



COMPLIANCE
&
SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY



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SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

1. STATEMENT OF INTENT

The responsibility for an individual's gambling is their own. The responsibility to exercise a duty of care is that of the operator. Cashino Gaming recognises that for a very small minority of its customers gambling can become addictive which can lead to a range of problems for both individuals and their families. As a result of this we (the Company) believe that we have a social responsibility to act positively in relation to sensible gambling.

WHAT IS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY?

Social responsibility is about going above and beyond what is called for by the law. Ideally, proactively identifying signs of problem behaviours is better than reacting to a problem. We apply our social responsibility through three levels:



Social responsibility is being responsible to people, for the actions of people, and for actions that affect people. Cashino Gaming has clear policies, procedures and codes of practice which outline and support the development of the way in which staff intervene where there is a suspected problem and the Company then monitors and supports the development of the awareness and knowledge of its staff in dealing with such interventions.

The idea of being responsible to customers has actually long been embedded in the ethics of business, treating a customer with respect, attention and genuinely caring about what the customer wants and needs. As a Company we understand our responsibility to help people.

The Gambling Commission regulates gambling in the public interest. The regulatory framework introduced by the Gambling Act 2005 is based on three licensing objectives. These are to:

- Keep crime out of gambling
- Ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- Protect children by preventing their entry and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling.



It is our responsibility to ensure that we comply with these licensing objectives at all times.

COMPANY

Our Statement of Intent is published and available to all our employees.

To support the licensing objectives and in addition to our Social Responsibility Policy we also have: -

- Sensible gambling procedures including Self Exclusion
- 'Think 25' policy

EMPLOYEES

The Company ensures that all employees are inducted responsibly into our organisation through: -

- Induction checklist
- Employee Handbook
- Reviews and sign off at 4,8,12 weeks

The above documentation includes comprehensive coverage of the following: -

- Social Responsibility Policy
- Sensible gambling procedures
- 'Think 25' policy

Ongoing training is available to all our employees and we provide a Customer Care training programme, that specifically trains our staff about problem gambling and how to interact with customers who may be affected (including arrangements for self exclusion), whilst also covering the following areas:

- Customer care
- Conflict management
- Social responsibility

In addition employees will receive refresher training every 6 months.



CUSTOMER

Information is clearly provided to the customer to enable them to understand the machine/game they are playing and the percentage returns that apply on all games.

The customer is made aware of and given advice on problem gambling through appropriate advertising, notices, information and Staying In Control leaflets on site. Further information including sources of help and support is available via the following organisations: -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ▪ Citizen's advice | https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk |
| ▪ Gamble Aware/GamCare | https://www.begambleaware.org |
| ▪ GamesAid | https://www.gamesaid.org |
| ▪ Gam-Anon | https://www.gam-anon.org |
| ▪ Gamblers Anonymous | https://www.gamblersanonymous.org.uk |
| ▪ Gordon Moody Association | https://www.gordonmoody.org.uk |
| ▪ Action for Children Charity | https://www.actionforchildren.org.uk |
| ▪ National Debtline | https://www.nationaldebtline.org |

The implementation of the following policies and procedures and through Customer Care Training ensures that this is consistent throughout the Company: -

- Social Responsibility Policy
- Sensible gambling Procedure
- 'Think 25' policy

.....
Stefan Bruns
Chief Executive Officer
January 2019



THE 3 LICENSING OBJECTIVES

1. Keeping crime out of gambling

Whilst crime is considered 'low/medium risk' in our business, we have to be mindful of the fact crime still exists and our venues could be considered as a target for money laundering gained from the proceeds of crime and terrorist financing, i.e. drug money, TITO technology to conceal 'fake notes', life style and spending habits.

2. Ensuring gambling is conducted fairly and openly

We have to ensure the terms we offer with regards to our business practices are fair and transparent to our customers and as Licensees we must comply with the Consumer Rights Act 2015. This means ensuring our machines and marketing are promoted in a fair and open way.

3. Protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling

We have a duty of care to ensure children and young persons do not enter our premises, which are strictly for OVER 18's only. As a company we operate a 'Think 25' policy and ID checks are carried out if we suspect a person is under 18. Ensuring we protect people who may be 'at risk' from gambling and protecting them from harm, customer interaction and helpful advice is vital to ensure we promote our business in a socially responsible way.

GAMBLING COMMISSION

Conditions and codes of practice applicable to

**Gaming machine general: Adult gaming centre
licences**

**Gaming machine general: Family entertainment centre
licences**

Including sector-specific extract of
LCCP January 2020

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General introduction

1 This document sets out the Gambling Commission's general licence conditions and associated code of practice provisions (LCCP) under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) which are applicable to the specified sector(s).

2 The LCCP document sets out:

Part I: (in black) statutory conditions attached by virtue of the Act

Part II: (in orange) the suite of general conditions attached to operating licences

Part III: (in blue) the principal code of practice, distinguishing between 'social responsibility' provisions and 'ordinary' provisions (the social responsibility provisions are in shaded boxes within the text).

3 An [index](#) to the provisions is provided at the end of this document, and if using an electronic version of this document, links are provided from both the contents and index pages to aid navigation.

4 Copies of LCCP can be obtained from the Commission's website: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk or by writing to:

Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham B2 4BP
T 0121 230 6666
F 0121 230 6720
E info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

5 The Commission also produces sector-specific extracts of LCCP and these will be made available on the website. Further information about the history of LCCP (such as the results of completed consultations) and potential future amendments to LCCP can also be found on the website.

6 This extract of LCCP comes into force on **1 January 2020**.

7 Relevant requirements of the conditions and code provisions were notified in draft to the European Commission in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535.

Part I: Statutory conditions attached by virtue of the Act

Social responsibility

This licence is subject to a condition that the licensee ensures compliance with any relevant social responsibility provision of a code of practice issued by the Commission. The social responsibility provisions that are relevant to the activities authorised by this licence are set out in the section entitled Codes of Practice (Part III).

(Sections 24 and 82(1) Gambling Act 2005)

Return of stakes to children: AGC

The following condition applies to gaming machine general: adult gaming centre operating licences only

This licence is subject to a condition that if the licensee (or anyone employed by the licensee to perform an operational function within the meaning of section 80 of the Act) becomes aware that a child or young person is using or has used facilities for gambling provided in reliance on the licence, the licensee:

- (a) must return any money paid in respect of the use of those facilities (whether by way of fee, stake or otherwise) by the child or young person as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) may not give a prize to the child or young person.

This condition does not apply to use of a Category D gaming machine.

(Section 83(1))

Return of stakes to children: FEC

The following condition applies to gaming machine general: family entertainment centre operating licences only

This licence is subject to a condition that if the licensee (or anyone employed by the licensee to perform an operational function within the meaning of section 80 of the Act) becomes aware that a child or young person is using or has used facilities for gambling provided in reliance on the licence, the licensee:

- (a) must return any money paid in respect of the use of those facilities (whether by way of fee, stake or otherwise) by the child or young person as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) may not give a prize to the child or young person.

This condition does not apply to use of a Category D gaming machine, or equal chance gaming.

(Section 83(1))

Part 1: Suite of general condition to operating licences under Section 75 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act)

1 Qualified persons and personal licences

1.1 Qualified persons

Licence condition 1.1.1

Qualified persons – qualifying position

All operating licences, except ancillary remote licences, issued to small-scale operators

- 1 In this condition the terms ‘small-scale operator’, ‘qualifying position’ and ‘qualified person’ have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006.
- 2 Schedule X¹ lists those individuals notified to the Commission as qualified persons.
- 3 If, whilst the licensee remains a small-scale operator, an individual begins or ceases to occupy a qualifying position in relation to the licensee, the licensee must within 28 days apply to the Commission under section 104(1)(b) of the Act for amendment of the details of the licence set out in Schedule X¹.
- 4 An application for amendment under section 104(1)(b) of the Act may be made in advance of an individual beginning or ceasing to occupy a qualifying position provided it specifies the date from which the change to which it relates is to be effective.
- 5 In this condition ‘qualified person’ has the same meaning as in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006.

¹ The schedules mentioned here will be attached to individual licences.

1.2 Personal licences

Licence condition 1.2.1

Specified management offices – personal management licences

All casino, bingo, general and pool betting, betting intermediary, gaming machine general, gaming machine technical, gambling software and lottery managers licences, except ancillary remote licences

- 1 Subject to 6 and 7 below, licensees must ensure:
 - a that each individual who occupies one of the management offices specified in 2 below in respect of the licensee or in connection with the licensed activities holds a personal licence authorising the performance of the functions of that office (hereafter 'a personal management licence'); and
 - b that at least one person occupies at least one of those offices
- 2 The specified management offices are those offices (whether or not held by a director in the case of a licensee which is a company, a partner in the case of a licensee which is a partnership or an officer of the association in the case of a licensee which is an unincorporated association) the occupier of which is by virtue of the terms of their appointment responsible for:
 - a the overall management and direction of the licensee's business or affairs
 - b the licensee's finance function as head of that function
 - c the licensee's gambling regulatory compliance function as head of that function
 - d the licensee's marketing function as head of that function
 - e the licensee's information technology function as head of that function in so far as it relates to gambling-related information technology and software
 - f oversight of the day to day management of the licensed activities at an identified number of premises licensed under Part 8 of the Act or across an identified geographical area
 - g in the case of casino and bingo licences only, oversight of the day to day management of a single set of premises licensed under Part 8 of the Act.
- 3 The person responsible for the licensee's gambling regulatory compliance function as head of that function shall not, except with the Commission's express approval, occupy any other specified management office.
- 4 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that anything done in the performance of the functions of a specified management office is done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the holder's personal management licence.
- 5 Where an individual is authorised by a personal licence and that licence comes under review under section 116(2) of the Act, the operating licensee must comply with any conditions subsequently imposed on that licence by the Commission about redeployment, supervision, or monitoring of the individual's work and any requirements of the Commission in respect of such matters applicable during the period of the review.
- 6 Paragraphs 1 to 5 above shall not apply to a licensee for so long as the licensee is a 'small-scale operator' as defined in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006 ('the Regulations').
- 7 During the period of 3 years commencing with the date on which a licensee ceases to be a small-scale operator paragraphs 1 to 6 above shall apply subject to the proviso that the phrase 'each individual' in paragraph 1a shall not include any individual who was a 'qualified person' (as defined in the Regulations) in relation to the licensee 28 days immediately prior to the licensee ceasing to be a small-scale operator.

4 Protection of customer funds

4.2 Disclosure to customers

Licence condition 4.2.1

Disclosure to customers

All operating licences, except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary, remote bingo, and ancillary remote casino licences

- 1** Licensees who hold customer funds must set out clearly in the terms and conditions under which they provide facilities for gambling information about whether customer funds are protected in the event of insolvency, the level of such protection and the method by which this is achieved.
- 2** Such information must be according to such rating system and in such form the Commission may from time to time specify. It must be provided in writing to each customer, in a manner which requires the customer to acknowledge receipt of the information and does not permit the customer to utilise the funds for gambling until they have done so, both on the first occasion on which the customer deposits funds and on the occasion of any subsequent deposit which is the first since a change in the licensee's terms in relation to protection of such funds.
- 3** In this condition 'customer funds' means the aggregate value of funds held to the credit of customers including, without limitation:
 - a** cleared funds deposited with the licensee by customers to provide stakes in, or to meet participation fees in respect of, future gambling;
 - b** winnings or prizes which the customer has chosen to leave on deposit with the licensee or for which the licensee has yet to account to the customer; and
 - c** any crystallised but as yet unpaid loyalty or other bonuses, in each case irrespective of whether the licensee is a party to the gambling contract.

5 Payment

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents, payment methods and services

Licence condition 5.1.1

Cash and cash equivalents

All operating licences except gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences

- 1** Licensees, as part of their internal controls and financial accounting systems, must implement appropriate policies and procedures concerning the usage of cash and cash equivalents (eg bankers drafts, cheques and debit cards and digital currencies) by customers, designed to minimise the risk of crimes such as money laundering, to avoid the giving of illicit credit to customers and to provide assurance that gambling activities are being conducted in a manner which promotes the licensing objectives.
- 2** Licensees must ensure that such policies and procedures are implemented effectively, kept under review, and revised appropriately to ensure that they remain effective, and take into account any applicable learning or guidelines published by the Gambling Commission from time to time.

6 Provision of credit by licensees and the use of credit cards

6.1 Provision of credit

Licence condition 6.1.1

Provision of credit

All gaming machine general operating licences for adult gaming centres and family entertainment centres

- 1 Licensees must neither:
 - a provide credit themselves in connection with gambling; nor
 - b participate in, arrange, permit or knowingly facilitate the giving of credit in connection with gambling.

7 General 'fair and open' provisions

7.1 Fair and transparent terms and practices

Licence condition 7.1.1

Fair and transparent terms and practices

All operating licences except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must ensure that the terms on which gambling is offered, and any consumer notices relating to gambling activity, are not unfair within the meaning of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Licensees must comply with those terms.
- 2 The contractual terms on which gambling is offered and any notices relating to gambling activity must be transparent within the meaning of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. The contractual terms on which gambling is offered must be made available to customers in an easily accessible way.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that changes to customer contract terms comply with the fairness and transparency requirements under the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Customers must be notified of material changes before they come into effect.
- 4 Licensees must ensure that they do not commit any unfair commercial practices within the meaning of the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008, at any stage of their interactions with consumers.

12 Anti-money laundering

12.1 Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

Licence condition 12.1.1

Anti-money laundering

Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

All operating licences except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must conduct an assessment of the risks of their business being used for money laundering and terrorist financing. Such risk assessment must be appropriate and must be reviewed as necessary in the light of any changes of circumstances, including the introduction of new products or technology, new methods of payment by customers, changes in the customer demographic or any other material changes, and in any event reviewed at least annually.
- 2 Following completion of and having regard to the risk assessment, and any review of the assessment, licensees must ensure they have appropriate policies, procedures and controls to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that such policies, procedures and controls are implemented effectively, kept under review, revised appropriately to ensure that they remain effective, and take into account any applicable learning or guidelines published by the Gambling Commission from time to time.

14 Access to premises

14.1 Access to premises

Licence condition 14.1.1

Access to premises

All operating licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures (including staff training programmes) designed to ensure that their staff co-operate with the Commission's enforcement officers in the proper performance of their compliance functions and are made aware of those officers' rights of entry to premises contained in Part 15 of the Act.

15 Information requirements

15.1 Reporting suspicion of offences

Licence condition 15.1.1

Reporting suspicion of offences etc - non-betting licences

All operating licences except betting, betting intermediary, ancillary remote betting, betting host and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

- 1 Licensees must as soon as reasonably practicable provide the Commission or ensure that the Commission is provided with any information that they know relates to or suspect may relate to the commission of an offence under the Act, including an offence resulting from a breach of a licence condition or a code provision having the effect of a licence condition.

15.2 Reporting key events and other reportable events

Licence condition 15.2.1

Reporting key events

All operating licences

A key event is an event that could have a significant impact on the nature or structure of a licensee's business. Licensees must notify the Commission, or ensure the Commission is notified, in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, of the occurrence of any of the following key events as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within five working days of the licensee becoming aware of the event's occurrence¹.

Operator status

In the case of licensees which are companies, a petition being presented for their winding up or the winding up of any group company of theirs, or they or any group company being placed in administration or receivership or their directors proposing to creditors a composition in satisfaction of its debts or a scheme of arrangement of its affairs.

In the case of licensees which are bodies corporate, but not companies, any event substantially equivalent to those listed at 1 above.

In the case of a licensee who is an individual (or a partner in a partnership licensee) their being presented with a petition for their bankruptcy or sequestration or their entering into an individual voluntary arrangement.

Relevant persons and positions

In the case of licensees who are companies or other bodies corporate having a share capital, the name and address of any person who (whether or not already a shareholder or member) becomes a shareholder or member holding 3% or more of the issued share capital of the licensee or its holding company.

Any investment in a licensee which is not by way of subscription for shares.

The taking of any loan by the licensee, or by a group company who then makes an equivalent loan to the licensee, from any person not authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority: a copy of the loan agreement must be supplied.

The entering into an arrangement whereby a third party provides services to, or grants any licence concession or permission to, the licensee other than for full value: full details of the arrangements must be supplied.

The appointment of a person to, or a person ceasing to occupy, a 'key position': a 'key position' in relation to a licensee is:

- a in the case of a small-scale operator, a 'qualifying position' as defined in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006
- b in the case of an operator which is not a small-scale operator, a 'specified management office' as set out in (current) LCCP licence condition 1.2
- c a position the holder of which is responsible for the licensee's anti-money laundering procedures, including suspicious activity reporting
- d any other position for the time being designated by the Commission as a 'key position'. (Notification is required whether or not the person concerned is required to hold a personal management licence and whether or not the event notified requires the licensee to apply for a variation to amend a detail of their licence.)

