



### **Transfer of licences**

33. The Board received 8 applications during the year for consent to the transfer of existing licences. By 31 December, 5 certificates of consent had been issued, 1 application had been withdrawn and 2 not determined.

### **Demand for gaming facilities**

34. A number of licence-holders, particularly those in London, have sought new licences either for substitute premises or for the enlargement of their existing premises, which would provide them with extra space for gaming. It has become a common practice, when applying for licences in such cases, for the applicants to overcome actual or potential objections on 'demand' grounds by offering to licensing authorities undertakings to limit the number of gaming tables.

35. Towards the end of 1985, the Board reviewed this development. Undertakings have been generally offered as a means of not having to demonstrate the existence of a demand for potentially increased gaming facilities and accepted by licensing authorities as a means of restricting the provision of additional facilities. The Board consider that such undertakings should be maintained unless and until the demand position changes to an extent which justifies the provision of extra gaming facilities.

36. However, licensing authorities have no power to require that undertakings be given or that one which has expired be re-offered. But paragraph 25(1) of Schedule 2 to the Gaming Act does enable them to limit the area within a club to be used for gaming. That power could be used as an alternative to accepting undertakings concerning the number of tables in order to restrict the provision of additional facilities if the licensing authority are minded for good reason to grant applications to "transfer" clubs to larger premises, or to enlarge existing clubs, in cases where they are, nevertheless, not persuaded of the need for additional tables.

37. By taking this course, licensing authorities would be able to maintain the restriction of facilities as part of the licence unless persuaded of the need for additional space to be made available to meet current demand and will not be dependent on the co-operation of the licence-holder, which may or may not be forthcoming, to maintain voluntarily a limitation on the number of tables. The Board intend in future appropriate cases to draw this to the attention of the licensing authority.

### *London*

38. The Board's examination of the demand position in London led them to express the view to the licensing committees that demand in London was being adequately met and that, accordingly, there was no need for any additional gaming facilities to be provided.

39. The Barracuda Club opened in June and brought the number of casinos operating in London up to 20. The number of tables in this club was limited by an undertaking given by the licence-holders. Also in June, a licence was

granted on appeal to the Crown Court (following a refusal by the local licensing authority in October 1984) for substitute premises for the Golden Horseshoe Casino. This licence also was subject to an undertaking from the applicant limiting the number of gaming tables. The Golden Horseshoe Casino moved into the new premises in December and the licence for its previous premises was surrendered.

40. No applications were made during the year for licences to increase the number of casinos operating in London.

*Outside London*

41. The Board's objection on demand grounds to the renewal of a licence in Bournemouth was withdrawn. The premises had re-opened and by the date of the licence hearing the club was meeting a demand. During 1985 the club changed ownership and was again closed. It remained closed at the end of the year.

42. Two applications for additional licences were made in the provinces during the year. One of these, for premises in Portsmouth, was granted and the other, for premises in Aberdeen, was refused. The Board had objected in both cases on grounds of demand.

43. Licences were granted during the year in Bournemouth, for the enlargement of an existing club, and Manchester, for substitute premises. In each case the proposed gaming area was larger than in the original premises and the Board opposed, on demand grounds, an increase in the provision of gaming facilities. In both cases, the applicants gave undertakings to the licensing committees to limit the number of tables.

44. In our 1984 report we referred to two clubs, one in Coventry and the other in Stockton which had closed during that year. They did not re-open during 1985. In addition, a club in Dundee closed in 1985 and had not re-opened by the year end.

## LICENSED BINGO

### Trends

45. Statistics provided by HM Customs and Excise indicate that the amounts staked annually on bingo, for each of the last five years, were as follows:

			<i>£ million</i>	<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>
September 1980 to August 1981	...	...	473.10	+3.75
September 1981 to August 1982	...	...	468.78	-0.91
September 1982 to August 1983	...	...	492.79	+5.12
September 1983 to August 1984	...	...	496.81	+0.82
September 1984 to August 1985	...	...	496.31	-0.10

### Size of the industry

46. The number of clubs licensed under Part II of the Gaming Act for bingo only showed a further decrease. The number of clubs so licensed at 31 December in each of the last five years was as follows:

				<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1981	...	...	...	1,424	181	1,605
1982	...	...	...	1,380	176	1,556
1983	...	...	...	1,268	168	1,436
1984	...	...	...	1,228	149	1,377
1985	...	...	...	1,127	143	1,270

47. Not all clubs holding licences are open for business. At the end of the year a total of 1,178 clubs (1,046 in England and Wales and 132 in Scotland) were operating, compared with 1,232 at 31 December 1984.

### Linked Bingo

48. The number of clubs participating in linked bingo decreased from 947 to 917. The number of links operating decreased from 288 to 267.

49. The largest link up was one of 16 clubs. Most links were however small, consisting of not more than two to four clubs.

										<i>Number of such links</i>	<i>Number of clubs participating</i>
Two	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	112
Three	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	315
Four	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	284
Five	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	118
Six	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24
Seven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Eight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	32
Nine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Sixteen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
										267	917

50. The number of clubs participating in linked bingo during each of the last seven years was as follows:

1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033
1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007
1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019
1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013
1983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978
1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947
1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917

### **Bingo Duty**

51. There was no change in the rate of bingo duty during the year.

### **Bingo Gaming Hours, Charges and Prizes**

52. There were no changes in the Regulations governing the hours of play and admission and participation charges in bingo clubs. Paragraph 13 refers to a change made in the weekly amount of prize money which an operator is permitted to add to enhance winnings under section 20(8) of the Gaming Act 1968. This was previously £1,000 and is now £1,250. A recommendation for this change was made to the Home Office by the Board after discussions between the Board and the industry. The limit was last increased in 1981.

53. In 1985, the two associations representing the licensed bingo industry, the British Bingo Association and the National Association of Licensed Bingo Clubs, amalgamated to form the Bingo Association of Great Britain. The Board welcome this.

