



Department for Culture, Media and Sport

Memorandum to the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee on the Post-Legislative Assessment of the Gambling Act 2005



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Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Culture,
Olympics, Media and Sport by Command of Her Majesty
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Post-Legislative Assessment of the Gambling Act 2005

Introduction

1. This memorandum provides a preliminary assessment of the Gambling Act 2005 (the 2005 Act) and has been prepared by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for submission to the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee. It will be published as part of the process set out in the document *Post-Legislative Scrutiny – The Government’s Approach* (Cm 7320).

Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 (“the 2005 Act”)

2. The main purpose of the 2005 Act was to ensure that gambling is properly regulated through the following licensing objectives:
 3. These objectives are central to the new regulatory regime created by the 2005 Act.
 4. The 2005 Act also introduced:
 - a unified regulator for commercial gambling¹ in Great Britain – the Gambling Commission
 - a new licensing regime for commercial gambling
 - a new regulatory regime for casinos and for gaming machines; and
 - a revised regime for the law on lotteries
 5. It also provided protection for children and adults from the effects of harmful gambling through the creation of a number of specific offences.

Implementation and subsequent amendment

6. The Gambling Act 2005 received Royal Assent on 7th April 2005. While some of the provisions of the 2005 Act came into force during 2005 and 2006, the majority of the legislation came into effect on 1st September 2007.

¹ With the exception of spread betting (which is regulated by the FSA), and the National Lottery (which is regulated by the National Lottery Commission).

7. It generally extends to England and Wales, and to Scotland with the exceptions of sections 148 (legal assistance scheme), 221 (fees) and 346 (prosecution by licensing authority).
8. Sections 443 (chain gift schemes), 331 (foreign gambling) and 340 (foreign betting) also apply to Northern Ireland.
9. There have been a number of Commencement Orders, other Orders (some of which have amended the 2005 Act) and Regulations made under the Act. These are listed at **ANNEX A**.

Provisions not brought into force

Regional casinos:

10. Following advice from the Casino Advisory Panel² an Order put before Parliament in March 2007 identified the local authorities who would be authorised to licence the 17 new casinos permitted by the Gambling Act (one regional casino licence; eight large casino licences and eight small casino licences). The Order was approved in the House of Commons but was narrowly rejected in the Lords. There was a clear consensus that the 16 large and small casinos should proceed in the areas recommended by the Panel but the 17th licence for a regional casino caused considerable concern in both Houses.
11. A new Order allowing sixteen local authorities to license a small or large casino was laid before Parliament in February 2008 (and came into force on 19 May 2008). At the same time the Government confirmed it would not allow a regional casino licence on the basis of the concerns expressed by Parliament in March 2007 about the potential negative impact of such a casino and other evidence presented at the time that raised concerns about the uncertain level of risk involved.
12. In its recent evidence to the Culture, Media and Sport committee's inquiry into the Gambling Act 2005, the Government has said that, given the incomplete process for awarding the eight large and eight small casinos, it is currently not appropriate to reconsider the establishment of a regional casino³.

Voluntary Levy for Research, Education and Treatment (RET):

13. To oversee and organise the programme of research, education and treatment, the Budd Report⁴ recommended the establishment of a Gambling Trust, to be funded voluntarily by the industry, but failing that should be funded by a statutory levy. In response to the Budd Report recommendations, section 123 of the 2005 Act included a provision for the Secretary of State to introduce a statutory levy to

² The Casino Advisory Panel was established to recommend the locations of the new casinos permitted under the Gambling Act. The final report of the panel, published on 30 January 2007, is available on the Casino Advisory Panel website and can be viewed at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.culture.gov.uk/cap/>

³ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmcmds/writev/gambling/m79.htm>

⁴ The correct title of the Budd Report is the "Gambling Review Report", prepared by the Gambling Review Body and published in 2001.

raise funds for the delivery of projects relating to addiction to gambling; other forms of harm or exploitation associated with gambling; or any of the licensing objectives.

14. Introduction of a levy would require regulations to be passed by Parliament, and would require approval by the Treasury. Following the Gambling Commission's RET Review in 2008, the Government decided that the voluntary levy should continue, and section 123 would not be enacted unless the voluntary approach failed to generate sufficient funding to sustain a programme of research, education and treatment.