- 9 Any change to the structure or organisation of the licensee's business which affects a 'key position' or the responsibilities of its holder.

Financial events

- 10 Any material change in the licensee's banking arrangements, in particular the termination of such arrangements or a particular facility and whether by the licensee or the provider of the arrangements.
- 11 Any breach of a covenant given to a bank or other lender.
- 12 Any default by the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, by a group company in making repayment of the whole or any part of a loan on its due date.
- 13 Any court judgments (in whatever jurisdiction) against the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, a group company, remaining unpaid 14 days after the date of judgment.
- 14 Where the licensee is required to have their accounts independently audited, any qualification to an auditors' report; and any unplanned change of auditor including a change prompted by a dispute or resulting from auditors being unable or unwilling to sign an unqualified audit report.
- 15 Any change in the licensee's arrangements for the protection of customer funds in accordance with the general licence condition 4 relating to the protection of customer funds (where applicable).
- 16 Where the licensee holds customer funds in a separate bank account, any deficit on reconciliation of such bank account.
- 17 Any change in the licensee's arrangements as to the methods by which, and/or the payment processors through which, the licensee accepts payment from customers using their gambling facilities (this key event applies to remote casino, bingo and betting operating licences, except ancillary and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences).

Legal or regulatory proceedings or reports

- 18 The grant, withdrawal or refusal of any application for a licence or other permission made by the licensee, or in the case of a licensee which is a body corporate, any group company of theirs, to a gambling regulator in another jurisdiction. In the case of a withdrawal or refusal of the application, the licensee must also notify the reasons for such withdrawal or refusal. (This condition does not apply to applications for licences or other permissions to carry on activities which would fall outside the scope of a Gambling Commission operating licence if carried out in Britain or with customers in Great Britain.)
- 19a Any investigation by a professional, statutory, regulatory or government body (in whatever jurisdiction) into the licensee's activities, or the activities in relation to the licensed entity of a personal licence holder or a person occupying a qualifying position employed by them, where such an investigation could result in the imposition of a sanction or penalty which, if imposed, could reasonably be expected to raise doubts about the licensee's continued suitability to hold a Gambling Commission licence.
- 19b Any criminal investigation by a law enforcement agency in any jurisdiction in relation to which:
 - the licensee is involved (including, but not limited to investigations of crimes allegedly committed against the licensee or involving the gambling facilities provided under the licence), AND
 - the circumstances are such that the Commission might reasonably be expected to question whether the licensee's measures to keep crime out of gambling had failed.Notification of the event must occur as soon as practicable after the licensee becomes aware of any such investigation in which the licensee is involved and measures may have failed.
- 20 The receipt of any report from a professional, statutory or other regulatory or government body (in whatever jurisdiction) of the outcome of a compliance assessment in relation to the gambling activity of the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, of any group company in which at least one person who holds a key position in or in respect of the licensee holds a key position: a copy of the report should be provided where available to the licensee.

- 21 The referral to the licensee's Board, or persons performing the function of an audit or risk committee, of material concerns raised by a third party (such as an auditor) about the provision of facilities for gambling which are expressed (in whatever terms) as requiring attention as a high priority: a summary of the nature of the concerns must be provided.
- 22 The imposition by the licensee of a disciplinary sanction, including dismissal, against the holder of a personal licence or a person occupying a qualifying position for gross misconduct; or the resignation of a personal licence holder or person occupying a qualifying position following commencement of disciplinary proceedings in respect of gross misconduct against that person.
- 23 The commencement (in whatever jurisdiction) of any material litigation against the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, a group company: the licensee must also notify the outcome of such litigation.
- 24 The making of a disclosure pursuant to section 330, 331, 332 or 338 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 or section 19, 20, 21, 21ZA, 21ZB or 21A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (a suspicious activity report): the licensee should inform the Commission of the unique reference number issued by the United Kingdom Financial Intelligence Unit of the National Crime Agency in respect of each disclosure and for the purposes of this key event the five working day period referred to above runs from the licensee's receipt of the unique reference number. The licensee should also indicate whether the customer relationship has been discontinued at the time of the submission.

Gambling facilities

- 25a Any breach in the licensee's information security that adversely affects the confidentiality of customer data or prevents customers from accessing their accounts for longer than 24 hours.
- 25b Where a gaming system fault has resulted in under or overpayments to a player (this includes instances where a fault causes an incorrect prize/win value to be displayed).
- 26 Any change in the identity of the ADR entity or entities for the handling of customer disputes, as required by the social responsibility code provision on complaints and disputes.
- 27 The reference of a dispute to an ADR entity other than one in respect of which contact details were given in accordance with the social responsibility code provision on complaints and disputes; the reason for selection of that ADR entity should be given.
- 28 In the case of remote gambling, the commencement or cessation of trading on website domains (*including mobile sites or mobile device applications*) or broadcast media through which the licensee provides gambling facilities.

In this condition:

'body corporate' has the meaning ascribed to that term by section 1173 of the Companies Act 2006 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof

- a in respect of a company, 'holding company' and 'subsidiary' have the meaning ascribed to that term by section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof
- b a 'group company' is any subsidiary or holding company of the licensee and any subsidiary of such holding company.

¹ Key events can be reported securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk Alternatively, for operators unable to access this system, you can report a key event by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk Alternatively, for operators unable to access this system, you can report a key event by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Licence condition 15.2.2

Other reportable events

All operating licences

- 1 Licensees must also notify the Commission in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, or ensure that the Commission is so notified, as soon as reasonably practicable of the occurrence of any of the following events¹:
 - a the conclusion of a dispute referred to an ADR entity and in such case providing the Commission with a copy of the decision or note of the outcome².
 - b any outcome adverse to the licensee of any proceedings taken against the licensee (in whatever jurisdiction) by a customer in relation to a gambling transaction; but excluding proceedings allocated to the County Court small claims track or equivalent in jurisdictions outside England and Wales.
 - c their becoming aware that a group company which is not a Commission licensee is advertising remote gambling facilities to those residing in a jurisdiction in or to which it has not previously advertised or their becoming aware of a sustained or meaningful generation of the 3% / 10% threshold being exceeded by the group.

In this condition:

- a 'group company' has the same meaning as in condition 15.2.1; and
- b without prejudice to section 327 of the Act, 'advertising' includes: having a home page directed towards a jurisdiction and written in, or in one of, that jurisdiction's official language(s), having arrangements enabling that jurisdiction's currency to be selected for gambling or the use of payment methods available only in that jurisdiction, and providing a specific customer service facility referable to that jurisdiction.

¹ Events required to be notified to the Commission by 15.2.1 or 15.2.2 may be reported securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk or by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

² In respect of the referral of disputes to an ADR entity the licensee's attention is drawn to social responsibility code provision 6.

15.3 General and regulatory returns

Licence condition 15.3.1

General and regulatory returns

All operating licences

- 1 On request, licensees must provide the Commission with such information as the Commission may require about the use made of facilities provided in accordance with this licence, and the manner in which gambling authorised by this licence and the licensee's business in relation to that gambling are carried on, including in particular information about:
 - a the numbers of people making use of the facilities and the frequency of such use
 - b the range of gambling activities provided by the licensee and the numbers of staff employed in connection with them
 - c the licensee's policies in relation to, and experiences of, problem gambling.
- 2 In particular within 28 days of the end of each quarterly period or, for those only submitting annual returns, within 42 days of the end of each annual period, licensees must submit a Regulatory Return to the Commission containing such information as the Commission may from time to time require¹.

¹ Regulatory returns can be submitted securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system available at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

16 Responsible placement of digital adverts

16.1 Responsible placement of digital adverts

Licence condition 16.1.1

Responsible placement of digital adverts

All licences

1 Licences must:

- a** Ensure that they do not place digital advertisements on websites providing unauthorised access to copyrighted content;
- b** take all reasonable steps to ensure that third parties with whom they contract for the provision of any aspect of their business related to the licensed activities do not place digital advertisements on websites providing unauthorised access to copyrighted content; and
- c** ensure that the terms upon which they contract with such third parties enable them, subject to compliance with any dispute resolution provisions, to terminate the third party's contract promptly if, in the Licensee's reasonable opinion, the third party has been responsible for placing digital advertisements for the licensed activities on such websites.

Part III: Code of practice

Introduction

This is the Commission's principal code of practice, issued under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005.

There are two types of code provisions in this document:

- social responsibility code provisions: compliance with these is a condition of licences; therefore any breach of them by an operator may lead the Commission to review the operator's licence with a view to suspension, revocation or the imposition of a financial penalty and would also expose the operator to the risk of prosecution; these provisions are set out in shaded boxes
- ordinary code provisions: these do not have the status of operator licence conditions but set out good practice. Operators may adopt alternative approaches to those set out in ordinary code provisions if they have actively taken account of the ordinary code provision and can demonstrate that an alternative approach is reasonable in the operator's particular circumstances; or that to take an alternative approach would be acting in a similarly effective manner. Ordinary codes of practice are admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and must be taken into account in any case in which the court or tribunal think them relevant, and by the Commission in the exercise of its functions; any departure from ordinary code provisions by an operator may be taken into account by the Commission on a licence review, but cannot lead to imposition of a financial penalty; these code provisions are in the unshaded boxes in this section.

Code provisions

1 General

1.1 Cooperation and responsibility

Ordinary Code Provision 1.1.1

Cooperation with the Commission

All licences

- 1 As made plain in its *Statement of principles for licensing and regulation*, the Commission expects licensees to conduct their gambling operations in a way that does not put the licensing objectives at risk, to work with the Commission in an open and cooperative way and to disclose anything which the Commission would reasonably need to be aware of in exercising its regulatory functions. This includes, in particular, anything that is likely to have a material impact on the licensee's business or on the licensee's ability to conduct licensed activities compliantly. Licensees should have this principle in mind in their approach to, and when considering their compliance with, their obligations under the conditions attached to their licence and in relation to the following provisions of this code.

Social responsibility code provision 1.1.2

Responsibility for third parties – all licences

All licences

- 1 Licensees are responsible for the actions of third parties with whom they contract for the provision of any aspect of the licensee's business related to the licensed activities.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that the terms on which they contract with such third parties:
 - a require the third party to conduct themselves in so far as they carry out activities on behalf of the licensee as if they were bound by the same licence conditions and subject to the same codes of practice as the licensee
 - b oblige the third party to provide such information to the licensee as they may reasonably require in order to enable the licensee to comply with their information reporting and other obligations to the Commission
 - c enable the licensee, subject to compliance with any dispute resolution provisions of such contract, to terminate the third party's contract promptly if, in the licensee's reasonable opinion, the third party is in breach of contract (including in particular terms included pursuant to this code provision) or has otherwise acted in a manner which is inconsistent with the licensing objectives, including for affiliates where they have breached a relevant advertising code of practice.

2 Financial requirements

2.1 Anti-money laundering

Ordinary code provision 2.1.2

Anti-money laundering – other than casino

All licences except casino licences

- 1 As part of their procedures for compliance with the requirements in respect to the prevention and detection of money laundering in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the Terrorism Act 2000, licensees should take into account the Commission's advice on the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, *Duties and responsibilities under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 – Advice for operators (excluding casino operators)*.

3 Protection of children and other vulnerable persons

3.1 Combatting problem gambling

Social responsibility code provision 3.1.1

Combating problem gambling

All licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures intended to promote socially responsible gambling including the specific policies and procedures required by the provisions of section 3 of this code.
- 2 Licensees must make an annual financial contribution to one or more organisation(s) which are approved by the Gambling Commission, and which between them deliver or support research into the prevention and treatment of gambling-related harms, harm prevention approaches and treatment for those harmed by gambling.

3.2 Access to gambling by children and young persons

Social responsibility code provision 3.2.3

Access to gambling by children and young persons – AGC-SR code

All adult gaming centre licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling, and monitor the effectiveness of these.
- 2 This must include procedures for:
 - a checking the age of apparently underage customers
 - b removing anyone who appears to be under age and cannot produce an acceptable form of identification
 - c taking action when there are attempts by under-18s to enter the premises.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that their policies and procedures take account of the structure and layout of their gambling premises.
- 4 Licensees must not deliberately provide facilities for gambling in such a way as to appeal particularly to children or young people, for example by reflecting or being associated with youth culture.
- 5 In premises restricted to adults, service must be refused in any circumstances where any adult is accompanied by a child or young person.
- 6 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all staff understand their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling. This must include appropriate training which must cover all relevant prohibitions against inviting children or young persons to gamble or to enter gambling premises, and the legal requirements on returning stakes and not paying prizes to underage customers.
- 7 Licensees must only accept identification which:
 - a contains a photograph from which the individual can be identified
 - b states the individual's date of birth
 - c is valid
 - d is legible and has no visible signs of tampering or reproduction.
- 8 Licensees in fee category C or higher must conduct test purchasing or take part in collective test purchasing programmes, as a means of providing reasonable assurance that they have effective policies and procedures to prevent underage gambling, and must provide their test purchase results to the Commission.

Ordinary code provision 3.2.4

Access to gambling by children and young persons – AGC ordinary code

All adult gaming centre licences

- 1** The Commission considers acceptable forms of identification to include any identification carrying the PASS logo (for example Citizencard or Validate); a military identification card; a driving licence (including a provisional licence) with photocard; or a passport.
- 2** Licensees should put into effect procedures that require their staff to check the age of any customer who appears to them to be under 21.
- 3** Licensees should consider permanent exclusion from premises for any adult accompanied by a child or young person on more than one occasion to premises restricted to adults, or if there is reason to believe the offence was committed knowingly or recklessly.
- 4** Procedures should be put into effect for dealing with cases where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on premises restricted to adults, including oral warnings, reporting the offence to the Gambling Commission and the police, and making available information on problem gambling.
- 5** Licensees in fee categories A or B should consider how they monitor the effectiveness of their policies and procedures for preventing underage gambling (for example by taking part in a collective test purchasing programme) and should be able to explain to the Commission or licensing authority what approach they have adopted.
- 6** In providing training to staff on their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling, licensees should have, as a minimum, policies for induction training and refresher training.

Social responsibility code provision 3.2.5

Access to gambling by children and young persons – bingo and FEC SR code

All non-remote bingo and family entertainment centre licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling, and monitor the effectiveness of these.
2. This must include procedures for:
 - a checking the age of apparently underage customers
 - b refusing entry to any adult-only areas to anyone unable to produce an acceptable form of identification
 - c taking action when there are unlawful attempts to enter the adult-only areas.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that their policies and procedures take account of the structure and layout of their gambling premises.
- 4 Licensees must not permit children or young people to gamble in the adults-only areas of premises to which they have access. If there is a 'no under-18s' premises policy, licensees must pay particular attention to the procedures they use at the entrance to the premises to check customers' ages.
- 5 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all staff understand their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling. This must include appropriate training which must cover:
 - a all relevant prohibitions against inviting children or young persons to gamble on age-restricted products or to enter age-restricted areas;
 - b the legal requirements on returning stakes and not paying prizes to underage customers; and
 - c procedures for challenging any adult who may be complicit in allowing a child or young person to gamble.
- 6 Licensees must only accept identification which:
 - a contains a photograph from which the individual can be identified
 - b states the individual's date of birth
 - c is valid
 - d is legible and has no visible signs of tampering or reproduction.
- 7 Licensees in fee category C or higher must conduct test purchasing or take part in collective test purchasing programmes, as a means of providing reasonable assurance that they have effective policies and procedures to prevent underage gambling, and must provide their test purchase results to the Commission.

Ordinary code provision 3.2.6

Access to gambling by children and young persons – bingo and FEC ordinary code All non-remote bingo and family entertainment centre licences

- 1** The Commission considers acceptable forms of identification to include: any identification carrying the PASS logo (for example Citizencard or Validate); a military identification card; a driving licence (including a provisional licence) with photocard; or a passport.
- 2** Licensees should require a person who appears to relevant staff to be under the age of 21 to be asked to produce proof of age, either at the point of entry to the gambling area or as soon as it comes to the attention of staff that they wish to access gambling facilities.
- 3** Licensees should have procedures for dealing with cases where an adult knowingly or recklessly allows a child or young person to gamble. These procedures might include refusing to allow the adult to continue to gamble, removing them from the premises, and reporting the incident to the police or local authorities, or taking action where forged identification is produced.
- 4** Procedures should be put into effect for dealing with cases where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on their premises, including oral warnings, reporting the offence to the Gambling Commission and the police, and making available information on problem gambling to the child or young person concerned.
- 5** Where it is likely that customers' young or otherwise vulnerable children will be left unattended on or adjacent to their premises, licensees should consider reminding customers of their parental responsibilities and assess whether there is a need to develop procedures for minimising the risk to such children.
- 6** Licensees in fee categories A or B should consider how they monitor the effectiveness of their policies and procedures for preventing underage gambling (for example by taking part in a collective test purchasing programme) and should be able to explain to the Commission or licensing authority what approach they have adopted.
- 7** In providing training to staff on their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling, licensees should have, as a minimum, policies for induction training and refresher training.