### **Mechanised Cash Bingo**

54. We referred in our last report at paragraph 57 to the need to revise the recommended code for mechanised cash bingo. Discussions between the Board and the industry continued and agreement was reached on a revised

code which is reproduced at Appendix III. The code became effective on 1 August 1985.

55. The revisions were made primarily to cater for the new table-top type equipment but the game may still be played upon prize bingo units provided that no other game is played upon the unit simultaneously with the game of mechanised cash bingo. The Board do not wish to see mechanised cash bingo predominating over conventional cash bingo, in view of the rapid nature of the game. Consequently, it has been agreed with the Bingo Association of Great Britain that it should not be the main game in a charging period and the permitted number of playable positions should not exceed 200. Records of the number of games played, players participating and prize money are to be kept on club premises for a minimum of 4 months for examination by the Board's inspectors.

56. A survey by the Board's Inspectorate has shown that out of a total of 1,178 clubs operating at 31 December 1985, 920 played mechanised cash bingo.

#### **The National Game**

57. Following the loss in 1983 of the Gaming (Amendment) Bill which would have provided for a national bingo game, discussions continued between the Board, the Home Office and the licensed bingo industry about proposals for legislation to permit a national game. Mr Peter Fry MP has since succeeded with his Private Member's Bill, which in July became the Gaming (Bingo) Act 1985. The new Act will permit a daily game of multiple bingo with a maximum national prize of £50,000 and also regional prizes. It provides that the organiser of multiple bingo must have a certificate of approval from the Gaming Board and must comply with regulations that the Act authorises the Secretary of State to make.

58. At the end of the year, the Board were considering an application for a certificate of approval to operate the national game from the National Bingo Game Association Limited.

#### **Telephone Bingo**

59. In October, British Telecom launched an experimental bingo type promotion called "Ringo". There were doubts about the legality of the scheme, which was viewed with disfavour by the Board and which has since been abandoned.

60. The Board continue to view with concern bingo type promotions which conflict with the concept of bingo as a social game, if not with the law.

#### **1984 Consent applications and the resultant licence applications**

61. The following tables show the results of consent applications made to the Board during 1984, and the number and determination of the resultant licence applications:

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Certificates of Consent</i>			
Applications made ... ..	86	5	91
Applications withdrawn ... ..	9	—	9
Applications refused ... ..	2	—	2
Certificates issued ... ..	75	5	80

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Licences</i>			
Applications made ... ..	75	5	80
Applications withdrawn ... ..	7	1	8
Applications refused ... ..	—	1	1
Adjourned sine die ... ..	—	—	—
Licences granted ... ..	68	2	70

*Note:* One licence application had still to be determined at the end of 1985.

#### Applications for renewal

62. During the year, 1,237 applications for the renewal of licences were lodged with the licensing authorities, 1,231 were renewed, four were still to be determined by the end of the year and two applications were withdrawn.

63. The Board objected to the renewal of 3 licences during the year on the grounds that the licence holders were not fit and proper persons to hold licences. Two of the licences were held by the same company in the West Midlands and, in the event, renewal applications were withdrawn and new licences issued to another company. The third renewal application, for a club in Middlesex, had still to be dealt with at the end of the year.

#### 1985 Consent applications and the resultant licence applications

64. The following tables give details of the number of consent applications received during the year, and their determination by the Board, as at 31 December, and the number and determination of the resultant licence applications:

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Certificates of Consent</i>			
Applications made ... ..	57	6	63
Applications withdrawn ... ..	11	1	12
Applications refused ... ..	—	—	—
Applications not determined by 31 December ... ..	1	1	2
Certificates issued ... ..	45	4	49

*Note:* Although the Board issued 49 certificates of consent, a licence application was not made in respect of one of these.

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Licences</i>			
Applications made	44	4	48
Applications withdrawn	6	—	6
Applications refused	1	1	2
Applications not determined by 31 December	6	1	7
Licences granted	31	2	33

#### **Transfer of licences**

65. During the year the Board received 143 applications for certificates of consent to the transfer of “bingo only” licences, from one person to another. Of these applications, 7 were withdrawn, 130 were granted and 6 remained to be determined at the end of the year. The number of applications received was unusually high because 68 applications were received from one major operator following a decision to transfer the licences from one subsidiary to another.

#### **Defective renewal applications**

66. The Board during the year noted several defective renewal applications. In particular, some applicants have been failing to comply with section 13(1)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Act, by not sending a copy of the renewal application to the Board.

#### **Free Draws and Promotions**

67. The Board have been aware over the year of a proliferation of free draws and promotions in licensed bingo clubs. These schemes are so devised to avoid turning them into unlawful lotteries and to circumvent section 20(8) of the Gaming Act 1968 which limits the weekly added prize money to £1,250. The Board hope that with the advent of a national game, licensees will feel it unnecessary to continue with such operations, particularly since the legality of some, although untested by the courts, may, in the Board’s view, be questionable.

## CERTIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES

### **Applications**

68. During the year, the Board received 5,033 applications for certificates under section 19 of the Gaming Act, and issued 4,493 certificates. These figures compare with 3,856 and 3,756 in 1984 and 4,412 and 3,738 in 1983.

69. In previous reports the Board have provided details of a census of certificated staff employed in casino and bingo clubs. Operators had to devote a good deal of time and effort to completing the census returns as did the Board's staff in analysing the results. In view of the limited use to which the census returns were put it was decided that this exercise should be abandoned.