Legal Issues

Airside bars:

15. As a result of section 278 of the Gambling Act 2005, the provisions in section 282⁵ about automatic gaming machine entitlements and section 283⁶ about licensed premises gaming machine permits only apply to premises that hold an alcohol licence under Part 3 of the Licensing Act 2003 (the 2003 Act) or the Scottish equivalent. Section 173 of the 2003 Act and section 124 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 prevent activities which would normally require a licence (i.e. the sale and supply of alcohol) from being licensable if they are carried on at specified premises. The list of specified premises effectively includes airside bars.
16. This means that airside bars, because they are not licensable, are not able to benefit from the gaming machine entitlements available to licensed premises. The Department is considering a Legislative Reform Order (LRO) under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 to rectify this anomaly.

On-course bookmaking

17. When it came into force on 1 September 2007, the 2005 Act repealed certain provisions in the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 and replaced the previous regulatory requirement for racecourses to hold a certificate of approval with the requirement to obtain a betting premises licence. In doing so, it ended the previous system of bookmakers' lists (containing each bookmaker's pitch position), with which a racecourse was obliged to comply as part of their certificate, together with the rule ensuring that no on-course bookmaker was charged more than five times the amount for entry as an ordinary race-goer.
18. Subsequent Regulations preserved 'list positions' and the 'five times rule' for five years (until 31 August 2012) by maintaining the requirements for racecourses to provide the same areas for on-course bookmakers as provided prior to 1 September 2007, and for the charge applicable by racecourses to on-course bookmakers to be at five times the public admission price.

⁵ Section 282 permits licensed premises to make available for use up to two Category C or D gaming machines without the need for a Gambling Act licence.

⁶ Section 283 permits licensed premises to apply for a permit to make available for use more than two Category C or D gaming machines.

19. From 1 September 2012, it will be a mandatory condition of racecourse premises licences that racecourses will still have to provide an area for on-course bookmakers, but the five times rule will no longer apply, meaning that bookmakers and racecourses will enter into a commercial arrangements. Similarly, on-course bookmakers raised concerns that racecourses would no longer recognise the existing arrangements whereby bookmakers' allocation of a pitch in a betting area is determined by their position on a pitch list.⁷
20. To aid the agreement of commercial arrangements between racecourses and bookmakers, the Government convened a working party in 2008 under independent chairmanship, with representation from the Federation of Racecourse Bookmakers (FRB) and the Racecourse Association (RCA). Following prior agreement on general principles to govern entry by bookmakers to betting rings at racecourses and the allocation of bookmakers' pitches from 1 September 2012, the RCA agreed in November 2009 to recognise bookmakers' list positions in existing betting areas until at least 2052 and, in general, to allocate pitches in new betting areas on the basis of existing pitch lists.
21. Since that time FRB representatives have been taking forward negotiations with racecourses on the details of commercial arrangements at each course. Ministers have received regular updates and urged that this be resolved quickly.

Employment of persons under 18 years old on 'tracks'

22. It is presently an offence, under section 55 of the Gambling Act 2005, for a person under the age of 18 years to be employed, in any capacity, at a track which holds a betting premises licence at a time when betting is being offered (effectively, throughout the period when horse/dog races, football matches etc. are taking place).
23. This was not the original policy intention and the Department is considering a Legislative Reform Order (LRO) under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 to amend section 55 and allow tracks to lawfully recruit and train under-18s in various roles, such as catering and office staff, stable hands, jockeys, and dog handlers⁸. The provision in section 51 of the 2005 Act, which imposes a criminal offence for any person under 18 to be employed in the provision of gambling facilities, would remain in place.

Scottish Local Authorities:

24. Section 310(1) does not apply in Scotland because Schedule 13 of the 2005 Act (Provisions about Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits) does not have effect in Scotland as a result of section 283(5)⁹.
25. Section 310(2) only relates to premises in respect of which an on-premises alcohol licence has effect. Section 277 defines an on-premises alcohol licence by reference to the Licensing Act 2003 – which does not extend to Scotland. Section

⁷ In 2007/2008, the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee considered such issues and published a report on 15 January 2008.

⁸ Prior to the implementation of the 2005 Act, under-18s were employed in such a way

⁹ "Schedule 13 ... shall have effect except in relation to Scotland".

277(c) has a separate definition for a “relevant Scottish licence”, but section 310(2) makes no reference to a “relevant Scottish licence”.