3.3 Gambling management tools and responsible gambling management information

Social responsibility code provision 3.3.1

Responsible gambling information

All licences, except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting (remote platform) licences

- 1 Licensees must make information readily available to their customers on how to gamble responsibly and how to access information about, and help in respect of, problem gambling.
- 2 The information must cover:
 - a any measures provided by the licensee to help individuals monitor or control their gambling, such as restricting the duration of a gambling session or the amount of money they can spend
 - b timers or other forms of reminders or 'reality checks' where available
 - c self-exclusion options
 - d information about the availability of further help or advice.
- 3 The information must be directed to all customers whether or not licensees also make available material which is directed specifically at customers who may be 'problem gamblers'.
- 4 For gambling premises, information must be available in all areas where gambling facilities are provided and adjacent to ATMs. Information must be displayed prominently using methods appropriate to the size and layout of the premises. These methods may include the use of posters, the provision of information on gambling products, or the use of screens or other facilities in the gambling premises. Information must also be available in a form that may be taken away and may also be made available through the use of links to be accessed online or using smart technology. Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that this information is also readily accessible in locations which enable the customer to obtain it discreetly.

Ordinary code provision 3.3.2

Responsible gambling information – foreign languages

All licences, except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo and ancillary remote casino licences

- 1 Licensees who market their services in one or more foreign languages should make available in that, or those, foreign languages:
 - a the information on how to gamble responsibly and access to help referred to above
 - b the players' guides to any game, bet or lottery required to be made available to customers under provisions in this code
 - c the summary of the contractual terms on which gambling is offered, which is required to be provided to customers as a condition of the licensee's operating licence.

3.4 Customer interaction

Social responsibility code provision 3.4.1

Customer interaction

All licences, except non-remote lottery, gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences

- 1 Licensees must interact with customers in a way which minimises the risk of customers experiencing harms associated with gambling. This must include:
 - a identifying customers who may be at risk of or experiencing harms associated with gambling.
 - b interacting with customers who may be at risk of or experiencing harms associated with gambling
 - c understanding the impact of the interaction on the customer, and the effectiveness of the Licensee's actions and approach.
- 2 Licensees must take into account the Commission's guidance on customer interaction.

3.5 Self-exclusion

Social responsibility code provision 3.5.1

Self-exclusion – non-remote and trading rooms SR code

All non-remote licences (except lottery, gaming machine technical and gambling software licences) and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect procedures for self-exclusion and take all reasonable steps to refuse service or to otherwise prevent an individual who has entered a self-exclusion agreement from participating in gambling.
- 2 Licensees must, as soon as practicable, take all reasonable steps to prevent any marketing material being sent to a self-excluded customer.
- 3 Licensees must take steps to remove the name and details of a self-excluded individual from any marketing databases used by the company or group (or otherwise flag that person as an individual to whom marketing material must not be sent), within two days of receiving the completed self-exclusion notification.
- 4 This covers any marketing material relating to gambling, or other activities that take place on the premises where gambling may take place. However, it would not extend to blanket marketing which is targeted at a particular geographical area and where the excluded individual would not knowingly be included.
- 5 Licensees must close any customer accounts of an individual who has entered a self-exclusion agreement and return any funds held in the customer account. It is not sufficient merely to prevent an individual from withdrawing funds from their customer account whilst still accepting wagers from them. Where the giving of credit is permitted, the licensee may retain details of the amount owed to them by the individual, although the account must not be active.
- 6 Licensees must put into effect procedures designed to ensure that an individual who has self-excluded cannot gain access to gambling. These procedures must include:
 - a a register of those excluded with appropriate records (name, address, other details, and any membership or account details that may be held by the operator);
 - b photo identification (except where the Licensee can reasonably satisfy themselves that in the circumstances in which they provide facilities for gambling an alternative means of identification is at least as effective) and a signature;
 - c staff training to ensure that staff are able to administer effectively the systems; and
 - d the removal of those persons found in the gambling area or attempting to gamble from the premises.
- 7 Licensees must ensure that their procedures for preventing access to gambling by self-excluded individuals take account of the structure and layout of the gambling premises.
- 8 Licensees must, when administering the self-exclusion agreement, signpost the individual to counselling and support services.

Ordinary code provision 3.5.2

Self-exclusion – non-remote ordinary code

All non-remote licences and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences, but not gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Self-exclusion procedures should require individuals to take positive action in order to self-exclude. This can be a signature on a self-exclusion form.
- 2 Individuals should be able to self-exclude without having to enter gambling premises.
- 3 Before an individual self-excludes, licensees should provide or make available sufficient information about what the consequences of self-exclusion are.
- 4 Licensees should take all reasonable steps to extend the self-exclusion to premises of the same type owned by the operator in the customer's local area. In setting the bounds of that area licensees may take into account the customer's address (if known to them), anything else known to them about the distance the customer ordinarily travels to gamble and any specific request the customer may make.
- 5 Licensees should encourage the customer to consider extending their self-exclusion to other licensees' gambling premises in the customer's local area.
- 6 Customers should be given the opportunity to discuss self-exclusion in private, where possible.
- 7 Licensees should take steps to ensure that:
 - a the minimum self-exclusion period offered is of a duration of not less than 6 nor more than 12 months
 - b any self-exclusion may, on request, be extended for one or more further periods of at least 6 months each
 - c a customer who has decided to enter a self-exclusion agreement is given the opportunity to do so immediately without any cooling-off period. However, if the customer wishes to consider the self-exclusion further (for example to discuss with problem gambling groups), the customer may return at a later date to enter into self-exclusion
 - d at the end of the period chosen by the customer, the self-exclusion remains in place for a further 6 months, unless the customer takes positive action in order to gamble again
 - e where a customer chooses not to renew the self-exclusion, and makes a positive request to begin gambling again during the 6 month period following the end of their initial self-exclusion, the customer is given one day to cool off before being allowed access to gambling facilities. The contact must be made via telephone or in person
 - f notwithstanding the expiry of the period of self-exclusion chosen by a customer, no marketing material should be sent to them unless and until they have asked for or agreed to accept such material.
- 8 The licensee should retain the records relating to a self-exclusion agreement at least for the length of the self-exclusion agreement plus a further 6 months.
- 9 Please note that the Commission does not require the licensee to carry out any particular assessment or make any judgement as to whether the previously self-excluded individual should again be permitted access to gambling. The requirement to take positive action in person or over the phone is purely to a) check that the customer has considered the decision to access gambling again and allow them to consider the implications; and b) implement the one day cooling-off period and explain why this has been put in place.
- 10 Licensees should have, and put into effect, policies and procedures which recognise, seek to guard against and otherwise address, the fact that some individuals who have self-excluded might attempt to breach their exclusion without entering a gambling premises, for example, by getting another to gamble on their behalf.
- 11 Licensees should have effective systems in place to inform all venue staff of self-excluded individuals who have recently attempted to breach a self-exclusion in that venue, and the licensees neighbouring venues.
- 12 In providing training to staff on their responsibilities for self-exclusion, licensees should have, as a minimum, policies for induction training and refresher training.

Social responsibility code provision 3.5.6

Self-exclusion – multi-operator non-remote SR code

All non-remote casino, bingo and betting licences (except in respect of the provision of facilities for betting in reliance on a track premises licence) and holders of gaming machine general operating licences for adult gaming centres

- 1 Licensees must offer customers with whom they enter into a self-exclusion agreement in respect of facilities for any kind of gambling offered by them at licensed gambling premises the ability to self-exclude from facilities for the same kind of gambling offered in their locality by any other holder of an operating licence to whom this provision applies, by participating in one or more available multi-operator self-exclusion schemes.

Ordinary code provision 3.5.7

Self-exclusion – multi-operator non-remote ordinary code

All non-remote casino, bingo and betting licences (except in respect of the provision of facilities for betting in reliance on a track premises licence) and holders of gaming machine general operating licences for adult gaming centres

- 1 Licensees should contribute to and participate in the development and effective implementation of multi-operator self-exclusions schemes with the aim of making available to customers the ability to self-exclude from facilities for gambling provided by other licensed operators within their local area(s).

3.6 Employment of children and young persons

Ordinary code provision 3.6.5

Employment of children and young people – AGCs

All adult gaming centre licences

- 1 Licensees who employ children (under-16-year-olds) and young persons (those aged 16 and 17) should be aware that it is an offence:
 - a to employ them to provide facilities for gambling;
 - b if gaming machines are sited on the premises, for their contracts of employment to require them, or for them to be permitted, to perform a function in connection with a gaming machine at any time; and
 - c to employ them to carry out any other function on adult gaming centre licensed premises while any gambling activity is being carried on in reliance on the premises licence.
- 2 As to **1b**, it should be noted that in the Commission's view the relevant provision of the Act applies to any function performed in connection with a gaming machine. This includes servicing or cleaning such a machine.
- 3 Accordingly, licensees should have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to ensure that:
 - a children and young persons are never asked to perform tasks within **1a** or **1b**, above
 - b all staff, including those who are children or young persons themselves, are instructed about the laws relating to access to gambling by children and young persons.
- 4 Licensees should consider adopting a policy that:
 - a children and young persons are not employed to work on adult gaming centre licensed premises at any time when the premises are open for business
 - b gaming machines are turned off if children and young persons are working on the premises outside the hours when the premises are open for business.

Ordinary code provision 3.6.6

Employment of children and young people – FECs

All family entertainment centre licences

- 1** Licensees who employ children (under-16-year-olds) and young persons (those aged 16 and 17) should be aware that it is an offence:
 - a** to employ them to provide facilities for gambling; and
 - b** if gaming machines are sited on the premises, for their contracts of employment to require them, or for them to be permitted, to perform a function in connection with a gaming machine at any time.
- 2** As to 1b, it should be noted that in the Commission's view the relevant provision of the Act applies to any function performed in connection with a gaming machine. This includes servicing or cleaning such a machine.
- 3** Accordingly, licensees should have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to ensure that:
 - a** children and young persons are never asked to perform tasks within 1a or 1b, above; and
 - b** all staff, including those who are children or young persons themselves, are instructed about the laws relating to access to gambling by children and young persons.
- 4** Licensees should consider adopting a policy that:
 - a** children and young persons are not employed to carry out any work in an adult-only area of family entertainment licensed premises at a time when any gambling is taking place; and
 - b** gaming machines sited in adult-only areas are turned off if children and young persons are working on the premises outside the hours when the premises are open for business.

3.8 Money lending between customers

Ordinary code provision 3.8.2

Money-lending – other than casinos

All non-remote bingo, general betting, adult gaming centre, family entertainment centre and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

- 1** Licensees should seek to prevent systematic or organised money lending between customers on their premises. As a minimum, they should have arrangements in place to ensure staff are requested to report any instances of substantial money lending when they become aware of them.

4 'Fair and open' provisions

4.1 Fair terms

Social responsibility code provision 4.1.1

Fair terms

All licences, except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1** Licensees must be able to provide evidence to the Commission, if required, showing how they satisfied themselves that their terms are not unfair?

5 Marketing

5.1 Rewards and bonuses

Social responsibility code provision 5:1.1

Rewards and bonuses – SR code

All licences (including ancillary remote licences), except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 If a licensee makes available to any customer or potential customer any incentive or reward scheme or other arrangement under which the customer may receive money, goods, services or any other advantage (including the discharge in whole or in part of any liability of his) ('the benefit') the scheme must be designed to operate, and be operated, in such a way that:
 - a the circumstances in which, and conditions subject to which, the benefit is available are clearly set out and readily accessible to the customers to whom it is offered;
 - b neither the receipt nor the value or amount of the benefit is:
 - i dependent on the customer gambling for a pre-determined length of time or with a pre-determined frequency; or
 - ii altered or increased if the qualifying activity or spend is reached within a shorter time than the whole period over which the benefit is offered.
 - c if the value of the benefit increases with the amount the customer spends it does so at a rate no greater than that at which the amount spent increases; and further that:
 - d if the benefit comprises free or subsidised travel or accommodation which facilitates the customer's attendance at particular licensed premises the terms on which it is offered are not directly related to the level of the customer's prospective gambling.

Ordinary code provision 5.1.2

Proportionate rewards

All licences (including ancillary remote licences), except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees should only offer incentive or reward schemes in which the benefit available is proportionate to the type and level of customers' gambling.

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.6

Compliance with advertising codes

All licences, except lottery licences

- 1 All marketing of gambling products and services must be undertaken in a socially responsible manner.
- 2 In particular, Licensees must comply with the advertising codes of practice issued by the Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) and the Broadcast Committee of Advertising Practice (BCAP) as applicable. For media not explicitly covered, licensees should have regard to the principles included in these codes of practice as if they were explicitly covered.
- 3 The restriction on allowing people who are, or seem to be, under-25 years old (ie: those in the 18-24 age bracket) to appear in marketing communications need not be applied in the case of non-remote point of sale advertising material, provided that the images used depict the sporting or other activity that may be gambled on and not the activity of gambling itself and do not breach any other aspect of the advertising codes.

Ordinary code provision 5.1.8
Compliance with industry advertising codes
All licences

- 1 Licensees should follow any relevant industry code on advertising, notably the Gambling Industry Code for Socially Responsible Advertising.

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.9
Other marketing requirements
All licences

- 1 Licensees must ensure that their marketing communications, advertisement, and invitations to purchase (within the meaning of the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008) do not amount to or involve misleading actions or misleading omissions within the meaning of those Regulations.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that all significant conditions which apply to marketing incentives are provided transparently and prominently to consumers. Licensees must present the significant conditions at the point of sale for any promotion, and on any advertising in any medium for that marketing incentive except where, in relation to the latter, limitations of space make this impossible. In such a case, information about the significant conditions must be included to the extent that it is possible to do so, the advertising must clearly indicate that significant conditions apply and where the advertisement is online, the significant conditions must be displayed in full no further than one click away.
- 3 The terms and conditions of each marketing incentive must be made available for the full duration of the promotion.

Ordinary code provision 5.1.10
Online marketing in proximity to information on responsible gambling
All licences

- 1 Licensees should ensure that no advertising or other marketing information, whether relating to specific offers or to gambling generally, appears on any primary web page/screen, or micro site that provides advice or information on responsible gambling

Social Responsibility code provision 5.1.11
Direct electronic marketing consent
All licences

- 1 Unless expressly permitted by law consumers must not be contacted with direct electronic marketing without their informed and specific consent. Whenever a consumer is contacted the consumer must be provided with an opportunity to withdraw consent. If consent is withdrawn the licensee must, as soon as practicable, ensure the consumer is not contacted with electronic marketing thereafter unless the consumer consents again. Licensees must be able to provide evidence which establishes that consent.

6 Complaints and disputes

6.1 Complaints and disputes

Social responsibility code provision 6.1.1

Complaints and disputes

All licences (including ancillary remote licensees) except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must put into effect appropriate policies and procedures for accepting and handling customer complaints and disputes in a timely, fair, open and transparent manner.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that they have arrangements in place for customers to be able to refer any dispute to an ADR entity in a timely manner if not resolved to the customer's satisfaction by use of their complaints procedure within eight weeks of receiving the complaint, and where the customer cooperates with the complaints process in a timely manner.
- 3 The services of any such ADR entity must be free of charge to the customer.
- 4 Licensees must not use or introduce terms which restrict, or purport to restrict, the customer's right to bring proceedings against the licensee in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such terms may, however, provide for a resolution of a dispute agreed by the customer (arrived at with the assistance of the ADR entity) to be binding on both parties.
- 5 Licensees' complaints handling policies and procedures must include procedures to provide customers with clear and accessible information on how to make a complaint, the complaint procedures, timescales for responding, and escalation procedures.
- 6 Licensees must ensure that complaints policies and procedures are implemented effectively, kept under review and revised appropriately to ensure that they remain effective, and take into account any applicable learning or guidance published by the Gambling Commission from time to time.
- 7 Licensees should keep records of customer complaints and disputes in such manner as the Commission may from time to time specify in advice or guidance. They must provide information to the Commission about customer complaints, disputes, the outcomes of disputes referred to ADR, and court proceedings adverse to the licensee, also in such manner as the Commission may from time to time specify.