### **Interviews**

70. During 1985, 155 interviews were held. They comprised:

- (a) 45 applicants for gaming managers' certificates. 41 were granted, 3 deferred and 1 refused.
- (b) 52 applicants for supervisors' certificates. 49 were granted and 3 deferred.
- (c) 11 applicants for gaming inspectors' certificates. 9 were granted and 2 refused.
- (d) 18 applicants for gaming operatives' certificates. 16 were granted and 2 refused.
- (e) 6 applicants for the bingo manager's certificate of approval. 5 were granted and 1 refused.
- (f) 10 persons already holding certificates of approval in respect of casinos who had been the subject of adverse reports. In respect of 1, the Board took no further action. 9 had their certificates revoked.
- (g) 3 persons already holding bingo manager's certificates who had been the subject of adverse reports. All 3 had their certificates revoked.
- (h) 10 existing certificate holders who had returned to the industry in this country after having been employed in illegal casinos abroad. 9 of these were issued with new certificates after warnings about their future conduct. One remains to be determined.

### **Revocation without interview**

71. All certificate holders against whom the Board are considering revocation action are given the opportunity to appear for interview or to make written representations. If they decline to do either, the Board have to consider their suitability to continue to hold the Board's certificates on the basis of available information. During the year, 33 persons had certificates revoked without interview.



### **Bingo Managers' interviews**

72. The Board decided during the year that all first time applicants for the bingo manager's certificate should be interviewed to ensure that they have an adequate and satisfactory knowledge of law and procedure. These new arrangements will apply to applications received on or after 1 January 1986. The Bingo Association of Great Britain were consulted about the areas of knowledge which a prospective bingo manager should be expected to possess. A note setting out the scope of the knowledge required for the certificate appears at Appendix IV.

### **Issue of Certificates**

73. In general, applications were determined without unreasonable delay. Applicants for the manager's and supervisor's certificates were being called to interview within a few weeks of the date of receipt by the Board of their applications. There was, inevitably, more of a delay in processing applications for first certificates because of the need to obtain reports from the police or other authorities. The Board will be looking at ways in which they can improve the turn-round time in dealing with applications.

### **Quality of managerial applicants**

74. The quality of first time applicants for the supervisor's and manager's certificates was in general good and in only a few cases the Board felt unable to grant the certificate. Where the applicant did not meet the required standard the application was deferred, by agreement, to allow the applicant to brush up his or her knowledge. The Board regard it as important that operators should ensure that their senior staff have adequate training for the tasks they have to perform.

### **Contravention of section 23(6) of the Gaming Act**

75. A number of applicants failed to disclose a full record of their convictions, although the application form makes it quite clear that the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975 authorises the Board to require such disclosure. There were 3 prosecutions by the police during the year for failing to disclose previous convictions. In a number of other cases no action was taken by the police and the matter was taken up with the applicant by the Board.

### **Statistics—1985**

76. Statistics for the year are given in the following table:

	Gaming other than bingo				Bingo only		Totals
	Managers & Supervisors		Operatives & Inspectors		Managers		
	England and Wales	Scotland	England and Wales	Scotland	England and Wales	Scotland	
Applications received during 1985 ... ..	255	10	4,080	189	457	42	5,033
Certificates issued (including those for applications carried forward from 1984) ... ..	206	6	3,612	155	402	34	4,415
Old certificates re-issued ... ..	7	2	46	15	7	1	78
Applications refused ... ..	1	—	4	—	—	1	6
Applications withdrawn ... ..	9	1	293	12	5	2	322
Awaiting fee or under enquiry on 31 December 1985 ... ..	50	1	287	14	43	5	400
Revocations* ... ..	1	1	34	2	6	1	45

\* Figures given refer to individuals. Because some of those held more than one certificate, 83 certificates were revoked.

## GAMING MACHINES

### Number of machines in use

77. Those undertaking the sale, supply and maintenance of gaming machines require certificates from the Board under section 27 of the Gaming Act, but there is no requirement for certificate holders to provide us with information about the number of machines which they sell, supply or maintain. With certain exceptions, however, machines used for gaming must be covered by a gaming machine licence issued by H M Customs and Excise under section 21 of the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981. The Board are indebted to H M Customs and Excise for the following figures, derived from the latter's Annual Report for the 12 months ended 31 March 1985, which provide an indication of the number of machines then in use.

	<i>Number of machines covered by gaming machine licences for the licensing years</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1983-84</i>
Jackpot machines (installed in premises licensed or registered under the Gaming Act 1968)	39,100	39,900
Amusement-with-prizes machines (commonly found in public houses, cafes and arcades)	138,400	133,100

78. The number of jackpot machines decreased by 800 (2 per cent), and the number of amusement-with-prizes machines increased by 5,300 (almost 4 per cent).

### Stakes and prize limits

79. As explained in paragraph 13, the maximum charge to play jackpot machines was increased from 10 pence to 20 pence with effect from 27 May.

80. Representations were submitted from some sectors of the industry recommending an increase to the maximum prize from jackpot machines (currently £100 by agreement with the trade). After due consideration, the Board decided against an increase.

81. Towards the end of the year, representations were received for increases in the maximum charge to play amusement-with-prizes machines and the maximum prizes from these machines. The Board had the matter under consideration at the end of the year.

### Exchange of tokens

82. During the year, the Board received some complaints to the effect that players were not being given the option to obtain a prize with tokens won from amusement-with-prizes machines. Following the receipt of legal advice

on this matter, the Board re-affirmed their view that successful players had the right to choose whether to use tokens for playing further games or to have them exchanged for a non-monetary prize or prizes.

#### **Use of £1 coin**

83. In April, the Board approved the use of the £1 coin as a play coin in gaming machines, but with the restriction that only 50 pence be committed for play, with 50 pence returned in change. In November, the Board lifted this restriction in order to ease some of the problems associated with the shortage of 10 pence coins, and the £1 coin may now be fully committed for play.

#### **Legality of Machines**

84. On some occasions in the past, machines have been introduced with features which the Board considered to be unlawful and manufacturers had financial consequences in withdrawing the machines for modification. In their 1984 report, the Board urged manufacturers to consult them about the acceptability of new features before launching a machine. The Board are pleased to note that during 1985 there has been an increased level of consultation, with satisfactory results.