26. Section 304(2) is intended to provide local authorities with the opportunity to empower local authority staff already involved in licensing, but does not apply to Scotland because the officers given responsibility by Scottish local authorities (usually Licensing Standards Officers – LSOs) are not officers of the licensing authority¹⁰. This creates difficulties in implementing a shared regulation model, as local authority officers in Scotland do not have the same powers of entry as their English and Welsh counterparts.¹¹

Post-Legislative Reviews

Fees Review:

27. 2008 - The Secretary of State undertook to review Gambling Commission fees in the light of the Commission's experience of the first full year of compliance and enforcement work with the industry. The fees were revised from 1 August 2009 following a public consultation in April - June of that year¹².

Gaming machines:

28. Since the 2005 Act came into force, there have been three ‘reviews’ of gaming machines focussing on stake/prize limits and machine numbers, and a review of prize gaming limits that stemmed from the category C/D review -
- 2008/9 - the maximum number of category B3 gaming machines that bingo premises could offer was increased from four to eight (Public consultation June – Sept 2008; implemented February 2009)¹³;
 - 2008/9 - stake and prize limits for category C and certain types of category D gaming machines were increased (Public consultations Aug – Nov 2008 and Dec 2008 – Jan 2009; implemented June 2009)¹⁴;
 - 2009/10 - stake and limits for prize gaming (consultation with the industry - Oct 2009; implemented March 2010)¹⁵;
 - 2010/11 - stake limit for category B3 machines increased and B3 entitlements for AGCs and bingo premises changed (public consultation Nov 2010 – January 2011; implemented July 2011)¹⁶.

¹⁰ In Scotland, there are separate Licensing Boards, and LSOs are deliberately legally separated from the Boards. Sections 304 (3) and (4) are intended to provide local authorities with the opportunity to empower staff involved in other regulatory roles, but as most Scottish local authorities have given responsibility to LSOs instead, it does not provide the necessary enabler for Scottish local authorities.

¹¹ To resolve this issue would entail amendment of the 2005 Act by primary legislation.

¹² http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20091208125652/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/consultation/s/6042.aspx).

¹³ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407120701/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/consultation/s/5223.aspx

¹⁴ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407120701/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/consultation/s/5711.aspx

¹⁵ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407120701/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6410.aspx

¹⁶ <http://www.dcms.gov.uk/publications/8290.aspx>

Hampton Review:

29. The review of the Gambling Commission took place at the end of the Commission's first full year of operation (October 2008), following the 2005 Hampton report "*Reducing administrative burdens: effective inspection and enforcement*". The review made a number of recommendations for improving the use of intelligence and risk analysis, better focus on outcomes, and being clearer about the Commission's responsibilities with regard to the economic vitality of its regulated sector¹⁷.

Remote Gambling:

31. In 2009, there was a review of remote gambling regulation (public consultation "*The Regulatory Future of Remote Gambling in Great Britain*"¹⁸ March - June 2010). In July 2011 - the Minister for Tourism and Heritage, John Penrose, announced proposals to Parliament via written Ministerial statement¹⁹. The proposals introduce the need for overseas operators based anywhere in the world to obtain a Gambling Commission licence to enable them to transact with British consumers and to advertise in Great Britain, and will result in the phasing out of the white list. The proposals will require changes to primary legislation and options for a legislative vehicle are currently being considered.

RET Review:

32. In 2008, the Gambling Commission undertook the *Review of Research, Education and Treatment*. A new tripartite structure was set up, consisting of the Responsible Gambling Strategy Board (RGSB), Responsible Gambling Fund (RGF) and the Gambling Research Education and Treatment Foundation (GREaT²⁰). To negate the need for a statutory levy, the three-year voluntary targets and underwriting commitments were to be reviewed and agreed annually, following consultation.²¹

Preliminary Assessment of the Gambling Act 2005

33. In 2002, as set out in the Government's White Paper "*A safe bet for success – modernising Britain's gambling laws*"²², the key intentions of the Government's approach to the regulation of the gambling industry were to "keep crime out, protect the vulnerable and ensure that gambling products are fair to the consumer"²³, with the following objectives:

- to modernise gambling legislation and to consolidate it into a single piece of flexible and comprehensible legislation;

¹⁷ <http://www.bis.gov.uk/files/file50888.pdf>

¹⁸ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100512144753/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/consultation/s/6743.aspx

¹⁹ http://www.culture.gov.uk/news/ministers_speeches/8293.aspx.

²⁰ GREaT replaced the former Responsibility in Gambling Trust (RIGT), an independent charitable body funded by the UK gambling industry

²¹ This has not happened, and the three-year agreement between GREaT and RGF ends in March 2012.