In this code, 'ADR entity' means

- a A offering alternative dispute resolution services whose name appears on the list person maintained by the Gambling Commission in accordance with the 'Alternative Dispute Resolution for Consumer Disputes (Competent Authorities and information) Regulations, 2015, and
- b Whose name appears on the list of providers that meet the Gambling Commission's additional standards found in the document 'Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in the gambling industry – standards and guidance for ADR providers'.

Both lists are on the Commission's website and will be updated from time to time.

7 Gambling licensees' staff

7.1 Gambling licensees' staff

Social responsibility code provision 7.1.2

Responsible gambling information for staff

All licences, including betting ancillary remote licences, but not other ancillary remote licences

- 1 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff involved in the provision of facilities for gambling are made aware of advice on socially responsible gambling and of where to get confidential advice should their gambling become hard to control.

8 Information requirements

8.1 Information requirements

Ordinary code provision 8.1.1

Information requirements – ordinary code

All licences

- 1 As stated earlier in this code, the Commission expects licensees to work with the Commission in an open and cooperative way and to inform the Commission of any matters that the Commission would reasonably need to be aware of in exercising its regulatory functions. These include in particular matters that will have a material impact on the licensee's business or on the licensee's ability to conduct licensed activities compliantly and consistently with the licensing objectives.
- 2 Thus, licensees should notify the Commission, or ensure that the Commission is notified, as soon as reasonably practicable and in such form and manner as the Commission may from time to time specify¹, of any matters which in their view could have a material impact on their business or affect compliance. The Commission would, in particular, expect to be notified of the occurrence of any of the following events in so far as not already notified in accordance with the conditions attached to the licensee's licence²:
 - a any material change in the licensee's structure or the operation of its business
 - b any material change in managerial responsibilities or governance arrangements
 - c any report from an internal or external auditor expressing, or giving rise to, concerns about material shortcomings in the management control or oversight of any aspect of the licensee's business related to the provision of gambling facilities.

¹ These matters can be reported securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Alternatively, for operators unable to access this system, you can these events by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

² Events which **must** be reported, because the Commission considers them likely to have a material impact on the nature or structure of a licensee's business, are set out in general licence condition 15.2.1

10 Assessing local risk

10.1 Assessing local risk

Social responsibility code provision 10.1.1

Assessing local risk

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.

- 1 Licensees must assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy¹.
- 2 Licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:
 - a to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy;
 - b when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;
 - c when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and
 - d in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

¹This is the statement of licensing policy under the Gambling Act 2005.

Ordinary code provision 10.1.2

Sharing local risk assessments

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences

- 1 Licensees should share their risk assessment with licensing authorities when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise on request.

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GAMBLING COMMISSION

Conditions and codes of practice applicable to Non-remote bingo licences

Including sector-specific extract of
LCCP January 2020

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General introduction

- 1 This document sets out the Gambling Commission's general licence conditions and associated code of practice provisions (LCCP) under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) which are applicable to the specified sector(s).
- 2 The LCCP document sets out:
 - Part I: (in black)** statutory conditions attached by virtue of the Act
 - Part II: (in orange)** the suite of general conditions attached to operating licences
 - Part III: (in blue)** the principal code of practice, distinguishing between 'social responsibility' provisions and 'ordinary' provisions (the social responsibility provisions are in shaded boxes within the text).
- 3 An [index](#) to the provisions is provided at the end of this document, and if using an electronic version of this document, links are provided from both the contents and index pages to aid navigation.
- 4 Copies of LCCP can be obtained from the Commission's website: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk or by writing to:
 - Gambling Commission
 - Victoria Square House
 - Victoria Square
 - Birmingham B2 4BP
 - T 0121 230 6666
 - F 0121 230 6720
 - E info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk
- 5 The Commission also produces sector-specific extracts of LCCP and these will be made available on the website. Further information about the history of LCCP (such as the results of completed consultations) and potential future amendments to LCCP can also be found on the website.
- 6 This extract of LCCP comes into force on **1 January 2020**.
- 7 Relevant requirements of the conditions and code provisions were notified in draft to the European Commission in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535.

Part I: Statutory conditions attached by virtue of the Act

Social Responsibility

This licence is subject to a condition that the licensee ensures compliance with any relevant social responsibility provision of a code of practice issued by the Commission. The social responsibility provisions that are relevant to the activities authorised by this licence are set out in the section entitled Codes of Practice (Part III).

(Sections 24 and 82(1) Gambling Act 2005)

Return of stakes to children

The following condition applies to all remote operating licences except remote pool betting operating licences restricted to football only

This licence is subject to a condition that if the licensee (or anyone employed by the licensee to perform an operational function within the meaning of Section 80 of the Act) becomes aware that a child or young person is using or has used facilities for gambling provided in reliance on the licence, the licensee:

- (a) must return any money paid in respect of the use of those facilities (whether by way of fee, stake or otherwise) by the child or young person as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) may not give a prize to the child or young person.

This condition does not apply to use of a Category D gaming machine.

(Section 83(1))

Credit

This licence is subject to a condition that the licensee may not:

- give credit in connection with gambling; or
- participate in, arrange, permit or knowingly facilitate the giving of credit in connection with gambling.

But this condition shall not prevent the licensee from permitting the installation and use on their licensed premises of a machine enabling cash to be obtained on credit from a person (the "credit provider") provided that:

- the licensee has no other commercial connection with the credit provider in relation to gambling;
- the licensee neither makes nor receives any payment or reward (whether by way of commission, rent or otherwise) in connection with the machine; and
- any conditions about the nature, location or use of the machine which may be attached to this licence by the Commission or by virtue of regulations by the Secretary of State are complied with.

(Section 81(2))

Part 1: Suite of general condition to operating licences under Section 75 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act)

1 Qualified persons and personal licences

1.1 Qualified persons

Licence condition 1.1.1

Qualified persons – qualifying position

All operating licences, except ancillary remote licences, issued to small-scale operators

- 1 In this condition the terms 'small-scale operator', 'qualifying position' and 'qualified person' have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006.
- 2 Schedule X¹ lists those individuals notified to the Commission as qualified persons.
- 3 If, whilst the licensee remains a small-scale operator, an individual begins or ceases to occupy a qualifying position in relation to the licensee, the licensee must within 28 days apply to the Commission under section 104(1)(b) of the Act for amendment of the details of the licence set out in Schedule X¹.
- 4 An application for amendment under section 104(1)(b) of the Act may be made in advance of an individual beginning or ceasing to occupy a qualifying position provided it specifies the date from which the change to which it relates is to be effective.
- 5 In this condition 'qualified person' has the same meaning as in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006.

¹ The schedules mentioned here will be attached to individual licences.

1.2 Personal licences

Licence condition 1.2.1

Specified management offices – personal management licences

All casino, bingo, general and pool betting, betting intermediary, gaming machine general, gaming machine technical, gambling software and lottery managers licences, except ancillary remote licences

- 1 Subject to 6 and 7 below, licensees must ensure:
 - a that each individual who occupies one of the management offices specified in 2 below in respect of the licensee or in connection with the licensed activities holds a personal licence authorising the performance of the functions of that office (hereafter 'a personal management licence'); and
 - b that at least one person occupies at least one of those offices
- 2 The specified management offices are those offices (whether or not held by a director in the case of a licensee which is a company, a partner in the case of a licensee which is a partnership or an officer of the association in the case of a licensee which is an unincorporated association) the occupier of which is by virtue of the terms of their appointment responsible for:
 - a the overall management and direction of the licensee's business or affairs
 - b the licensee's finance function as head of that function
 - c the licensee's gambling regulatory compliance function as head of that function
 - d the licensee's marketing function as head of that function
 - e the licensee's information technology function as head of that function in so far as it relates to gambling-related information technology and software
 - f oversight of the day to day management of the licensed activities at an identified number of premises licensed under Part 8 of the Act or across an identified geographical area
 - g in the case of casino and bingo licences only, oversight of the day to day management of a single set of premises licensed under Part 8 of the Act.
- 3 The person responsible for the licensee's gambling regulatory compliance function as head of that function shall not, except with the Commission's express approval, occupy any other specified management office.
- 4 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that anything done in the performance of the functions of a specified management office is done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the holder's personal management licence.
- 5 Where an individual is authorised by a personal licence and that licence comes under review under section 116(2) of the Act, the operating licensee must comply with any conditions subsequently imposed on that licence by the Commission about redeployment, supervision, or monitoring of the individual's work and any requirements of the Commission in respect of such matters applicable during the period of the review.
- 6 Paragraphs 1 to 5 above shall not apply to a licensee for so long as the licensee is a 'small-scale operator' as defined in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006 ('the Regulations').
- 7 During the period of 3 years commencing with the date on which a licensee ceases to be a small-scale operator paragraphs 1 to 6 above shall apply subject to the proviso that the phrase 'each individual' in paragraph 1a shall not include any individual who was a 'qualified person' (as defined in the Regulations) in relation to the licensee 28 days immediately prior to the licensee ceasing to be a small-scale operator.

2 Technical standards, equipment specification, remote gambling equipment and gambling software

2.3 Technical standards and equipment specifications

Licence condition 2.3.3

Casino equipment specifications

Non-remote casino operating licences and casino ancillary remote licences

- 1 Licensees must comply with the Commission's specifications for casino equipment.

4 Protection of customer funds

4.2 Disclosure to customers

Licence condition 4.2.1

Disclosure to customers

All operating licences, except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary, remote bingo, and ancillary remote casino licences

- 1 Licensees who hold customer funds must set out clearly in the terms and conditions under which they provide facilities for gambling information about whether customer funds are protected in the event of insolvency, the level of such protection and the method by which this is achieved.
- 2 Such information must be according to such rating system and in such form the Commission may from time to time specify. It must be provided in writing to each customer, in a manner which requires the customer to acknowledge receipt of the information and does not permit the customer to utilise the funds for gambling until they have done so, both on the first occasion on which the customer deposits funds and on the occasion of any subsequent deposit which is the first since a change in the licensee's terms in relation to protection of such funds.
- 3 In this condition 'customer funds' means the aggregate value of funds held to the credit of customers including, without limitation:
 - a cleared funds deposited with the licensee by customers to provide stakes in, or to meet participation fees in respect of, future gambling;
 - b winnings or prizes which the customer has chosen to leave on deposit with the licensee or for which the licensee has yet to account to the customer; and
 - c any crystallised but as yet unpaid loyalty or other bonuses, in each case irrespective of whether the licensee is a party to the gambling contract.

5 Payment

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents, payment methods and services

Licence condition 5.1.1

Cash and cash equivalents

All operating licences except gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences

- 1 Licensees, as part of their internal controls and financial accounting systems, must implement appropriate policies and procedures concerning the usage of cash and cash equivalents (eg bankers drafts, cheques and debit cards and digital currencies) by customers, designed to minimise the risk of crimes such as money laundering, to avoid the giving of illicit credit to customers and to provide assurance that gambling activities are being conducted in a manner which promotes the licensing objectives.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that such policies and procedures are implemented effectively, kept under review, and revised appropriately to ensure that they remain effective, and take into account any applicable learning or guidelines published by the Gambling Commission from time to time.

7 General 'fair and open provisions'

7.1 Fair and transparent terms and practices

Licence condition 7.1.1

Fair and transparent terms and practices

All operating licences except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must ensure that the terms on which gambling is offered, and any consumer notices relating to gambling activity, are not unfair within the meaning of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Licensees must comply with those terms.
- 2 The contractual terms on which gambling is offered and any consumer notices relating to gambling activity must be transparent within the meaning of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. The contractual terms on which gambling is offered must be made available to customers in an easily accessible way.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that changes to customer contract terms comply with the fairness and transparency requirements under the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Customers must be notified of material changes to terms before they come into effect.
- 4 Licensees must ensure that they do not commit any unfair commercial practices within the meaning of the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008, at any stage of their interactions with consumers.

9 Types and rules of casino and other games

9.1 Casino and bingo games

Licence condition 9.1.2

Prohibited bingo prize games

All non-remote bingo operating licences

- 1 Licensees must not offer or permit to be played prize gaming games that appear on any list of games prohibited by the Commission.

12 Anti-money laundering

12.1 Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

Licence condition 12.1.1

Anti-money laundering

Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

All operating licences except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must conduct an assessment of the risks of their business being used for money laundering and terrorist financing. Such risk assessment must be appropriate and must be reviewed as necessary in the light of any changes of circumstances, including the introduction of new products or technology, new methods of payment by customers, changes in the customer demographic or any other material changes, and in any event reviewed at least annually.
- 2 Following completion of and having regard to the risk assessment, and any review of the assessment, licensees must ensure they have appropriate policies, procedures and controls to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that such policies, procedures and controls are implemented effectively, kept under review, revised appropriately to ensure that they remain effective, and take into account any applicable learning or guidelines published by the Gambling Commission from time to time.

14 Access to premises

14.1 Access to premises

Licence condition 14.1.1

Access to premises

All operating licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures (including staff training programmes) designed to ensure that their staff co-operate with the Commission's enforcement officers in the proper performance of their compliance functions and are made aware of those officers' rights of entry to premises contained in Part 15 of the Act.

15 Information requirements

15.1 Reporting suspicion of offences

Licence condition 15.1.1

Reporting suspicion of offences etc - non-betting licences

All operating licences except betting, betting intermediary, ancillary remote betting, betting host and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

- 1 Licensees must as soon as reasonably practicable provide the Commission or ensure that the Commission is provided with any information that they know relates to or suspect may relate to the commission of an offence under the Act, including an offence resulting from a breach of a licence condition or a code provision having the effect of a licence condition.

15.2 Reporting key events and other reportable events

Licence condition 15.2.1

Reporting key events

All operating licences

A key event is an event that could have a significant impact on the nature or structure of a licensee's business. Licensees must notify the Commission, or ensure the Commission is notified, in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, of the occurrence of any of the following key events as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within five working days of the licensee becoming aware of the event's occurrence¹.

Operator status

- 1 In the case of licensees which are companies, a petition being presented for their winding up or the winding up of any group company of theirs, or they or any group company being placed in administration or receivership or their directors proposing to creditors a composition in satisfaction of its debts or a scheme of arrangement of its affairs.
- 2 In the case of licensees which are bodies corporate, but not companies, any event substantially equivalent to those listed at 1 above.
- 3 In the case of a licensee who is an individual (or a partner in a partnership licensee) their being presented with a petition for their bankruptcy or sequestration or their entering into an individual voluntary arrangement.

Relevant persons and positions

- 4 In the case of licensees who are companies or other bodies corporate having a share capital, the name and address of any person who (whether or not already a shareholder or member) becomes a shareholder or member holding 3% or more of the issued share capital of the licensee or its holding company.
- 5 Any investment in a licensee which is not by way of subscription for shares.
- 6 The taking of any loan by the licensee, or by a group company who then makes an equivalent loan to the licensee, from any person not authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority: a copy of the loan agreement must be supplied.
- 7 The entering into an arrangement whereby a third party provides services to, or grants any licence concession or permission to, the licensee other than for full value: full details of the arrangements must be supplied.
- 8 The appointment of a person to, or a person ceasing to occupy, a 'key position': a 'key position' in relation to a licensee is:
 - a in the case of a small-scale operator, a 'qualifying position' as defined in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006
 - b in the case of an operator which is not a small-scale operator, a 'specified management office' as set out in (current) LCCP licence condition 1.2
 - c a position the holder of which is responsible for the licensee's anti-money laundering procedures, including suspicious activity reporting
 - d any other position for the time being designated by the Commission as a 'key position'. (Notification is required whether or not the person concerned is required to hold a personal management licence and whether or not the event notified requires the licensee to apply for a variation to amend a detail of their licence.)
- 9 Any change to the structure or organisation of the licensee's business which affects a 'key position' or the responsibilities of its holder.

Financial events

- 10 Any material change in the licensee's banking arrangements, in particular the termination of such arrangements or a particular facility and whether by the licensee or the provider of the arrangements.
- 11 Any breach of a covenant given to a bank or other lender.
- 12 Any default by the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, by a group company in making repayment of the whole or any part of a loan on its due date.
- 13 Any court judgments (in whatever jurisdiction) against the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, a group company, remaining unpaid 14 days after the date of judgment.
- 14 Where the licensee is required to have their accounts independently audited, any qualification to an auditors' report; and any unplanned change of auditor including a change prompted by a dispute or resulting from auditors being unable or unwilling to sign an unqualified audit report.
- 15 Any change in the licensee's arrangements for the protection of customer funds in accordance with the general licence condition 4 relating to the protection of customer funds (where applicable).
- 16 Where the licensee holds customer funds in a separate bank account, any deficit on reconciliation of such bank account.
- 17 Any change in the licensee's arrangements as to the methods by which, and/or the payment processors through which, the licensee accepts payment from customers using their gambling facilities (this key event applies to remote casino, bingo and betting operating licences, except ancillary and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences).