#### **Live Jackpot Feature in Gaming Machines**

85. A traditional feature of gaming machines is the so-called "live jackpot" or variable prize, where the value of the prize increases in proportion to the number of games played. The Board had accepted this feature, provided that only one variable prize was available and the increase in the prize was not dependent on the outcome of any previous games. During the year, a number of machines appeared in which two or more separate variable prizes were offered, with further developments suggested in which all prizes would be variable. In the Board's view, this series of enriched prizes was not within the law. The Board therefore advised the trade association that from 1 January 1986 no machine should be manufactured, modified, converted or imported to provide a feature offering more than one variable prize.

#### **Quiz-game Machines**

86. During the year, a number of amusement machines were introduced with a quiz game theme, in which a question is presented on a video screen and the player is required to select an answer from a multiple-choice list. Some types of quiz machines have since been developed to offer a cash prize for a series of correct answers. At the end of the year, the Board were examining the question of whether they represented a game of skill or a game of chance.

#### **Applications for certificates under section 27 of the Gaming Act to sell, supply and/or maintain gaming machines**

87. The number of applications received, and their disposal, is shown in the following table:

	England	Scotland and Wales	Totals
Applications outstanding on 31 December 1984 ...	47	4	51
New applications received ... ..	100	13	113
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>164</b>

	England	Scotland and Wales	Totals
Certificates issued ... ..	72	10	82
Applications refused ... ..	8	—	8
Applications withdrawn ... ..	17	2	19
To be determined, or awaiting payment of fee, on 31 December 1985 ... ..	50	5	55
<b>Totals</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>164</b>

### Renewal of certificates

88. Since 1985 was the 15th anniversary of the original certification programme, it was a heavy year for renewals, in spite of the fact that a large number of persons and companies who had held certificates since 1970 did not seek renewal. The Board's staff were helped by the good response to the appeal for the early submission of applications, and the vast majority of certificates expiring on 30 September 1985 were renewed before the expiry date. Details of the renewal of these certificates are given separately from those of the renewal of other certificates expiring during the year.

89. Certificate holders are reminded that, if their certificate expires before it is renewed, they may continue to honour existing contracts, but are not entitled to negotiate new contracts or new rental or maintenance terms for machines already on site; nor can these machines be replaced, or be taken away and subsequently returned.

### Renewal of certificates from the original certification programme

90. 516 such certificates reached the end of their five-year life on 30 September. The Board were notified that renewal was not required for 137 of these. 379 renewal applications were therefore left to be considered. The disposal of these applications is shown in the following table:

	England	Scotland and Wales	Totals
Applications received ... ..	363	16	379
New certificate necessary* ... ..	12	2	14
Certificates renewed ... ..	312	14	326
Applications withdrawn ... ..	28	—	28
Applications refused ... ..	1	—	1
To be determined, or awaiting payment of fee, on 31 December 1985 ... ..	10	—	10
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>379</b>

\* Where the nature of the certificate holder's business had changed (eg from a partnership to a limited company).

### Renewal of other certificates

91. During the year, 200 other certificates reached the end of their five-year life. The Board were notified that renewal was not required for 67 of these. 133 renewal applications were therefore left to be considered. The disposal of these applications, along with the 8 renewal applications carried over from 1984, is shown in the following table:

	England	Scotland and Wales	Totals
Applications outstanding on 31 December 1984	8	—	8
Applications received during 1985	123	10	133
<b>Totals</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>141</b>
New certificate necessary	4	1	5
Certificates renewed	94	8	102
Applications withdrawn	15	—	15
Applications refused	—	—	—
To be determined, or awaiting payment of fee, on 31 December 1985	18	1	19
<b>Totals</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>141</b>

### Revocations

92. During the year 9 certificates were revoked.

### Certificates in force

93. On 31 December there were 1,266 certificates in force. About 250 certificate holders decided against renewal of their certificates during the year. It is not unusual for large numbers to leave the industry on the five-yearly intervals of the original certification programme.

### Permits

94. Permits are issued free of charge for isolated transactions such as the sale of an unwanted machine by a person not normally in the trade. 17 such permits were issued during the year.

## REGISTERED CLUBS

### Registration under Part II of the Gaming Act 1968

95. As a result of the Gaming (Amendment) Act 1982, applications for the registration of members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes under Part II of the Gaming Act may be made to the local registration authority at any time during the year. In England and Wales such applications must be heard at licensing sessions during the months of January, April, July or October, and in Scotland at licensing sessions during January, March, June or October. In addition, a licensing authority may at its discretion hold sessions at other times during the year.

96. Registration lasts for 12 months in the first instance. Applications for renewal must be made not earlier than five nor later than two months before the date on which the registration is due to expire.

97. The following table sets out particulars of registrations in the period 1 July 1984—30 June 1985. These figures are derived from returns submitted to the Board by clerks to licensing authorities in England and Wales, and by sheriff clerks in Scotland, as is required by Schedule 10 to the Gaming Act. The Board are aware that there is some discrepancy between the figures given in this year's report and figures given last year. The Board are dependent upon licensing authorities for these returns however and it seems that figures provided previously may not have been entirely accurate.

	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals
<i>Initial applications</i>			
Granted ... ..	16	—	16
Refused ... ..	—	—	—
Not proceeded with ... ..	2	—	2
Not determined by 30 June 1985 ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>
<i>Renewal applications</i>			
Granted ... ..	271	—	271
Refused ... ..	—	—	—
Not proceeded with ... ..	11	—	11
Not determined by 30 June 1985 ... ..	1	—	1
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>283</b>

98. During this period 8 registrations were cancelled in England and Wales.

99. The total number of clubs registered under Part II of the 1968 Act at 30 June 1985 in England and Wales was 669. In Scotland it was 16.