²² The Government's Response to the *Gambling Review Report* (Budd Report), published in March 2002

²³ "*A safe bet for success*", page 13, 4.1

- to create a new single regulatory authority (the Gambling Commission), funded through licence fee income, to regulate all gambling²⁴ (with premises licensing performed by local authorities);
- to relax advertising restrictions, and the use of credit cards for payment ;
- to establish a new regulatory framework for gaming machines;
- to deregulate casinos and bingo, in order to provide greater choice for both players and industry;
- to legalise the provision of the full range of online gambling services by operators located in the UK;
- to provide proper controls and protections for children and vulnerable people – as part of the conditions of licences to operate - and to ensure there is prevention, research, education and treatment in relation to problem gambling.

34. In September 2003, a Joint Committee of the House of Commons and the House of Lords was appointed to scrutinise the draft Gambling Bill. The Joint Committee examined carefully the impact that the proposals in the draft Bill could have on children and vulnerable people, and made a number of recommendations to reduce the risks of harm that might be involved in additional consumer choice. The Government accepted the vast majority of the recommendations of the Joint Committee²⁵.

35. The 2005 Act now provides a regulatory framework, with much of its powers controlled by secondary and tertiary legislation which can be adjusted to deal with technological and social changes - something the previous regime was unable to do.

The Gambling Commission:

36. The Gambling Commission is the national regulator for all forms of commercial gambling in Great Britain, except for spread betting and the National Lottery²⁶. It is funded by licence fees and is an independent non-Departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). It has a much broader regulatory remit than its predecessor, the Gaming Board for Great Britain.

37. In addition to covering all forms of gambling (except spread betting), the Gambling Commission also has the licensing objective to protect young people and the vulnerable, has the statutory duty to advise the government on the impact of gambling and its regulation, is a prosecuting authority and is the money laundering supervisory body for the casino sector.²⁷

38. The 2008 Hampton Review of the Gambling Commission confirmed it takes a risk-based approach to regulating the gambling industry. There have been some concerns from the gambling industry that the Commission is not risk-based enough, and that companies themselves can manage the risk of non-compliance

²⁴ except Spread Betting, which is overseen by the FSA

²⁵ In The Regulatory Impact Assessment which accompanied the Bill in 2004, the Government's view is that "reduction of harm should take precedence over the maximisation of innovation, consumer choice and economic gains".

²⁶ The Public Bodies Bill, currently before Parliament, provides for Ministers to merge the Gambling Commission and the National Lottery Commission.

²⁷ There has been some confusion by operators over the role of the Gambling Commission against the role of local authorities, with the latter responsible for local compliance and enforcement.

with the licensing objectives in the same way they manage other risks. The Commission continues to keep its risk-based approach under review, and has been considering, with the Department, how regulatory activity can best be targeted at where it has the greatest impact. The Gambling Commission also hopes that, in the future, it can rely more on the checks that companies undertake themselves, taking on more of an auditing role. This offers further potential to reduce regulatory activity away from responsible operators and focus on those who present a higher risk.

39. The Government does not believe it is necessary to retain a separate regulator for the National Lottery, and is proposing to merge the Gambling Commission and the National Lottery Commission (NLC).

Local licensing authorities

40. The Government has confirmed that it believes the approach of a single national regulator along with local licensing authorities is the right one. The Gambling Commission and local government, however, need to continue to work together to resolve any areas of confusion, and to ensure that there is no duplication of roles which might lead to unnecessary additional regulatory burdens – local authorities are responsible for local compliance and enforcement.

Regulation of online gambling:

41. The Gambling Act 2005 brought remote gambling within the regulatory framework for the first time²⁸, with only those operators who locate remote gambling (key) equipment in Britain requiring a Gambling Commission licence. Overseas-based remote gambling operators are not required to hold a Gambling Commission licence, although section 331(1) of the 2005 Act prohibits them from advertising unless they are situated within the EEA (including Gibraltar), or in one of the four jurisdictions that have been 'white-listed'²⁹ by the Secretary of State.
42. It was hoped that a freer approach to advertising would provide maximum reciprocal benefits for British businesses in terms of European and International gambling markets, and that Britain would be influential in improving standards of regulation both across Europe and internationally. Experience suggests, however, that the system is not working as well as intended as, at present, there are different regulatory standards and approaches, and GB consumers may experience varying levels of protection depending on the operator they deal with.