Legal or regulatory proceedings or reports

- 18 The grant, withdrawal or refusal of any application for a licence or other permission made by the licensee, or in the case of a licensee which is a body corporate, any group company of theirs, to a gambling regulator in another jurisdiction. In the case of a withdrawal or refusal of the application, the licensee must also notify the reasons for such withdrawal or refusal. (This condition does not apply to applications for licences or other permissions to carry on activities which would fall outside the scope of a Gambling Commission operating licence if carried out in Britain or with customers in Great Britain.)
- 19a Any investigation by a professional, statutory, regulatory or government body (in whatever jurisdiction) into the licensee's activities, or the activities in relation to the licensed entity of a personal licence holder or a person occupying a qualifying position employed by them, where such an investigation could result in the imposition of a sanction or penalty which, if imposed, could reasonably be expected to raise doubts about the licensee's continued suitability to hold a Gambling Commission licence.
- 19b Any criminal investigation by a law enforcement agency in any jurisdiction in relation to which:
 - the licensee is involved (including, but not limited to investigations of crimes allegedly committed against the licensee or involving the gambling facilities provided under the licence), AND
 - the circumstances are such that the Commission might reasonably be expected to question whether the licensee's measures to keep crime out of gambling had failed.Notification of the event must occur as soon as practicable after the licensee becomes aware of any such investigation in which the licensee is involved and measures may have failed.
- 20 The receipt of any report from a professional, statutory or other regulatory or government body (in whatever jurisdiction) of the outcome of a compliance assessment in relation to the gambling activity of the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, of any group company in which at least one person who holds a key position in or in respect of the licensee holds a key position: a copy of the report should be provided where available to the licensee.

- 21** The referral to the licensee's Board, or persons performing the function of an audit or risk committee, of material concerns raised by a third party (such as an auditor) about the provision of facilities for gambling which are expressed (in whatever terms) as requiring attention as a high priority: a summary of the nature of the concerns must be provided.
- 22** The imposition by the licensee of a disciplinary sanction, including dismissal, against the holder of a personal licence or a person occupying a qualifying position for gross misconduct; or the resignation of a personal licence holder or person occupying a qualifying position following commencement of disciplinary proceedings in respect of gross misconduct against that person.
- 23** The commencement (in whatever jurisdiction) of any material litigation against the licensee or, where the licensee is a body corporate, a group company: the licensee must also notify the outcome of such litigation.
- 24** The making of a disclosure pursuant to section 330, 331, 332 or 338 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 or section 19, 20, 21, 21ZA, 21ZB or 21A of the Terrorism Act 2000 (a suspicious activity report): the licensee should inform the Commission of the unique reference number issued by the United Kingdom Financial Intelligence Unit of the National Crime Agency in respect of each disclosure and for the purposes of this key event the five working day period referred to above runs from the licensee's receipt of the unique reference number. The licensee should also indicate whether the customer relationship has been discontinued at the time of the submission.

Gambling facilities

- 25a** Any breach in the licensee's information security that adversely affects the confidentiality of customer data or prevents customers from accessing their accounts for longer than 24 hours.
- 25b** Where a gaming system fault has resulted in under or overpayments to a player (this includes instances where a fault causes an incorrect prize/win value to be displayed).
- 26** Any change in the identity of the ADR entity or entities for the handling of customer disputes, as required by the social responsibility code provision on complaints and disputes.
- 27** The reference of a dispute to an ADR entity other than one in respect of which contact details were given in accordance with the social responsibility code provision on complaints and disputes; the reason for selection of that ADR entity should be given.
- 28** In the case of remote gambling, the commencement or cessation of trading on website domains (*including mobile sites or mobile device applications*) or broadcast media through which the licensee provides gambling facilities.

In this condition:

'body corporate' has the meaning ascribed to that term by section 1173 of the Companies Act 2006 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof

- a** in respect of a company, 'holding company' and 'subsidiary' have the meaning ascribed to that term by section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof
- b** a 'group company' is any subsidiary or holding company of the licensee and any subsidiary of such holding company.

¹ Key events can be reported securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk Alternatively, for operators unable to access this system, you can report a key event by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk Alternatively, for operators unable to access this system, you can report a key event by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Licence condition 15.2.2

Other reportable events

All operating licences

- 1 Licensees must also notify the Commission in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, or ensure that the Commission is so notified, as soon as reasonably practicable of the occurrence of any of the following events¹:
 - a the conclusion of a dispute referred to an ADR entity and in such case providing the Commission with a copy of the decision or note of the outcome².
 - b any outcome adverse to the licensee of any proceedings taken against the licensee (in whatever jurisdiction) by a customer in relation to a gambling transaction; but excluding proceedings allocated to the County Court small claims track or equivalent in jurisdictions outside England and Wales.
 - c their becoming aware that a group company which is not a Commission licensee is advertising remote gambling facilities to those residing in a jurisdiction in or to which it has not previously advertised or their becoming aware of a sustained or meaningful generation of the 3% / 10% threshold being exceeded by the group.

In this condition:

- a 'group company' has the same meaning as in condition 15.2.1; and
- b without prejudice to section 327 of the Act, 'advertising' includes: having a home page directed towards a jurisdiction and written in, or in one of, that jurisdiction's official language(s), having arrangements enabling that jurisdiction's currency to be selected for gambling or the use of payment methods available only in that jurisdiction, and providing a specific customer service facility referable to that jurisdiction.

¹ Events required to be notified to the Commission by 15.2.1 or 15.2.2 may be reported securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk or by email to: key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

² In respect of the referral of disputes to an ADR entity the licensee's attention is drawn to social responsibility code provision 6.

15.3 General and regulatory returns

Licence condition 15.3.1

General and regulatory returns

All operating licences

- 1 On request, licensees must provide the Commission with such information as the Commission may require about the use made of facilities provided in accordance with this licence, and the manner in which gambling authorised by this licence and the licensee's business in relation to that gambling are carried on, including in particular information about:
 - a the numbers of people making use of the facilities and the frequency of such use
 - b the range of gambling activities provided by the licensee and the numbers of staff employed in connection with them
 - c the licensee's policies in relation to, and experiences of, problem gambling.
- 2 In particular within 28 days of the end of each quarterly period or, for those only submitting annual returns, within 42 days of the end of each annual period, licensees must submit a Regulatory Return to the Commission containing such information as the Commission may from time to time require¹.

¹Regulatory returns can be submitted securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system available at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

16 Responsible placement of digital adverts

16.1 Responsible placement of digital adverts

Licence condition 16.1.1

Responsible placement of digital adverts

All licences

1 Licences must:

- a** Ensure that they do not place digital advertisements on websites providing unauthorised access to copyrighted content;
- b** take all reasonable steps to ensure that third parties with whom they contract for the provision of any aspect of their business related to the licensed activities do not place digital advertisements on websites providing unauthorised access to copyrighted content; and
- c** ensure that the terms upon which they contract with such third parties enable them, subject to compliance with any dispute resolution provisions, to terminate the third party's contract promptly if, in the Licensee's reasonable opinion, the third party has been responsible for placing digital advertisements for the licensed activities on such websites.

Part III: Code of practice

Introduction

This is the Commission's principal code of practice, issued under section 24 of the Gambling Act 2005.

There are two types of code provisions in this document:

- social responsibility code provisions: compliance with these is a condition of licences; therefore any breach of them by an operator may lead the Commission to review the operator's licence with a view to suspension, revocation or the imposition of a financial penalty and would also expose the operator to the risk of prosecution; these provisions are set out in shaded boxes
- ordinary code provisions: these do not have the status of operator licence conditions but set out good practice. Operators may adopt alternative approaches to those set out in ordinary code provisions if they have actively taken account of the ordinary code provision and can demonstrate that an alternative approach is reasonable in the operator's particular circumstances; or that to take an alternative approach would be acting in a similarly effective manner. Ordinary codes of practice are admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and must be taken into account in any case in which the court or tribunal think them relevant, and by the Commission in the exercise of its functions; any departure from ordinary code provisions by an operator may be taken into account by the Commission on a licence review, but cannot lead to imposition of a financial penalty; these code provisions are in the unshaded boxes in this section.

Code provisions

1 General

1.1 Cooperation and responsibility for third parties

Ordinary Code Provision 1.1.1

Cooperation with the Commission

All licences

- 1 As made plain in its *Statement of principles for licensing and regulation*, the Commission expects licensees to conduct their gambling operations in a way that does not put the licensing objectives at risk, to work with the Commission in an open and cooperative way and to disclose anything which the Commission would reasonably need to be aware of in exercising its regulatory functions. This includes, in particular, anything that is likely to have a material impact on the licensee's business or on the licensee's ability to conduct licensed activities compliantly. Licensees should have this principle in mind in their approach to, and when considering their compliance with, their obligations under the conditions attached to their licence and in relation to the following provisions of this code.

Social responsibility code provision 1.1.2

Responsibility for third parties – all

licences All licences

- 1 Licensees are responsible for the actions of third parties with whom they contract for the provision of any aspect of the licensee's business related to the licensed activities.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that the terms on which they contract with such third parties:
 - a require the third party to conduct themselves in so far as they carry out activities on behalf of the licensee as if they were bound by the same licence conditions and subject to the same codes of practice as the licensee
 - b oblige the third party to provide such information to the licensee as they may reasonably require in order to enable the licensee to comply with their information reporting and other obligations to the Commission
 - c enable the licensee, subject to compliance with any dispute resolution provisions of such contract, to terminate the third party's contract promptly if, in the licensee's reasonable opinion, the third party is in breach of contract (including in particular terms included pursuant to this code provision) or has otherwise acted in a manner which is inconsistent with the licensing objectives, including for affiliates where they have breached a relevant advertising code of practice.

2 Financial requirements

2.1 Anti-money laundering

Ordinary code provision 2.1.2

Anti-money laundering – other than casino

All licences except casino licences

- 1 As part of their procedures for compliance with the requirements in respect to the prevention and detection of money laundering in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the Terrorism Act 2000, licensees should take into account the Commission's advice on the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, *Duties and responsibilities under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 – Advice for operators (excluding casino operators)*.

3 Protection of children and other vulnerable persons

3.1 Combating problem gambling

Social responsibility code provision 3.1.1

Combating problem gambling

All licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures intended to promote socially responsible gambling including the specific policies and procedures required by the provisions of section 3 of this code.
- 2 Licensees must make an annual financial contribution to one or more organisation(s) which are approved by the Gambling Commission, and which between them deliver or support research into the prevention and treatment of gambling-related harms, harm prevention approaches and treatment for those harmed by gambling.

3.2 Access to gambling by children and young persons

Social responsibility code provision 3.2.5

Access to gambling by children and young persons – bingo and FEC SR code

All non-remote bingo and family entertainment centre licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling, and monitor the effectiveness of these.
- 2 This must include procedures for:
 - a checking the age of apparently underage customers
 - b refusing entry to any adult-only areas to anyone unable to produce an acceptable form of identification
 - c taking action when there are unlawful attempts to enter the adult-only areas.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that their policies and procedures take account of the structure and layout of their gambling premises.
- 4 Licensees must not permit children or young people to gamble in the adults-only areas of premises to which they have access. If there is a 'no under-18s' premises policy, licensees must pay particular attention to the procedures they use at the entrance to the premises to check customers' ages.
- 5 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all staff understand their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling. This must include appropriate training which must cover:
 - a all relevant prohibitions against inviting children or young persons to gamble on age-restricted products or to enter age-restricted areas;
 - b the legal requirements on returning stakes and not paying prizes to underage customers; and
 - c procedures for challenging any adult who may be complicit in allowing a child or young person to gamble.
- 6 Licensees must only accept identification which:
 - a contains a photograph from which the individual can be identified
 - b states the individual's date of birth
 - c is valid
 - d is legible and has no visible signs of tampering or reproduction.
- 7 Licensees in fee category C or higher must conduct test purchasing or take part in collective test purchasing programmes, as a means of providing reasonable assurance that they have effective policies and procedures to prevent underage gambling, and must provide their test purchase results to the Commission.

Ordinary code provision 3.2.6

Access to gambling by children and young persons – bingo and FEC ordinary code All non-remote bingo and family entertainment centre licences

- 1** The Commission considers acceptable forms of identification to include: any identification carrying the PASS logo (for example Citizencard or Validate); a military identification card; a driving licence (including a provisional licence) with photocard; or a passport.
- 2** Licensees should require a person who appears to relevant staff to be under the age of 21 to be asked to produce proof of age, either at the point of entry to the gambling area or as soon as it comes to the attention of staff that they wish to access gambling facilities.
- 3** Licensees should have procedures for dealing with cases where an adult knowingly or recklessly allows a child or young person to gamble. These procedures might include refusing to allow the adult to continue to gamble, removing them from the premises, and reporting the incident to the police or local authorities, or taking action where forged identification is produced.
- 4** Procedures should be put into effect for dealing with cases where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on their premises, including oral warnings, reporting the offence to the Gambling Commission and the police, and making available information on problem gambling to the child or young person concerned.
- 5** Where it is likely that customers' young or otherwise vulnerable children will be left unattended on or adjacent to their premises, licensees should consider reminding customers of their parental responsibilities and assess whether there is a need to develop procedures for minimising the risk to such children.
- 6** Licensees in fee categories A or B should consider how they monitor the effectiveness of their policies and procedures for preventing underage gambling (for example by taking part in a collective test purchasing programme) and should be able to explain to the Commission or licensing authority what approach they have adopted.
- 7** In providing training to staff on their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling, licensees should have, as a minimum, policies for induction training and refresher training.

3.3 Gambling management tools and responsible gambling management information

Social responsibility code provision 3.3.1

Responsible gambling information

All licences, except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting (remote platform) licences

- 1 Licensees must make information readily available to their customers on how to gamble responsibly and how to access information about, and help in respect of, problem gambling.
- 2 The information must cover:
 - a any measures provided by the licensee to help individuals monitor or control their gambling, such as restricting the duration of a gambling session or the amount of money they can spend
 - b timers or other forms of reminders or 'reality checks' where available
 - c self-exclusion options
 - d information about the availability of further help or advice.
- 3 The information must be directed to all customers whether or not licensees also make available material which is directed specifically at customers who may be 'problem gamblers'.
- 4 For gambling premises, information must be available in all areas where gambling facilities are provided and adjacent to ATMs. Information must be displayed prominently using methods appropriate to the size and layout of the premises. These methods may include the use of posters, the provision of information on gambling products, or the use of screens or other facilities in the gambling premises. Information must also be available in a form that may be taken away and may also be made available through the use of links to be accessed online or using smart technology. Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that this information is also readily accessible in locations which enable the customer to obtain it discreetly.

Ordinary code provision 3.3.2

Responsible gambling information – foreign languages

All licences, except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo and ancillary remote casino licences

- 1 Licensees who market their services in one or more foreign languages should make available in that, or those, foreign languages:
 - a the information on how to gamble responsibly and access to help referred to above
 - b the players' guides to any game, bet or lottery required to be made available to customers under provisions in this code
 - c the summary of the contractual terms on which gambling is offered, which is required to be provided to customers as a condition of the licensee's operating licence.