### Registration under Part III of the Gaming Act 1968

100. Clubs or institutes may be registered with licensing authorities under Part III of the Gaming Act at any time of the year. The duration is for a period of five years from the date of registration.

101. The following table shows the disposal of applications made between 1 July 1984 and 30 June 1985. These figures are derived from returns submitted by clerks to the licensing authorities in England and Wales, and by sheriff clerks in Scotland.

	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals
<i>Initial applications</i>			
Granted ... ..	1,151	87	1,238
Refused ... ..	41	—	41
Not proceeded with ... ..	113	2	115
Not determined by 30 June 1985 ... ..	17	1	18
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,412</b>
<i>Renewal applications</i>			
Granted ... ..	7,644	758	8,402
Refused ... ..	8	—	8
Not proceeded with ... ..	233	34	267
Not determined by 30 June 1985 ... ..	40	—	40
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>8,717</b>

102. During this period 429 existing registrations were cancelled in England and Wales, and 77 in Scotland.

103. The total number of clubs registered under Part III of the 1968 Act on 30 June 1985 in England and Wales was 20,552. In Scotland it was 2,022.



## POOL COMPETITIONS ACT 1971

104. This Act, previously extended by order until 26 July 1985, was given a further year's extension by the Pool Competitions Act 1971 (Continuance) Order 1985 (S.I. 1985 No. 1069).

105. The remaining four licensed pool promoters all renewed their licences for a further year, although one ceased to operate pool competitions during the year.

106. The Board continued to exercise their powers under the Act to safeguard the interests of competitors, and to ensure the maintenance of the levels of benefit to the societies named in the certificates granted under the Act.

## LOTTERIES

107. On 1 January, there were 560 lottery schemes registered with the Board, comprising 93 local authorities and 467 society schemes. (Owing to a miscalculation this figure was wrongly given as 549 in last year's report). During the year, one local authority and 86 societies registered schemes with the Board for the first time. 3 local authority schemes and 113 society schemes expired and were not renewed. The total number of schemes registered with the Board as at 31 December was 528, comprising 90 local authority and 438 society schemes. (These figures take account of the three revoked registrations—see paragraph 110 below).

108. There was thus a decrease of 3 (3 per cent) in the number of local authority schemes registered with the Board, and a decrease of 29 (6 per cent) in the number of society schemes so registered.

109. During the 12 months to 30 April 1985 local authorities promoted 654 lotteries compared with 767 in the preceding 12 months, a decrease of 113 (15 per cent). Societies promoted 1,945 lotteries under schemes registered with the Board, compared with 2,933 in the previous period, a decrease of 988 (34 per cent). The Board had no means of knowing how many lotteries were promoted under local authority registration.

### **Action by the Board**

110. During the year, the Board revoked 3 registrations (2 society and 1 local authority). One "minded to refuse" letter was issued to a local authority, although registration was eventually granted by the issue of a direction to register by the Secretary of State. Two other directions to register were granted by the Secretary of State (both societies).

111. The Board's staff were again involved in assisting the police with investigations into alleged lottery offences and they made statements to the police.

112. The Board's officials continued with their programme of "on the ground" visits to examine the management of lotteries promoted under schemes registered with the Board. These visits helped the Board to identify the problems which occur at local level and provided the Board with more information on the subject.

113. The Board agreed that additional measures should be introduced to sharpen the examination of applications for registration and to strengthen the controls over the supervision of lotteries, including the involvement of the Inspectorate.

### **Increases in the monetary limits**

114. As intimated in paragraph 14, The Lotteries (Variation of Monetary Limits) Order 1985, and a similar Order for Scotland, came into operation on 1 May. The effect of this was to increase the maximum prize limits of lotteries

and the maximum value of tickets or chances which could be sold. The limits were changed as follows:

	<i>Previous limit</i>	<i>New limit</i>
(a) Limit on the total value of tickets or chances in two or more society's lotteries of the same date promoted on behalf of one society, if those lotteries are to be treated as one for purposes of section 10(1) ... ..	£20,000	£30,000
(b) Limit on the total value of tickets or chances in two or more lotteries of the same date promoted by one local authority, if those lotteries are to be treated as one for purposes of section 10(1) ... ..	£20,000	£30,000
(c) Maximum prizes in lotteries promoted in accordance with a scheme registered by the Board:		
Short term lottery ... ..	£2,000	£3,000
Medium term lottery ... ..	£3,000	£4,500
Any other lottery ... ..	£4,000	£6,000
(d) Maximum total value of tickets or chances which may be sold in a lottery promoted in accordance with a scheme registered by the Board:		
Short term lottery ... ..	£20,000	£30,000
Medium term lottery ... ..	£40,000	£60,000
Any other lottery ... ..	£80,000	£120,000

115. Societies wishing to promote lotteries where ticket sales will not exceed £10,000 can do so under a local authority registration and are not required to be registered with the Board. The limit of £10,000 has not been increased, nor has the maximum prize limit of £2,000 which can be offered in such a lottery.

#### **Lottery statistics**

116. Tables 1 and 2 show the number of lotteries promoted in Great Britain in the 18 months from 1 May 1984 to 31 October 1985 under schemes registered with the Board. The tables also show the total amount of money received from ticket sales, the amounts appropriated for expenses and prizes, and the balance that went to the cause concerned. The average proceeds for lotteries promoted in the 12 months to 30 April 1985 was £11,324 compared with £10,115 for the preceding year. The average for the six months to 31 October 1985 was £11,495 as against £11,345 for the comparable period in 1984.