²⁸ In 2001 the Gambling Review Body, chaired by Sir Alan Budd, recommended that a proposed new gambling regulator license all forms of remote gambling. The then Government agreed with that recommendation and decided that gambling should be deemed to take place wherever the gambling operator is based (i.e. place of supply).

²⁹ The Gambling Act allows the Secretary of State to designate non-EEA jurisdictions permitted to advertise remote gambling services in Britain. This is informally known as the 'white list'. The current white list jurisdictions are Antigua & Barbuda, the Isle of Man, the States of Alderney and Tasmania. Operators supplying gambling from these places can advertise their services in Britain in reliance on the licence issued by their home jurisdiction (an arrangement which is unique to the British market amongst EU Member States).

43. Following a public consultation³⁰, the Government has recently proposed that the 2005 Act should be simplified so that all operators selling into the British market will be required to hold a Gambling Commission licence³¹. The Government believes these proposals are an important measure to help address concerns about problem gambling and underage play. In addition, for the first time, overseas-based remote gambling operators will be required to inform the Gambling Commission directly about suspicious betting patterns to help fight illegal activity and corruption in sports betting.

Problem gambling and underage play:

44. The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) issued under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005 ensure the protection of children and other vulnerable persons by requiring operators to put into place policies and procedures in relation to combating problem gambling, preventing access to gambling by children and young persons, the provision of information on how to gamble responsibly and help for problem gamblers, customer interaction, and self-exclusion.
45. The Government believes that tackling underage gambling is an example of how the new regulatory system has worked well. In 2009 the Gambling Commission conducted a test purchasing scheme in betting shops that showed a 2% success rate i.e. 98% of all visits resulted in underage players being allowed to gamble. This was clearly unacceptable, but following action from the Commission, the industry themselves took control of the situation with good results. While the Commission and local authorities continue to undertake test purchase schemes, this is an area where the industry itself needs to take increasing responsibility for monitoring performance and enforcing its own safeguards.
46. The British Gambling Prevalence Study 2010 (BGPS 2010) indicated an increase in the small proportion of problem gamblers in Great Britain since the Gambling Act 2005 came into force. The increase was marginally statistically significant and in the context of an increase of around 5%, or 3.5 million, in the number of adults gambling overall. The study showed that Great Britain had a similar level of problem gambling to other European countries, and less than the USA, Australia and South Africa.
47. There is no evidence that indicates whether the changes in the regulation of the gambling sector in place since 2007 have had any effect on the level of problem gambling, either positive or negative. Government, regulators and the industry (including those based overseas) need to do more to understand the causes and effects of problem gambling as well as the measures that can be put in place to prevent, limit and treat the damage it can cause.

³⁰ The public consultation "*The Regulatory Future of Remote Gambling in Great Britain*" – www.culture.gov.uk/images/consultations/remotegambling_consultation.pdf - ran from March 2010 until June 2010, with a change of Government half way through.

³¹ The white list will be phased out as remote gambling operators based anywhere outside Britain will be allowed to apply for a Gambling Commission licence

Gaming machines

48. The 2005 Act introduced a new regulatory framework for gaming machines, including new definitions and categories of gaming machine together with powers to prescribe, among other things, maximum limits to stakes and prizes and machine entitlements for different types of premises. The approach to the regulation of gaming machines under the 2005 Act has, however, led to some unintended consequences.
49. Following implementation of the 2005 Act some operators applied for and in some cases obtained operating licences without then providing the primary activity authorised by the licence type (for example betting or bingo) or artificially split their premises, both of these in order to take advantage of the gaming machine entitlements that accrued with the licences. Consequently, the Department and the Gambling Commission have sought to address these issues through, for example, the introduction of a licence condition to ensure the activities taking place reflect the nature of the licence held, more robust guidance to licensing authorities about primary gambling activity and more flexible machine entitlements for certain types of premises and certain categories of gaming machine.