3.4 Customer interaction

Social responsibility code provision 3.4.1

Customer interaction

All licences, except non-remote lottery, gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences

- 1 Licensees must interact with customers in a way which minimises the risk of customers experiencing harms associated with gambling. This must include:**
 - a identifying customers who may be at risk of or experiencing harms associated with gambling.**
 - b interacting with customers who may be at risk of or experiencing harms associated with gambling.**
 - c understanding the impact of the interaction on the customer, and the effectiveness of the Licensee's actions and approach.**
- 2 Licensees must take into account the Commission's guidance on customer interaction.**

3.5 Self-exclusion

Social responsibility code provision 3.5.1

Self-exclusion – non-remote and trading rooms SR code

All non-remote licences (except lottery, gaming machine technical and gambling software licences) and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

- 1 Licensees must have and put into effect procedures for self-exclusion and take all reasonable steps to refuse service or to otherwise prevent an individual who has entered a self-exclusion agreement from participating in gambling.
- 2 Licensees must, as soon as practicable, take all reasonable steps to prevent any marketing material being sent to a self-excluded customer.
- 3 Licensees must take steps to remove the name and details of a self-excluded individual from any marketing databases used by the company or group (or otherwise flag that person as an individual to whom marketing material must not be sent), within two days of receiving the completed self-exclusion notification.
- 4 This covers any marketing material relating to gambling, or other activities that take place on the premises where gambling may take place. However, it would not extend to blanket marketing which is targeted at a particular geographical area and where the excluded individual would not knowingly be included.
- 5 Licensees must close any customer accounts of an individual who has entered a self-exclusion agreement and return any funds held in the customer account. It is not sufficient merely to prevent an individual from withdrawing funds from their customer account whilst still accepting wagers from them. Where the giving of credit is permitted, the licensee may retain details of the amount owed to them by the individual, although the account must not be active.
- 6 Licensees must put into effect procedures designed to ensure that an individual who has self-excluded cannot gain access to gambling. These procedures must include:
 - a a register of those excluded with appropriate records (name, address, other details, and any membership or account details that may be held by the operator);
 - b photo identification (except where the Licensee can reasonably satisfy themselves that in the circumstances in which they provide facilities for gambling an alternative means of identification is at least as effective) and a signature;
 - c staff training to ensure that staff are able to administer effectively the systems; and
 - d the removal of those persons found in the gambling area or attempting to gamble from the premises.
- 7 Licensees must ensure that their procedures for preventing access to gambling by self-excluded individuals take account of the structure and layout of the gambling premises.
- 8 Licensees must, when administering the self-exclusion agreement, signpost the individual to counselling and support services.

Ordinary code provision 3.5.2

Self-exclusion – non-remote ordinary code

All non-remote licences and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences, but not gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Self-exclusion procedures should require individuals to take positive action in order to self-exclude. This can be a signature on a self-exclusion form.
- 2 Individuals should be able to self-exclude without having to enter gambling premises.
- 3 Before an individual self-excludes, licensees should provide or make available sufficient information about what the consequences of self-exclusion are.
- 4 Licensees should take all reasonable steps to extend the self-exclusion to premises of the same type owned by the operator in the customer's local area. In setting the bounds of that area licensees may take into account the customer's address (if known to them), anything else known to them about the distance the customer ordinarily travels to gamble and any specific request the customer may make.
- 5 Licensees should encourage the customer to consider extending their self-exclusion to other licensees' gambling premises in the customer's local area.
- 6 Customers should be given the opportunity to discuss self-exclusion in private, where possible.
- 7 Licensees should take steps to ensure that:
 - a the minimum self-exclusion period offered is of a duration of not less than 6 nor more than 12 months
 - b any self-exclusion may, on request, be extended for one or more further periods of at least 6 months each
 - c a customer who has decided to enter a self-exclusion agreement is given the opportunity to do so immediately without any cooling-off period. However, if the customer wishes to consider the self-exclusion further (for example to discuss with problem gambling groups), the customer may return at a later date to enter into self-exclusion
 - d at the end of the period chosen by the customer, the self-exclusion remains in place for a further 6 months, unless the customer takes positive action in order to gamble again
 - e where a customer chooses not to renew the self-exclusion, and makes a positive request to begin gambling again during the 6 month period following the end of their initial self-exclusion, the customer is given one day to cool off before being allowed access to gambling facilities. The contact must be made via telephone or in person
 - f notwithstanding the expiry of the period of self-exclusion chosen by a customer, no marketing material should be sent to them unless and until they have asked for or agreed to accept such material.
- 8 The licensee should retain the records relating to a self-exclusion agreement at least for the length of the self-exclusion agreement plus a further 6 months.
- 9 Please note that the Commission does not require the licensee to carry out any particular assessment or make any judgement as to whether the previously self-excluded individual should again be permitted access to gambling. The requirement to take positive action in person or over the phone is purely to a) check that the customer has considered the decision to access gambling again and allow them to consider the implications; and b) implement the one day cooling-off period and explain why this has been put in place.
- 10 Licensees should have, and put into effect, policies and procedures which recognise, seek to guard against and otherwise address, the fact that some individuals who have self-excluded might attempt to breach their exclusion without entering a gambling premises, for example, by getting another to gamble on their behalf.

- 11 Licensees should have effective systems in place to inform all venue staff of self-excluded individuals who have recently attempted to breach a self-exclusion in that venue, and the licensees neighbouring venues.
- 12 In providing training to staff on their responsibilities for self-exclusion, licensees should have, as a minimum, policies for induction training and refresher training.

Social responsibility code provision 3.5.6

Self-exclusion – multi-operator non-remote SR code

All non-remote casino, bingo and betting licences (except in respect of the provision of facilities for betting in reliance on a track premises licence) and holders of gaming machine general operating licences for adult gaming centres

- 1 Licensees must offer customers with whom they enter into a self-exclusion agreement in respect of facilities for any kind of gambling offered by them at licensed gambling premises the ability to self-exclude from facilities for the same kind of gambling offered in their locality by any other holder of an operating licence to whom this provision applies, by participating in one or more available multi-operator self-exclusion schemes.

Ordinary code provision 3.5.7

Self-exclusion – multi-operator non-remote ordinary code

All non-remote casino, bingo and betting licences (except in respect of the provision of facilities for betting in reliance on a track premises licence) and holders of gaming machine general operating licences for adult gaming centres

- 1 Licensees should contribute to and participate in the development and effective implementation of multi-operator self-exclusions schemes with the aim of making available to customers the ability to self-exclude from facilities for gambling provided by other licensed operators within their local area(s).

3.6 Employment of children and young persons

Ordinary code provision 3.6.2

Employment of children and young people – bingo

All non-remote bingo licences

- 1 Licensees who employ children under (under-16-year-olds) and young persons (those aged 16 or 17) should be aware that it is an offence:
 - a to employ them to provide facilities for playing bingo;
 - b for their contracts of employment to require them, or for them to be permitted, to perform a function in connection with a gaming machine; and
 - c to employ a child to perform any function on premises where, and at time when, facilities are being provided for playing bingo.
- 2 As to **1b**, it should be noted that in the Commission's view the relevant provision of the Act applies to any function performed in connection with a gaming machine. This includes servicing or cleaning such a machine.
- 3 Accordingly, licensees should have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to ensure that:
 - a children and young persons are never asked to perform tasks within 1a or 1b, above
 - b all staff, including those who are children and young persons themselves, are instructed about the laws relating to access to gambling by children and young persons.
- 4 Licensees should consider adopting a policy that:
 - a children are not employed to work on bingo licensed premises at any time when the premises are open for business
 - b neither children nor young persons are in any event asked to work in areas where gaming machines are situated.

3.8 Money lending between customers

Ordinary code provision 3.8.2

Money-lending – other than casinos

All non-remote bingo, general betting, adult gaming centre, family entertainment centre and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

- 1 Licensees should seek to prevent systematic or organised money lending between customers on their premises. As a minimum, they should have arrangements in place to ensure staff are requested to report any instances of substantial money lending when they become aware of them.

4 'Fair and open' provisions

4.1 Fair terms

Social responsibility code provision 4.1.1

Fair terms

All licences, except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must be able to provide evidence to the Commission, if required, showing how they satisfied themselves that their terms are not unfair.

4.2 Display of rules and supervision of games

Social responsibility code provision 4.2.2

Display of rules - bingo

All non-remote bingo licences

- 1 In complying with any condition on a bingo premises licence or a 2005 Act large casino premises licence requiring the display of rules about gaming, licensees must ensure that the following are included:
 - a rules about each variant of bingo made available; and
 - b rules about any prize gaming made available:

5 Marketing

5.1 Rewards and bonuses

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.1

Rewards and bonuses – SR code

All licences (including ancillary remote licences), except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 If a licensee makes available to any customer or potential customer any incentive or reward scheme or other arrangement under which the customer may receive money, goods, services or any other advantage (including the discharge in whole or in part of any liability of his) ('the benefit') the scheme must be designed to operate, and be operated, in such a way that:
 - a the circumstances in which, and conditions subject to which, the benefit is available are clearly set out and readily accessible to the customers to whom it is offered;
 - b neither the receipt nor the value or amount of the benefit is:
 - i dependent on the customer gambling for a pre-determined length of time or with a pre-determined frequency; or
 - ii altered or increased if the qualifying activity or spend is reached within a shorter time than the whole period over which the benefit is offered.
 - c if the value of the benefit increases with the amount the customer spends it does so at a rate no greater than that at which the amount spent increases; and further that:
 - d if the benefit comprises free or subsidised travel or accommodation which facilitates the customer's attendance at particular licensed premises the terms on which it is offered are not directly related to the level of the customer's prospective gambling.

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.3

Alcoholic drinks

All non-remote bingo and casino licences

- 1 If licensees offer customers free or discounted alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises they must do so on terms which do not in any way link the availability of such drinks to whether, or when, the customer begins, or continues, to gamble.
- 2 Licensees must not make unsolicited offers of free alcoholic drinks for immediate consumption by customers at a time when they are participating in gambling activities.

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.3

Alcoholic drinks

All non-remote bingo and casino licences

- 3 If licensees offer customers free or discounted alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises they must do so on terms which do not in any way link the availability of such drinks to whether, or when, the customer begins, or continues, to gamble.
- 4 Licensees must not make unsolicited offers of free alcoholic drinks for immediate consumption by customers at a time when they are participating in gambling activities.

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.6

Compliance with advertising codes

All licences, except lottery licences

- 1 All marketing of gambling products and services must be undertaken in a socially responsible manner.
- 2 In particular, Licensees must comply with the advertising codes of practice issued by the Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) and the Broadcast Committee of Advertising Practice (BCAP) as applicable. For media not explicitly covered, licensees should have regard to the principles included in these codes of practice as if they were explicitly covered.
- 3 The restriction on allowing people who are, or seem to be, under 25 years old (ie: those in the 18-24 age bracket) to appear in marketing communications need not be applied in the case of non-remote point of sale advertising material, provided that the images used depict the sporting or other activity that may be gambled on and not the activity of gambling itself and do not breach any other aspect of the advertising codes.

Ordinary code provision 5.1.8

Compliance with industry advertising codes

All licences

- 1 Licensees should follow any relevant industry code on advertising, notably the Gambling Industry Code for Socially Responsible Advertising.

Social responsibility code provision 5.1.9

Other marketing requirements

All licences

- 1 Licensees must ensure that their marketing communications, advertisement, and invitations to purchase (within the meaning of the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008) do not amount to or involve misleading actions or misleading omissions within the meaning of those Regulations.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that all significant conditions which apply to marketing incentives are provided transparently and prominently to consumers. Licensees must present the significant conditions at the point of sale for any promotion, and on any advertising in any medium for that marketing incentive except where, in relation to the latter, limitations of space make this impossible. In such a case, information about the significant conditions must be included to the extent that it is possible to do so, the advertising must clearly indicate that significant conditions apply and where the advertisement is online, the significant conditions must be displayed in full no further than one click away.
- 3 The terms and conditions of each marketing incentive must be made available for the full duration of the promotion.

Ordinary code provision 5.1.10

Online marketing in proximity to information on responsible gambling

All licences

- 1 Licensees should ensure that no advertising or other marketing information, whether relating to specific offers or to gambling generally, appears on any primary web page/screen, or micro site that provides advice or information on responsible gambling

Social Responsibility code provision 5.1.11

Direct electronic marketing consent

All licences

- 1 Unless expressly permitted by law consumers must not be contacted with direct electronic marketing without their informed and specific consent. Whenever a consumer is contacted the consumer must be provided with an opportunity to withdraw consent. If consent is withdrawn the licensee must, as soon as practicable, ensure the consumer is not contacted with electronic marketing thereafter unless the consumer consents again. Licensees must be able to provide evidence which establishes that consent.

6 Complaints and disputes

6.1 Complaints and disputes

Social responsibility code provision 6.1.1

Complaints and disputes

All licences (including ancillary remote licensees) except gaming machine technical and gambling software licences

- 1 Licensees must put into effect appropriate policies and procedures for accepting and handling customer complaints and disputes in a timely, fair, open and transparent manner.
- 2 Licensees must ensure that they have arrangements in place for customers to be able to refer any dispute to an ADR entity in a timely manner if not resolved to the customer's satisfaction by use of their complaints procedure within eight weeks of receiving the complaint, and where the customer cooperates with the complaints process in a timely manner.
- 3 The services of any such ADR entity must be free of charge to the customer.
- 4 Licensees must not use or introduce terms which restrict, or purport to restrict, the customer's right to bring proceedings against the licensee in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such terms may, however, provide for a resolution of a dispute agreed by the customer (arrived at with the assistance of the ADR entity) to be binding on both parties.
- 5 Licensees' complaints handling policies and procedures must include procedures to provide customers with clear and accessible information on how to make a complaint, the complaint procedures, timescales for responding, and escalation procedures.
- 6 Licensees must ensure that complaints policies and procedures are implemented effectively, kept under review and revised appropriately to ensure that they remain effective, and take into account any applicable learning or guidance published by the Gambling Commission from time to time.
- 7 Licensees should keep records of customer complaints and disputes in such manner as the Commission may from time to time specify in advice or guidance. They must provide information to the Commission about customer complaints, disputes, the outcomes of disputes referred to ADR, and court proceedings adverse to the licensee, also in such manner as the Commission may from time to time specify.

In this Code, 'ADR entity' means

- a a person offering alternative dispute resolution services whose name appears on the list maintained by the Gambling Commission in accordance with The Alternative Dispute Resolution for Consumer Disputes (Competent Authorities and Information) Regulations 2015, and
- b whose name appears on the list of providers that meet the Gambling Commission's additional standards found in the document 'Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in the gambling industry – standards and guidance for ADR providers'.

Both lists are on the Commission's website and will be updated from time to time.

7 Gambling licensees' staff

7.1 Gambling licensees' staff

Social responsibility code provision 7.1.2

Responsible gambling information for staff

All licences, including betting ancillary remote licences, but not other ancillary remote licences

- 1 Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff involved in the provision of facilities for gambling are made aware of advice on socially responsible gambling and of where to get confidential advice should their gambling become hard to control.

8 Information requirements

8.1 Information requirements

Ordinary code provision 8.1.1

Information requirements – ordinary code

All licences

- 1 As stated earlier in this code, the Commission expects licensees to work with the Commission in an open and cooperative way and to inform the Commission of any matters that the Commission would reasonably need to be aware of in exercising its regulatory functions. These include in particular matters that will have a material impact on the licensee's business or on the licensee's ability to conduct licensed activities compliantly and consistently with the licensing objectives.
- 2 Thus, licensees should notify the Commission, or ensure that the Commission is notified, as soon as reasonably practicable and in such form and manner as the Commission may from time to time specify¹, of any matters which in their view could have a material impact on their business or affect compliance. The Commission would, in particular, expect to be notified of the occurrence of any of the following events in so far as not already notified in accordance with the conditions attached to the licensee's licence²:
 - a any material change in the licensee's structure or the operation of its business
 - b any material change in managerial responsibilities or governance arrangements
 - c any report from an internal or external auditor expressing, or giving rise to, concerns about material shortcomings in the management control or oversight of any aspect of the licensee's business related to the provision of gambling facilities.

¹ These matters can be reported securely online at the Commission's website through our eServices system

www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Alternatively, for operators unable to access this system, you can these events by email to:

key.events@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

² Events which **must** be reported, because the Commission considers them likely to have a material impact on the nature or structure of a licensee's business, are set out in general licence condition 15.2.1

9 Gaming machines in gambling premises

9.1 Gaming machines in gambling premises

Social responsibility code provision 9.1.2

Gaming machines in gambling premises – bingo

All non-remote bingo operating licences

- 1 Gaming machines may be made available for use in licensed bingo premises only where there are also substantive facilities for non-remote bingo, provided in reliance on this licence, available in the premises.
- 2 Facilities for gambling must only be offered in a manner which provides for appropriate supervision of those facilities by staff at all times.
- 3 Licensees must ensure that the function along with the internal and/or external presentation of the premises are such that a customer can reasonably be expected to recognise that it is a premises licensed for the purposes of providing bingo facilities.

10 Assessing local risk

10.1 Assessing local risk

Social responsibility code provision 10.1.1

Assessing local risk

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences.

- 1 Licensees must assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy¹.
- 2 Licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:
 - a to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy;
 - b when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;
 - c when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and
 - d in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

¹This is the statement of licensing policy under the Gambling Act 2005.

Ordinary code provision 10.1.2

Sharing local risk assessments

All non-remote casino, adult gaming centre, bingo, family entertainment centre, betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences, except non-remote general betting (limited) and betting intermediary licences

- 1 Licensees should share their risk assessment with licensing authorities when applying for a premises licence or applying for a variation to existing licensed premises, or otherwise on request.

making gambling fairer and safer

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POWERS OF THE GAMBLING COMMISSION'S ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS & OTHER OFFICERS

STATEMENT

The Company recognises its responsibility and obligation to comply with the Licensing Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice.