117. Table 2 reveals that expenditure incurred in the promotion of local authority lotteries between May and October marginally exceeded the

maximum permitted level of 25 per cent of the total proceeds. This was due to most local authorities incurring expenditure very close to this level and a few whose expenditure took them just beyond the 25 per cent limit. This is disappointing, given the intention that lottery expenses should be kept to a minimum so as not to diminish the sum available to be applied to the object of the lottery. Where there are continual breaches of the Act in this respect, the Board have to consider whether it is appropriate to allow a lottery scheme to continue.

118. Table 3 shows the total ticket sales for lotteries promoted in Great Britain from 1 May 1980 to 30 April 1985 under schemes registered with the Board.

TABLE 1  
 All lotteries promoted in England and Wales, and Scotland, between 1 May 1984 and 30 April 1985 under schemes registered with the Board

		Number of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales		Expenses		Prizes		Balance	
			£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
England and Wales	...	1,554	20,636,252	20.35	4,199,605	20.35	7,216,896	34.97	9,219,751	44.68
Scotland	...	391	3,871,550	20.69	801,238	20.69	1,419,245	36.66	1,651,067	42.65
Total	...	1,945	24,507,802	20.40	5,000,843	20.40	8,636,141	35.24	10,870,818	44.36
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY LOTTERIES</b>										
		Number of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales		Expenses		Prizes		Balance	
			£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
England and Wales	...	645	4,823,848	22.75	1,097,387	22.75	2,039,870	42.29	1,686,591	34.96
Scotland	...	9	98,555	22.61	22,282	22.61	39,272	39.85	37,001	37.54
Total	...	654	4,922,403	22.75	1,119,669	22.75	2,079,142	42.24	1,723,592	35.01
<b>Total ALL Lotteries</b>		2,599	29,430,205	20.80	6,120,512	20.80	10,715,283	36.41	12,594,410	42.79

TABLE 2  
All lotteries promoted in England and Wales, and Scotland, between 1 May 1985 and 31 October 1985 under schemes registered with the Board

SOCIETY	Number of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales		Expenses		Prizes		Balance	
		£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
England and Wales ... ..	505	7,240,074	19.20	1,390,039	19.20	2,471,321	34.13	3,378,714	46.67
Scotland ... ..	143	1,376,874	21.83	300,593	21.83	519,294	37.72	556,987	40.45
Total ... ..	648	8,616,948	19.62	1,690,632	19.62	2,990,615	34.71	3,935,701	45.67
LOCAL AUTHORITY									
	Number of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales		Expenses		Prizes		Balance	
		£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
England and Wales ... ..	276	2,002,151	25.31	506,790	25.31	813,628	40.64	681,733	34.05
Scotland ... ..	2	24,944	19.72	4,918	19.72	8,825	35.38	11,201	44.90
Total ... ..	278	2,027,095	25.24	511,708	25.24	822,453	40.57	692,934	34.19
Total ALL Lotteries ... ..	926	10,644,043	20.69	2,202,340	20.69	3,813,068	35.82	4,628,635	43.49

TABLE 3  
Total ticket sales and numbers of lotteries promoted between 1 May 1980 and 30 April 1985

	1.5.80 to 30.4.81		1.5.81 to 30.4.82		1.5.82 to 30.4.83		1.5.83 to 30.4.84		1.5.84 to 30.4.85	
	Total Ticket Sales £m	No. of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales £m	No. of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales £m	No. of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales £m	No. of Lotteries	Total Ticket Sales £m	No. of Lotteries
Societies ... ..	63.00	8,124	50.60	5,859	39.53	4,020	31.91	2,933	24.51	1,945
Local Authorities ... ..	15.02	2,490	9.50	1,526	6.87	1,011	5.51	767	4.92	654
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>78.02</b>	<b>10,614</b>	<b>60.10</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>46.40</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>37.42</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>29.43</b>	<b>2,599</b>

## INSPECTORATE AND ENFORCEMENT

### Introduction

119. During the year 66 talks were given by members of the Inspectorate to police officers and a number of specialised gaming courses were held at Manchester and Durham. There continues to be an excellent liaison between the police and the Board.

120. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 will have some effect on the duties of the Inspectorate and training on this Act took place during the latter part of the year. The Board are grateful for the assistance of the police in this matter.

121. The Board's inspectors made 2,067 supervisory visits to casinos and 3,791 visits to licensed bingo clubs. They issued 20 warnings for minor infringements of the law. They also made 667 supervisory visits to certificated gaming machine suppliers. Assistance was given to the police when they initiated 49 prosecutions for gaming offences and gave 64 cautions. Inspectors were named in 19 warrants issued under section 43 of the Gaming Act 1968.

### Casinos

122. In paragraph 125 of the 1984 report, mention was made of the warrants executed under the Gaming Act 1968 on the premises of the Lyndhurst Club, London. One person was later convicted of three offences against section 2(1) of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 and one offence under section 12(2) of the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981. He was fined £3,750 on the first three charges and £30,000 on the fourth charge. The latter fine was reduced on appeal to £13,500.

123. A number of charges against the directors and one employee were yet to be heard at the end of the year. The premises are now closed, the licence not having been renewed.

124. On 15.9.85, police officers, accompanied by a number of the Board's inspectors, executed a warrant under section 43 of the Gaming Act on the premises of the Wedgewood Club, Leicester, a licensed casino. Enquiries were still in process at the year's end.

### Bingo

125. The promotion of free draws by licensed bingo clubs continue unabated and in some cases prizes in excess of £3,000 have been given. The Gaming Act restricts the amount of money which can be donated by the club to prize money on games of bingo to £1,250 in any one week. The value of prizes in some free draws appears to circumvent this restriction.

126. The revised code of conduct for mechanised cash bingo came into effect during the year. A number of clubs have changed to the new computer controlled play units mentioned in paragraph 130 of our last report. This new equipment does produce a "print out" of the transactions in each game and



enables the inspector to carry out the necessary checks to ensure gaming is fairly and properly conducted.