ANNEX A

Secondary Legislation

Bingo

The Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming Machines in Bingo Premises) Order 2009, SI 2009/324

Casinos

Gambling (Inviting Competing Applications for Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Regulations 2008

Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Order 2008

Categories of Casino Regulations 2008

Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming Tables in Casinos) (Definitions) Regulations 2009, SI 2009/1970

Commencement Orders

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.1) Order 2005, SI 2005/2425

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.2 and Transitional Provisions) Order 2005, SI 2005/2455

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.3) Order 2006, SI 2006/631

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.4) Order 2006, SI 2006/2964

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.5) Order 2006, SI 2006/3220

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.6 and Transitional Provisions) Order 2006, SI 2006/3272

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.6 and Transitional Provisions) (Amendment) Order 2006, SI 2006/3361

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.6 and Transitional Provisions) (Amendment) Order 2007, SI 2007/1527

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.6 and Transitional Provisions) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2007, SI 2007/2169

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement and Transitional Provisions) (Amendment) Order 2007, SI 2007/1157

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.7) Order 2007, SI 2007/3155

Gambling Act 2005 (Commencement No.8) Order 2008, SI 2008/1326

Duty

Gaming Duty (additional Games) Order 2007, SI 2007/2910

Gaming Duty (Amendment) Regulations 2009, SI 2009/2046

Gaming Duty (Amendment) Regulations 2010, SI 2010/1677

Pool Betting Duty (Application of General Betting Duty provisions) Regulations 2010, SI 2010/1783

Gaming

Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Prize Gaming) (Permits) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/455

Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1834
Gambling Act 2005 (Exempt Gaming in Alcohol-Licensed Premises) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1940
Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming in Clubs) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1942
Gambling Act 2005 (Exempt Gaming in Clubs) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1944
Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming Permits) (Authorised Gaming) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1945
Gambling Act 2005 (Non-Commercial Equal Chance Gaming) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2041
Gambling Act 2005 (Exempt Gaming in Alcohol-Licensed Premises) (Amendment) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2240
Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) (Amendment) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2689
Gambling Act 2005 (Limits on Prize Gaming) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1777
Gambling Act 2005 (Limits on Prize Gaming) Regulations 2009, SI 2009/1272

Gaming machines

Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits (Scotland) Regulations 2007
Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits (Scotland) Regulations 2007
Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/3284
Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2007
Gambling Act 2005 (Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine) (Permits) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/454
Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2007
Gaming Machines in Alcohol Licensed Premises (Notification Fee) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, SI2007/1832
Gambling Act 2005 (Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1833
Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/1834
Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming Machines) (Definitions) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2082
Categories of Gaming Machines Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2158
Gaming Machine (Single Apparatus) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2289
Gaming Machine (Circumstances of Use) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2319
Gaming Machine (Supply &c.) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2320
Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) (Amendment) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2689
Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2008
Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2008
Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming Machines in Bingo Premises) Order 2009, SI 2009/324
Categories of Gaming Machine (Amendment) Regulations 2009, SI 2009/1502
Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2009

Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming Machines in Adult Gaming Centres and Bingo Premises) Order 2011, SI 2011/1710

Horseracing

Gambling Act 2005 (Horserace Betting Levy) Order 2007, SI 2007/2159

Gambling Act 2005 (Horserace Totalisator Board) Order 2007, SI 2007/2102

Inspection

Gambling Act 2005 (Inspection) (Provision of Information) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/319

Lotteries

Gambling Act 2005 (Incidental Non-Commercial Lotteries) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2040

Small Society Lotteries (Registration of Non-Commercial Societies) Regulations 2007

Gambling (Lottery Machine Interval) Order 2007, SI 2007/2495

Gambling Act 2005 (Variation of Monetary Limit) Order 2009, SI 2009/207

Operating licences

Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/3284

Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2007

Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Operating Licence Conditions) Regulations 2007, SI 2007/2257

Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2008

Gambling Act 2005 (Variation of Monetary Limit) Order 2009, SI 2009/207

Gambling (Operating Licence and Single-Machine Permit Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2009

Gambling Act 2005 (Operating Licence Conditions) (Amendment) Regulations 2010, SI 2010/774

Personal Licences

Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/3266

Gambling Act 2005 (Personal Licences) (Modification of Part 5 of the Gambling Act 2005) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/3267

Gambling Act (Personal Licence Fees) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/3285

Gambling Act 2005 (Relevant Offences) (Amendment) Order 2006, SI 2006/3391

Gambling (Personal Licence Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, SI 2009/1971

Premises licenses

Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (Scotland) Regulations 2006

Gambling Act 2005 (Premises Licences and Provisional Statements) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Mandatory and Default Conditions) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Fees No 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Premises Licences and Provisional Statements) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Review of Premises Licences) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Fees No 3) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Fees No 4) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Review of Premises Licences) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007

Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/636

The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Policy Statement) (First Appointed Day) Order 2006, SI 2006/637

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