The Company acknowledges its obligation to ensure that staff co-operate with the Gambling Commission's Enforcement Officers in the proper performance of their compliance functions and that they are made aware of those officers' rights of entry to premises.

- The Company must provide the Gambling Commission with any information that they suspect may relate to the commission of an offence under the Act, including an offence resulting from a breach of a license condition or a code of practice provision having the effect of a license condition. Changes in key circumstances must be reported within five days of their occurrence in accordance with the terms set out in the Operating License.
- The Company must provide the Gambling Commission with such information as the Commission may require from time to time about the use of facilities provided such as: -
 - the numbers of people making use of the facilities and the frequency of such use.
 - the range of gambling activities provided by the licensee and the number of staff employed in connection with them.
 - the licensee's policies in relation to, and experience of, problem gambling.
- The Appointed Manager will be informed immediately a Gambling Commission Enforcement Officer properly identifies himself on the premises, and will attend to the Officer without undue delay. Staff will co-operate at all times with the Commission's Enforcement Officers.
- Members of staff are trained as part of their induction process in the understanding of, and the strict adherence to this policy, and required to sign to this effect retaining a copy for their future reference. The original is retained on the employee's personnel file.



RIGHTS OF GAMBLING COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

- A constable, enforcement officer or authorised person under the Act may enter premises for the purpose of assessing compliance or assessing whether an offence is being committed.
- A constable or enforcement officer can enter a premises if he reasonably suspects that an offence may be being committed or is about to be committed.
- Entry may also be for the purpose of discovering whether facilities for gambling are being provided, to determine whether an operating license or premises license is held and to determine whether facilities are being provided in accordance with terms and conditions of an operating license.
- Entry may also be made to assess the likely effects of activity when application has been made for a premises license.
- The powers of the constable, enforcement officer or authorised person can include inspection of any part of the premises or any machine, anything on the premises, questioning any person, access to written or electronic records, remove or retain evidence of committing an offence or breach of terms and conditions.
- The power of inspection must be exercised only at a reasonable time.
- The enforcement officer or authorised person must provide evidence of his identify and authority.
- A constable, enforcement officer or authorised person may use reasonable force to enter a premise.
- It is an offence to obstruct a constable, enforcement officer or authorised person in carrying out their duties.

Please refer to the training section where you will find the Compliance Training document to be used for training purposes. Our online UPSKILL Training platform hosts Essential of Compliance & Social Responsibility workbook and online quiz to be completed every 6 months by all employees.



PROCEDURE

Visits by Gambling Commission Enforcement Officers may be pre-arranged or unannounced, however: -

In all circumstances the employee must ask for identification from the visitor to establish that they a Gambling Commission Enforcement Officer.

The Duty Manager must attend the Enforcement Officer without delay.

The visitor must also be requested to sign into the visitors log book.

Staff are to co-operate at all times with the Commission's Enforcement Officers in the proper performance of their compliance functions.

The Enforcement Officer may remove copies of documents as required.

Gambling Commission Sample ID



Front Of Card

Contains the Following:

1. Officers Name
2. Photo ID
3. Serial Number
4. Date of Issue
5. Gambling Commission Contact Details

EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY & AUTHORITY

Graham Burgin is designated, by the Gambling Commission, as an enforcement officer for the purposes of the Gambling Act 2005, and is authorised to exercise the relevant powers contained within this Act.

EUROPEAN CLASS 2A **Jenny Williams, Chief Executive**

Back of Card

Contains the following:

1. Evidence of the Officers Identity
2. Signature of the Gambling Commission Chief Executive



MONEY LAUNDERING, CASH HANDLING AND SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS

1. Introduction

This policy has been implemented in order to comply with the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 that requires processes to be adopted to avoid the possibility of money laundering.

New obligations in respect of money laundering were imposed by the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (the "POCA") and the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 ("the Regulations"). This legislation broadens the definition of money laundering and increases the range of activities caught by the statutory control framework. As of 31st October 2016 new money laundering regulations come into force. The regulations are applicable to the Licence Conditions & Codes of Practice (LCCP). Whilst our venues/sector is considered "Low Risk", this does not mean that there is "no risk" within our trading sectors.

As a result of this legislation Cashino Gaming is required to establish procedures to prevent the use of its services and resources for money laundering. Anti-Money Laundering is effective within our business by taking a "risk based" approach.

2. Money Laundering Definition

Money laundering is a process by which the proceeds of crime are converted into assets which appear to have a legitimate origin, so that they can be retained permanently or recycled into further criminal enterprises. This definition of money laundering means that potentially any employee could contravene the Regulations if they were to become aware of or suspect the existence of criminal property and continue to be involved in a matter which relates to that property without reporting their concerns. In arcades, both Adult Gaming Centre (AGC) and Family Entertainment Centre (FEC), this is typically stained or dyed notes and foreign coins. We should also be mindful of significant increases in customer spending habits which may be an indicator of criminal spend. In practice this is the most likely area of potential money laundering within our venues.

3. Policy

Cashino Gaming is committed to ensuring that all necessary safeguards are in place with regard to the receipt of money in order to avoid it being used to launder money that may originate from the proceeds of crime.

Cashino Gaming has appointed a designated Money Laundering Officer (MLO), Mrs. Amanda Kiernan.

Email: amandakiernan@praesepeplc.com



All relevant staff are trained on the requirements of the Regulations and told of the need to report any suspicious cash transactions. **All venues** need to report any suspicious cash transactions **of any** note denomination value, i.e. **one** stained/dyed note, and foreign coins to the value of **£50 during one machine empty or cash collection**. These incidents should be reported using the “(AML) ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING” app available on your IHL tablet. An automated alert will be sent to the Money Laundering Officer for the purpose of informing the relevant authorities.

4. Disclosure Procedure

Where it is suspected by a member of staff that money laundering activity is taking/has taken place, a disclosure must be made to the Money Laundering Officer as soon as possible. Because of the importance attached to the process, notification should normally take place immediately by telephone or, where that is not possible, by any other expedient means, including automated alerts of the “(AML) ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING” report available on your IHL tablet. Where there is suspicion of any type of potential money laundering incident CCTV images (if available and relevant) should be retained securely.

All incidents should be reported to your line Manager.

The Money Laundering Officer will maintain records of all notifications received detailing the method of verification used to identify the suspected person.

5. Cash Handling

Operating policies and procedures are in place with regard to accounting practices and record keeping in respect of: -

- Monetary stakes introduced to machines (gross takings where available)
- Money introduced to refloat machines
- Token transactions
- Customer refunds due to machine malfunctions
- Money removed from machines (net takings where available). Where gross takings and net takings information is not available the operation will provide an explanation to the Commission
- Ticket In Ticket Out (TITO) vouchers from machines in arcades can be used for money laundering. Vouchers can be cashed in at a later date and criminals will use a range of outlets to disguise the origin of funds

Members of staff, where appropriate, are trained as part of their induction process in the understanding of, and the strict adherence to this policy, and required to sign to the effect retaining a copy for their future reference. The original is retained on the employee’s personnel file.



KEEPING ALCOHOL OUT

At Cashino Gaming we have clear rules and guidelines on the consumption and influence of alcohol.

INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON ENTRY

In all our sites individuals who are deemed to be under the influence of excessive alcohol should be prevented from entering any of our premises.

Procedure

When such a situation occurs the member of staff should politely refuse entry to the site on the grounds of being under the influence of alcohol and ask the individual to leave the premises.

Should the individual resist or refrain from leaving the premises in the first instance a Manager or Duty Manager should be called. They should also request that the individual leave the premises immediately. If an individual fails to leave the premises or becomes a nuisance that cannot be dealt with by the staff on duty the police should be called to assist.

All incidents should be recorded fully on the premises log.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON SITE

Dependent upon which type of site you are on depends on the rules that need to be applied.

Bingo Clubs

Customers may purchase alcoholic drinks on site within the licensing regulations of the premises; however customers must not bring alcohol onsite to be consumed.

AGC's

Under no circumstances should customers be served alcoholic drinks on site, nor should they bring alcoholic drinks onto the premises to be consumed.

Betting

Under no circumstances should customers be served alcoholic drinks on site, nor should they bring alcoholic drinks onto the premises to be consumed.

Customers should be approached to either leave the premises or stop drinking on site.

EXCESSIVE CONSUMPTION

Procedure

For sites where alcohol may be purchased and a customer consumes to excess to the extent that their behaviour becomes inappropriate or disruptive they should in the first instance be prevented from consuming any more alcohol and should be requested to behave appropriately or be asked to leave the premises, usually by a duty manager.

Where the individual refuses to leave the premises then the police should be contacted for further assistance.



DEALING WITH AN AGGRESSIVE CUSTOMER

Both violence and aggression are used to show distress, to gain dominance, and sometimes to maintain stability. As such they can be termed 'normal' if not always socially acceptable.

WHAT CAUSES AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE?

There are many reasons why someone may behave in an aggressive or violent manner towards an individual or object. Below are some of the reasons in different situations.

Platonic	Human beings tend to judge things they are familiar with as good and things not familiar as suspect.
Instinctive	The best defence is attack!
Learned Behaviour	Aggression is sometimes part of the behaviour we have learned from society.
Energy Source	Natural release of pent-up instinctual energy - a pressure relief valve. Many of the activities socially acceptable are high forms of controlled aggression. The career drive in some people may be explained as an attempt to express instinctual aggression drive, but in a way society accepts and rewards.
Frustration Response	When frustration in an individual reaches certain levels the only option open may be a display of aggression.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE?

There are two aspects to consider:

Physical	Such as Brain Damage, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism, Sexual Abnormalities, Pain, Hunger, Sleep Deprivation, Environmental Changes (weather), Appearance, Illness, Defence of Territory of Possessions, Age
Psychological	Such as Fear, Frustration, Humiliation, Inappropriate Assertiveness, Pain, Vulnerability, Threats (Defence of self), Age, Illness (affective disorders, schizophrenia), Oppression.



IDENTIFYING AN AGGRESSIVE OR VIOLENT CUSTOMER

There are tell tale signs so the key thing is to observe customer discreetly whilst going about your duties. This way you will spot a change in demeanour or behaviour.

These are some of the signs that can help in predicting the likelihood of imminent violence:

- Muscles tensed?
- Facial expression?
- Balanced to move?
- Fingers or eyelids twitching?
- Pacing about?
- Withdrawn on approach?
- Voice - change of pitch/tone; insults; obscenities, threats?
- Sweating?
- Breathing - increase in respiration?
- Tears?
- Offensive weapon carried or available?

PROCEDURE

Quite simply whenever there is an incident you should: -

- H Hear the customer – listen to their complaint or issues.
- E Empathise – see to understand the problem.
- A Acknowledge – ‘I hear what you are saying’, ‘I’m sorry you feel that way’.
- T Take Action – progress with whatever action is relevant to the situation.

Here are some further techniques which can help when responding to a customer behaving aggressively or violently: -

- Be alert and consider if you need further assistance.
- Avoid eyeball to eyeball confrontation.
- Relieve the tension by adopting a calm approach.
- Speak and stand calmly but always remain balanced and ready to move - stay on person's weak side where possible.
- Consciously lower pitch and volume of voice.

- Speak clearly and slowly and don't stop talking because the other person doesn't answer.
- Try to get the person talking.
- Listen to what the person says and how it is said.
- Try to identify the source of concern and help if possible.
- Try to distract the person from the immediate cause of concern by changing the course of conversation - buy time to think, to plan, to obtain assistance.
- Understanding and kindness, simple human values which are often overlooked in today's society, can have a marked effect on the outcome of such cases.
- Do not argue! You really cannot win because the other person does not have to be logical. If you lose the argument and have to back off, your position is weakened. You may get so involved, if you do not carefully measure your own response, that you might, in the end, lose some of your own self-control.
- Do not give orders!
- Never make promises you cannot keep.
- Do not disagree where it is not necessary.
- Do not make threats that cannot be carried out or offer rewards for what started out as unlawful or improper conduct.
- Control your behaviour in body language, feelings and expression.
- In conversation with the person being confronted use expressions such as:
 - "I know you have a problem", "I know you are upset", "I believe you when you say something is wrong". Keep your voice at a calm, even pace.

These expressions will show that you have some affinity with the person and his/her position.

- Always consider if you need further assistance from a colleague, if the person becomes abusive in their language or behaviour they should be asked to leave immediately (remember to refund their stake money). If they refuse to leave then assistance from management or the police should be sought.



PREVENTING STAFF FROM BEING ABUSED

Under no circumstances should a member of staff put themselves at risk with an abusive customer. If the following of the guidelines above has failed in calming a customer or the customer refuses to leave the premises when asked a manager should be called. If the customer is still aggressive and still refuses to leave the premises then the police should be called.

At no time should a member of staff intervene physically in the removal of an individual from a site.

All incidents should be fully recorded on the incident reports log.

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

The Company's written complaints procedure is available as a separate leaflet. Cashino venues operate a 4 stage complaints procedure as below.

If you receive a visit from the Gambling Commission/Local Authority they may ask you who our **Alternative Dispute Resolution** (ADR) provider is so ensure you know the answer – see details below.





MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL GUIDELINES

POLICY

The Company recognises its responsibility and obligation to comply with the Licensing Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice.

COMPLIANCE

All advertising and marketing by the Company complies with standards set by the Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) and the Broadcast Committee of Advertising Practice (BCAP).

We adopt the general principles that our advertising is:

- legal, decent, honest and truthful.
- prepared with a sense of responsibility to consumers and to society.
- respectful to the principles of fair competition generally accepted in business.
- not intended to bring advertising into disrepute.

Specifically we ensure that:

- advertising contains nothing that is likely to lead people to adopt styles of gambling that are unwise.
- advertisements and promotions are socially responsible and do not encourage excessive gambling.
- care is taken not to exploit the young, the immature or those who are mentally or socially vulnerable.
- advertisements are not directed at people under the age of 18 years through the selection of media, style of presentation, content or context in which they appear. No medium is used to advertise gambling if more than 20% of its audience is under 18 years old.
- persons shown gambling are not, nor do they appear to be, under 25 years of age.
- there is honesty at all times with regard to the chances of winning, the likelihood of a big win, and the odds or payout ratio that applies to the gambling on offer.
- advertising and promotional material carries a reference for the need to keep gambling under control.
- it is never suggested or implied that gambling is a means of getting out of financial difficulty.



MARKETING AND PROMOTION

Any incentive or reward scheme or other arrangement under which the customer may receive money, goods, services or other advantage (including the discharge in whole or in part of any liability (the benefit)) the scheme is designed to operate, and be operated, in such a way that neither the receipt nor the value or amount of the benefit is: -

- a) dependent on or calculated by reference to the length of time for or the frequency with which the customer gambles or has at any time gambled.
- b) dependent on the customer gambling for a pre-determined length of time or with a pre-determined frequency.

If the value of the benefit increases with the amount the customer spends it does so at a rate no greater than that at which the amount spent increases. Incentives and rewards are proportional to the type and level of the customer's gambling.

Procedure

All Marketing and Promotions must be compliant.

All Marketing and Promotional activities must be approved by one of the following Managers relevant to the site.

For Bingo Sites

- Operations Director
- General Manager
- Marketing Manager

For AGC's

- Operations Director
- Marketing Manager

For Betting

- Operations Director
- Marketing Manager



ACCESS TO GAMBLING BY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

POLICY

The Company recognises its responsibility and obligation to comply with the Licensing Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice. It is illegal for any person who is under 18 years of age to be permitted entry to any Licensed Premises.

PROCEDURE

- It is a matter of gross misconduct if a member of staff knowingly allows entry by any person who is under the age of 18 years to our Licensed Premises.
- Any person known to be under 18 years of age will be refused entry.
- Any person who appears to be under 25 years of age, and who has not previously provided satisfactory proof to the contrary, is challenged at the point of entry or when it comes to the attention of staff. Members of staff are trained to 'think 25'.
- If the person admits to being under the age of 18, they are refused entry.
- Should they claim to be 18 or over and there is still doubt, satisfactory proof of age is requested and has to be provided before entry is allowed. If at any time there is suspicion of forged documents these incidents will be recorded and reported.
- Proof of age documents must contain a photograph from which the individual can be identified; state the individual's date of birth; be valid, and legible. It should bear no visible signs of tampering or reproduction. Acceptable forms of identification include those that carry the PASS logo (e.g. Citizen card, Validate and the Government's own Connexions card); a driving licence (including a provisional licence) with photograph, or a passport and military identification cards.
- Where there is still doubt and the person cannot produce proof of age, they are advised that they will not be permitted to enter until such time as they provide such proof.
- They will be shown, have explained to them, and be given a 'proof of age card' application form or offered an explanation on how to apply for a card.
- Should the person then refuse to leave, they are advised that the age restriction is a legal requirement.