127. Many more licensed bingo clubs took advantage of section 32 of the Act which allows them to install a number of amusement-with-prizes machines in place of the two jackpot machines granted with the licence.

128. Jackpot machines in gaming licensed premises are required to display the percentage paid back to players and inspectors examined those machines during their visits to ensure the percentage return is as displayed. Amusement-with-prizes machines are not required by law to display the percentage return but as mentioned in the previous report, the associations agreed to display the percentage return and supply certificates from the manufacturers verifying the percentage pay-back. The inspectorate still check some machines during their inspection visits.

129. A number of cases came to notice during the year where bingo was being played unlawfully in public houses. In one such case the licensee and two others were convicted of offences contrary to sections 4 and 5 of the Act together with offences under the Licensing Act 1964. Fines totalling £555 were imposed.

#### **Gaming Machines**

130. The proprietor of a certificated machine company appeared at Newark Magistrates' Court on 7 June 1985 charged with five offences contrary to sections 27(1) and 38(1) of the Gaming Act 1968. He was found guilty and fines totalling £3,000 were imposed, together with a forfeiture order for 18 gaming machines. Thirty-five similar offences were taken into consideration.

131. A number of cases of unlawful supply of gaming machines were again reported this year. In one such case, an individual was convicted and fined £300 and a forfeiture order was granted for the destruction of a number of machines whilst in another case, a man was convicted of eight offences of unlawful supply and fined a total of £1,000.

## APPENDIX 1

### REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD

At the end of the year, the Board consisted of a part-time Chairman and four part-time members. The annual remuneration of the Chairman was £19,419 a year and that of each of the members £7,785 a year.

On 31 December, the Board had 84 full-time employees.

Expenses incurred during the financial year ending 31 March 1985 amounted to £118,205—£1,096 was attributable to Board members and £117,109 to the staff.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF AREAS IN WHICH THE LICENSING OF CLUBS  
FOR GAMING OTHER THAN BINGO IS PERMITTED  
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LICENSED CLUBS OPERATING  
ON 1 JANUARY 1985 AND 31 DECEMBER 1985

ENGLAND

	<i>1 January</i>	<i>31 December</i>
	<i>1985</i>	<i>1985</i>
LONDON ... ..	20	20

That area which is within the area specified in the Licensing (Metropolitan Special Hours Area) Order 1961—plus the City of Westminster and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

THE AREAS OF THE FORMER COUNTY BOROUGH, NON-COUNTY BOROUGH  
AND URBAN DISTRICTS OF:

	<i>1 January</i>	<i>31 December</i>
	<i>1985</i>	<i>1985</i>
BIRKENHEAD ... ..	1	1
BIRMINGHAM ... ..	5	5
BLACKPOOL ... ..	2	2
BOLTON ... ..	2	2
BOURNEMOUTH ... ..	5	4
BRADFORD ... ..	2	2
BRIGHTON ... ..	2	2
BRISTOL ... ..	4	3
COVENTRY ... ..	2	2
DERBY ... ..	2	2
DUDLEY ... ..	1	1
GREAT YARMOUTH ... ..	2	2
HOVE ... ..	1	1
HUDDERSFIELD ... ..	1	1
KINGSTON UPON HULL ... ..	1	1
LEEDS ... ..	4	4
LEICESTER ... ..	3	3
LIVERPOOL ... ..	3	3
LUTON ... ..	2	2
LYTHAM ST ANNES ... ..	—	—
MANCHESTER ... ..	5	5
MARGATE ... ..	2	2
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE ... ..	3	3
NORTHAMPTON ... ..	1	1
NOTTINGHAM ... ..	2	2
PLYMOUTH ... ..	2	2

APPENDIX II—continued

	<i>1 January 1985</i>	<i>31 December 1985</i>
PORTSMOUTH ... ..	2	2
RAMSGATE ... ..	1	1
READING ... ..	2	2
RYDE ... ..	—	—
SALFORD ... ..	1	1
SANDOWN/SHANKLIN ... ..	1	1
SCARBOROUGH ... ..	1	1
SHEFFIELD ... ..	3	3
SOUTHAMPTON ... ..	2	2
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA ... ..	2	2
SOUTHPORT ... ..	1	1
STOCKPORT ... ..	1	1
STOKE-ON-TRENT ... ..	1	1
SUNDERLAND ... ..	1	1
TEESSIDE ... ..	1	1
TORBAY ... ..	1	1
WALSALL ... ..	1	1
WARLEY ... ..	—	—
WEST BROMWICH ... ..	—	—
WOLVERHAMPTON ... ..	1	1

WALES

THE AREAS OF THE FORMER COUNTY BOROUGHS OF:

	<i>1 January 1985</i>	<i>31 December 1985</i>
CARDIFF ... ..	2	2
SWANSEA ... ..	2	2

SCOTLAND

THE AREAS OF THE FORMER COUNTIES OF THE CITIES OF:

	<i>1 January 1985</i>	<i>31 December 1985</i>
ABERDEEN ... ..	2	2
DUNDEE ... ..	2	1
EDINBURGH ... ..	3	3
GLASGOW ... ..	4	4
	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 115

APPENDIX III  
RECOMMENDED CODE FOR THE OPERATION OF  
MECHANISED CASH BINGO

The following code shall have effect from 1 August 1985 and shall apply to cash bingo played upon fixed positions equipped with tables, panels or consoles containing electronic, electrical or mechanical apparatus, excepting sound equipment, any part of which is used in playing the game:-

1. (a) A charge for the playing of mechanised cash bingo is a charge which comes within the control of section 14 of the Gaming Act 1968, and the Gaming Clubs (Hours and Charges) Regulations, 1984. It is important, therefore, to ensure that such charges are notified to the licensing authority and that the aggregate of charges for mechanised cash bingo and all other cash bingo, excluding VAT, does not exceed that permitted by the Regulations.
- (b) The display of charges which may be incurred in any one charging period must show the charge for playing each game or session of mechanised cash bingo, the number of games or sessions which may be played, and the aggregate amount of charges which may be incurred in that charging period in respect of all games or sessions of mechanised cash bingo.

2. Mechanised cash bingo shall not be a substitute for normal ticket or book bingo and may be played only before or after the main game(s) of ticket or book bingo or during an interval in those games. It shall not utilise the total permitted charges nor be the only cash bingo game in a charging period.

3. The area(s) used for the operation and/or the playing positions shall be clearly identifiable and the game may be played upon prize bingo units subject to Code 5(c) below.

4. The equipment used shall conform to the following design standards:-
  - (a) Playing positions shall be at not less than 40.5 cm centres.
  - (b) The bingo boards or cards shall have not less than 15 numbers, and no fewer than 75 numbers shall be used in the game.
  - (c) Located at each position and clearly visible there shall be a visual indicator activated at the time of payment.
  - (d) In any licensed bingo club the number of playable positions in use for mechanised cash bingo at any one time shall not exceed 200. Where the aggregate number of playing positions consists of more than one unit, the units shall be so synchronised that no player may exceed the maximum games of mechanised cash bingo which may be played in a charging period. The options provided by this rule are that there may be:-
    - (i) a single unit of up to 200 playable positions, or
    - (ii) separate units which, when taken together, comprise up to 200 playable positions and which are linked and played as one unit with one control position, or

- (iii) separate units which, when taken together, comprise up to 200 playable positions and which are synchronised as to games count-down but which are played as separate independent games.

5. Operators shall be bound to ensure:-

- (a) The aggregate of admission and participation fees collected in any one charging period does not exceed the maximum permitted under the Gaming Clubs (Hours and Charges) Regulations in force at the time and conforms to a scheme of charges.
- (b) No player pays more than one participation fee per game or per session, nor plays at more than one position at any one time.
- (c) No other game is played upon the same unit simultaneously with the game of mechanised cash bingo.
- (d) Participants in mechanised cash bingo play only on mechanised cash bingo or prize bingo units and the sale of chances in games of mechanised cash bingo is only made at this equipment.
- (e) The accuracy of the count when computers are used by either physically cross-checking at least once per session or, before the commencement of a session, checking by means of a test mode in the computer. Records of all such tests shall be retained for examination by the Board's inspectors.
- (f) The number of participants and the prize money payable in each game is published and announced before the game is completed.
- (g) Recommended minimum rules of play for mechanised cash bingo are displayed in the area(s) used for operating the game.
- (h) The start and finish of each series of games and any change to a game other than mechanised cash bingo is announced clearly.

6. Where a method of calculating participation fees, duty and prizes has the effect of awarding a prize which includes a decimal of a penny the prize may be rounded to the nearest 1p. In this limited case, the Board will not require that the amounts by which prizes are rounded up shall be aggregated for the purpose of subsection 8 of section 20 of the Gaming Act 1968, nor contend that where rounded down a levy has been imposed on stakes.

7. Where pre-payment coin metres are used in conjunction with mechanised cash bingo and contain a facility for players to make advance payment for more than one game, the following conditions will be observed:-

- (i) No coin of a larger denomination than 50 pence will be used.
- (ii) Records in respect of the number of games played, players participating and prize money paid will be kept on the premises for a minimum of 4 months for examination by the Board's inspectors.
- (iii) Where a player has inserted coins as pre-payment for games and wishes to recover the money inserted, that may be done at the end of any game of mechanised cash bingo.

**RECOMMENDED MINIMUM RULES OF PLAY FOR MECHANISED CASH BINGO**

The rules of play relative to cash bingo and published in the Code of Conduct shall apply, together with the following additional rules:-

- (i) No player may pay more than one participation fee per game or, where a series of games is played as a session, more than one participation fee per session. Any infringement of this rule shall debar the player from participating in that particular game (or from the remainder of games in that session).
- (ii) The activation of the visual indicator at the player's position is proof of payment and a pre-requisite of any winning claim.

## APPENDIX IV

### APPLICANTS FOR BINGO MANAGER'S CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE GAMING ACT

Scope of the Bingo manager's certificates (not necessarily exhaustive).

A manager should be capable of taking complete control of the operation of a licensed bingo club and should have a considerable knowledge of the games and of the duties of his subordinates. He or she might be responsible for any action under the following headings and sub-headings:-

#### **Administration/Law**

- (i) General administration including organisation and control of the club.
- (ii) The working of the Gaming Act, particularly sections 12, 14, 20, 21, 43 and the Regulations made under the Act which relate to licensed bingo clubs. The Gaming (Bingo) Act 1985 and any Regulations made under it. The effect of other relevant legislation, eg Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976 and Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981.
- (iii) Staff recruitment and selection. Their development, duties and records.
- (iv) Business promotion (with special reference to advertising and section 42).
- (v) Consent and licensing procedures. Liaison with local magistrates, with reference to section 14 and Schedule 2 to the Gaming Act 1968.
- (vi) Other licences or permits required.

#### **Gaming**

- (i) Rules of games operated in the club (book cash bingo, multiple bingo, linked bingo, mechanised cash bingo and prize bingo).
- (ii) Standards of equipment, testing and maintenance (for example blowers, random number selectors and computer accounting readings).
- (iii) Extent and layout of gaming area and any restrictions imposed by the licence.
- (iv) Staff, their deployment and duties including knowledge of the games.
- (v) Gaming machines, particularly sections 31, 32 and 34 of the Act.

#### **Security**

- (i) Control of club security and security staff.
- (ii) Local procedures.



(iii) General security considerations.

**General**

(i) Liquor licensing requirements.

(ii) Health, safety and fire regulations and procedures.

(iii) Liaison with Gaming Board inspectors, police, fire and health authorities.





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