- If they still will not leave, the Duty Manager is immediately contacted to take over the situation.
- Any attempts by under-18s to enter the premises or designated area(s) are brought to the attention of the Duty Manager immediately and recorded as an entry on a log retained on the premises. Details of entry to include date, time, identity of the individual if known - or detailed description if unknown – member of staff dealing, action taken, the outcome and measures put in place to prevent a re-occurrence. The Log is to be countersigned by the Duty Manager.
- Service is refused in all circumstances where any adult is accompanied by a child or young person.
- All gaming machines, other than category 'D' machines, are inscribed with a notice prohibiting play by persons under the age of 18 years.
- Stakes are returned to under-18s attempting to gamble in an adult-only environment, and under-18s are not allowed to retain any prize.
- Consideration will be given to permanently excluding from our Licensed Premises any adult who has previously and repeatedly attempted to gain entry when accompanied by a child or young person or, should entry have been gained, if the offence was committed knowingly or recklessly. Notwithstanding, that adult shall be required to stop gambling immediately and told to leave the premises.
- In instances where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on premises or in designated area(s) restricted to adults, or where repeated oral warnings have been issued, consideration will be given to reporting the matter immediately to the Gambling Commission and, where appropriate, police or local education welfare department.
- Consideration is to be given to reminding customers of their parental responsibilities and to assess whether there is a need to develop procedures for dealing with young or otherwise vulnerable children left unattended in the vicinity of our premises.
- Members of staff are trained as part of their induction process in the understanding of, and the strict adherence to this policy and accompanying log.



EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

POLICY

The Company recognises its responsibility and obligation to comply with the Licensing Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice.

COMPLIANCE

It is an offence for children (under-16s) and young persons (those aged 16 and 17) to be engaged, or permitted to be engaged in: -

- Providing facilities for gambling.
- Performing any function (including cleaning) in connection with a gaming machine at any time.
- Carrying out any other function on the Licensed Premises, whether directly employed or not, whilst any gambling activity is being carried on in reliance on the premises licence. All relevant staff, including children and young persons, employed by this Company have been trained about the laws relating to access to gambling by children and young persons.

IT IS STRICT COMPANY POLICY THAT: -

- Children and young persons are not employed to carry out any work in an adult-only area of family entertainment licensed premises at a time when any gambling is taking place.
- Gaming machines sited in Licensed Premises are turned off if children and/or young persons are working on the premises outside the hours when the premises are open for business.
- Due diligence is given to verifying the age of all new members of staff where there is reason to doubt authenticity of birth dates supplied.



CUSTOMER INTERACTION

**REMEMBER reporting an Interaction is NOT the same as reporting an Incident.
An Interaction is a Gambling related issue with a customer.**

POLICY

The Company recognises its responsibility and obligation to comply with the Licensing Objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice listed under the Social responsibility code provision 3.4.1.

The Company makes use of all relevant sources of information to ensure effective customer interactions in particular, to identify at-risk customers who may not be displaying obvious signs of problem gambling.

If members of staff have concerns that a customer's behaviour may be related to having problems with gambling, the Duty Manager should be informed at the earliest available opportunity.

The Duty Manager is required to observe the individual and make a judgment as to whether it is appropriate to suggest to the customer that they might want to be provided with information regarding where they can seek professional advice about the nature of their gambling activity, or to discuss other options.

New Customer interaction – formal guidance was introduced by the Gambling Commission 31st October 2019. A copy is available to read in this section of your Compliance folder. Customer interaction consists of the following 3 parts;

PROCEDURE

PART 1; Identify and observation – behavior or activity you have spotted or something the customer tells you.

PART 2; Interact and take action - contact to prompt the customer to think about their gambling, for you to find out more, and an opportunity for you to offer information or support.

PART 3; Evaluate and record the outcome – what you or the customer did next. In some cases, you may need to monitor the customer's gambling to spot any change which may prompt further action.

The above 3 parts include the following;

- Behaviours may include intense mood swings, aggression, hysteria, remorse, excessive ATM use, time and money spent, damage to property, violence or the threat of violence to staff or other customers.

- The Duty Manager may give consideration to refusing service or barring the customer from the premises and, in extreme situations, contacting police for assistance. Whenever police are called to the premises for assistance in handling any incident, a log entry will be made whether police attend or not. [SmartINCIDENT app on IHL tablet]
- Staff are aware of where customers can be directed for confidential advice should they be approached by them for help. This includes the Staying in Control information leaflet which includes GamCare Helpline details.
- Members of staff are trained to deal with the process of self-exclusion if they consider a customer is at risk and/or where a customer requests self-exclusion information, this will be fully explained for consideration.
- All venue staff should be aware of those customers that are frequent visitors or deemed to be "high value" players. Monitoring and interaction will take place with every customer during every visit. It is this interaction that may lead the Duty Manager to intervene or take appropriate action, possibly via the Machine Administration Reconciliation System (MARS), which is able to monitor the spend of particular customer on specific machines, who may be deemed "high value", and therefore potentially more at risk. Appropriate action would then be taken on a player by player basis.
- If the customer refuses such information and continues to behave in a manner which could reasonably be considered to be disruptive or puts the staff or other customers in potential danger, the Duty Manager will implement the Company's procedures for dealing with antisocial situations.
- Notwithstanding any other action that may have to be taken immediately to prevent an incident from worsening, the Duty Manager will log all such reports which may result in customer interaction on an appropriate future occasion. The interaction will be conducted between the Duty Manager and the customer in a confidential and meaningful manner.
- Members of staff are trained as part of their 3 month induction process in the understanding of, and the strict adherence to this policy and accompanying logs.



SELF EXCLUSION

POLICY

Whilst most customers are able to enjoy and control their gambling, Cashino Gaming recognises its duty of care to those who cannot. Accordingly we provide a self – exclusion facility for those customers to request their exclusion for a fixed period of time, which is for a minimum of not less than 6 months, nor more than 12 months, with the customer, on request, having the option to extend one or more periods for a further 6 months each.

New regulations were implemented by the Gambling Commission and as from 6th April 2016, all gaming operators have to be part of a multi operator self-exclusion scheme, referred to as MOSES.

IF A CUSTOMER WISHES TO SELF-EXCLUDE IMMEDIATELY, WITHOUT MEETING WITH THE AREA MANAGER/DUTY MANAGER/SUPERVISOR OR WITHOUT A FURTHER VISIT TO OUR PREMISES, THEN THEIR DECISION MUST BE RESPECTED. THE DUTY MANAGER OR SUPERVISOR SHOULD ASSIST THE CUSTOMER IN THE COMPLETION OF A SELF EXCLUSION REQUEST IMMEDIATELY, SO THAT THE CUSTOMER NEED NOT MAKE A FURTHER VISIT TO THE GAMING PREMISES. PLEASE NOTE: YOU WILL NEED A WIFI CONNECTION IN ORDER TO ACCESS THE IHL HUB AND THE SmartEXCLUSION PAGE ON THE TABLET.

PROCEDURE – using the SmartEXCLUSION tablet

When a customer has requested that they be refused entry to our premises, the customer and the Area Manager/Duty Manager/Supervisor will formally acknowledge and document their request on the SmartEXCLUSION tablet, available at all Cashino venues. For further information please refer to the “SmartEXCLUSION User Guide” available at the venue.

Self-exclusion is sector specific:-

- **AGC LICENSED PREMISES** - 0.25km – 1km exclusion zone.
- **BINGO LICENSED PREMISES** – Traditional Bingo Clubs eg Beacon, Mecca and Gala plus High Street Bingo’s – National exclusion zone
- **Please Note: the staff member dealing with the self exclusion process should make the customer aware that if they self-exclude from a Cashino Venue with a Bingo Licence, they will be self excluded from ALL High Street Bingo’s and Traditional Bingo clubs in the UK.**
- Therefore you need to know what type of Premises Licence you hold at your venue. It will either be ADULT GAMING CENTRE PREMISES LICENCE (AGC) or BINGO PREMISES LICENCE. The tablet is set up to select your sector type by default, either AGC or BINGO. You will need to explain to ALL CUSTOMERS who wish to self-exclude, that it is sector specific and that they need to visit other establishments in your local area if they frequent premises operating Bingo, AGC, Licensed Betting Shops and Casinos licenses in order for them to self-exclude from ALL gambling premises.



The customer will be asked to assist us in applying the exclusion by allowing you to take an up-to-date photograph. The SmartEXCLUSION tablet has a built in web cam for this purpose. You will be prompted by the on-screen instructions when to take a photo of the customer during the self-exclusion process. **A photo is a mandatory requirement. The photo should be taken of head and shoulders only.**

The Area Manager/Duty Manager/Supervisor will confirm the customer's exclusion for a minimum period of not less than six months, nor more than 12 months.

The exclusion will apply to all Adult Gaming Centre (AGC) venues within a radius of 0.25km – 1 km, if your venue holds an AGC license and ALL Bingo licensed premises – Traditional and High Street if your premises hold a Bingo License.


It must be made clear to the customer that they may not revoke the self-exclusion during this time.


Once the customer has entered their electronic signature on the tablet and the self-exclusion is confirmed, the information will be retained on the tablet at the venue and electronic notification sent out to other similar licensed premises, nationally for Bingo licensed premises and within a 0.25km – 1km radius for AGC licensed premises.

A photo gallery is available to view for ease of identifying customers who have self-excluded in the local area and includes your venue within the selected radius. Milton Keynes Head Office will automatically be notified of all self-exclusions.


Please note on the photo gallery,

- Exclusions which are live have no coloured border.
- Exclusions which are in the 6 month 'cooling off' period have a **RED** border. These photos will remain on the tablet for 6 months. If the customer does not return to gambling within the 6 months period, photo will automatically disappear and be archived.
- Exclusions in the 24 hour 'cooling off period have a **BLUE** border. This will be visible for customers who have reinstated and wish to resume gambling and will disappear after the 24 hour period.

If a customer tries to enter gaming premises during a self-exclusion period, this is classed as a breach and details should be recorded on the tablet by selecting the customer photo and selecting the Report Breach button 

When the self-exclusion period ends, a customer has the option to return to gambling. **The customer should return to the venue where they originally self-excluded from to complete the re-instatement process on the tablet.** This button will be visible on the tablet only after the end date of the self-exclusion period .



If a customer wishes to extend their self-exclusion period for a further 6 months, they may do so by selecting the  button on the tablet.

PLEASE NOTE: For staff training purposes follow the instructions on the tablet and enter the following details on New Exclusion – Contact Details page:

First Name: dummy

Last Name: test

You **do not** need to take a photo of a person, just point the camera to the floor and take the photo. All test entries will automatically get archived once a week from the database.

As of 6th April 2016 you no longer need to add any self-exclusions **completed on the tablet** to 'LOG E – Self Exclusion' as the new SmartEXCLUSION tablet acts as the electronic log. (See details below for old style paper Self Exclusions).

PROCEDURE – using the old paper Self Exclusion Request Forms which have yet to expire

PLEASE NOTE: You will need to retain any previous paper copies of SELF EXCLUSION REQUEST FORMS on file, until such time they have expired and the 'END DATE' is reached. This could be up to 2020. **Do not throw them away as they are proof that a customer self-excluded prior to 6th APRIL 2016, when the regulations changed.** You will also need to retain the paper copy of the SELF EXCLUSION REVIEW FORM. This form will need to be completed if a customer wishes to return to our premises and resume gambling. **You will only need to use this form for paper copies of self-exclusions which are not on the tablet.**

PLEASE NOTE: For old style paper self-exclusions you have in your Compliance folder, which are still active, (see 'end date'), the Duty Manager or any other authorised person and the customer will review the request and record the process on a self-exclusion review form and attach this to the original self-exclusion request form. If the customer wishes to extend their self-exclusion, this will need to be completed on the tablet as a new entry for a minimum period of 6 months.

You will need to record on LOG E, any actions for old style paper Self Exclusion Request Forms you still have on file i.e. customer breach, customer review/resume gambling and 24 hour cooling off period.

If the customer does wish to continue gambling after the expiry of an exclusion period then a 24 hour cooling off period must be taken before gambling is resumed.

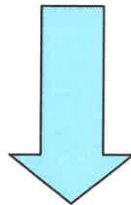
Paper self-exclusion request forms should be destroyed 6 months after the end date due to the data protection act.

PLEASE NOTE: Self-exclusion social responsibility code provision 3.5.1 is a condition of our Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice – (LCCP)



SELF EXCLUSION PROCEDURE FLOWCHART

CUSTOMER:	Requests to be excluded.
AREA MANAGER/DUTY MANAGER/SUPERVISOR:	Goes through the implications, for a minimum period of not less than six months, nor more than 12 months, with the customer, upon request, having the option to extend one or more periods for at least a further six months each. Advises the customer of the GamCare Self-Assessment test (on tablet) before self-excluding.
CUSTOMER AND AREA MANAGER/DUTY MANAGER/SUPERVISOR:	Completes the customer exclusion request using the SmartEXCLUSION tablet and follows the on screen instructions.
CUSTOMER:	Must allow a photograph to be taken using the built in webcam using the SmartEXCLUSION tablet.
AREA MANAGER/DUTY MANAGER/SUPERVISOR:	Explains to customer the exclusion is sector specific and applies to other similar operating premises in the locality within the default 0.25km – 1 km radius.
CUSTOMER:	Once customer has electronically signed and Duty Manager confirmed the self-exclusion on the SmartEXCLUSION tablet, the customer must now leave the site.

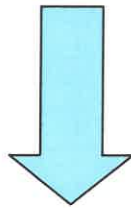




MANAGER:

Checks the SmartEXCLUSION tablet and photo gallery includes the customer in question. Informs Team Members and any regular relief staff. Make new starters aware if they start during the exclusion period.

MANAGER/DUTY STAFF



Must record a breach on the Smart EXCLUSION tablet when a customer who has elected to self-exclude themselves tries to enter the premises.

AFTER THE END OF THE EXCLUSION PERIOD:

Customers will be offered support and advice should they wish to resume gambling. They should return to the venue where they originally self-excluded from to complete the reinstatement process. If this is the case a 24 hour cooling off period is put in place. Information will also be provided on how to extend the self-exclusion period should they wish to do so.

See above instructions for old style paper self-exclusion request forms which have expired and reached the end date and the process to follow.

Full operating instructions for your SmartEXCLUSION tablet are available at all venues. Please refer to the SmartEXCLUSION User Guide available at your venue.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY & CODES OF PRACTICE

PREMISES LOGS

The Log Book contains the following:

- NEW:** Venue Monthly Compliance Log Check Summary
- LOG A:** Attempts By Children And Young Persons To Access Adult Areas – (recorded electronically using **Age Verification app** on tablet as of 9th July 2018)
- LOG B: 1** Customer Interaction - Gambling Related “At Risk” Customers – (recorded electronically using the **SmartINTERACTION app** on tablet as of 8th April 2019)
- LOG B: 2** Customer Incidents – Not Gambling Related – (recorded electronically using **SmartINCIDENTS app** on tablet as of 1st October 2018)
- LOG C:** Customer Complaints and Disputes (paper Log)
- LOG D:** Customer Incidents Requiring Police Assistance – (recorded electronically using **SmartINCIDENT app** on tablet as of 1st October 2018)
- LOG E:** Self-Exclusion Log - to be used for **old paper Self Exclusions Forms** which are not on the tablet and retained in Compliance Folder
- LOG F:** Incidents Relating To Aggressive Customers and Alcohol – (recorded electronically using **SmartINCIDENT app** on tablet as of 1st October 2018)
- LOG G:** Staff Training Summary – paper log to be signed and dated every 6 months by **all staff**, when they complete “Essentials of Compliance” training module. Venue Managers to check the log is up to date at the end of the month and sign the Log Check Summary to verify the log is correct. **(this will remain as a paper Log and will not be on the tablet)**

NOTE: You can download and print these Premises Logs on Upskill > Knowledge Base > Categories > Cashino Compliance Folder Content

(Cashino Premises Logs – section 5 - Updated April 2019 – V1.6)

Venue Monthly: Compliance Log Check Summary

Venue Name		Month and Year	
Log	Description	Total No.	Comments
A	Attempts by children and young persons to enter venue [Age Verification app on tablet as of 9th July 2018]		
B 1	Customer Interactions related to Problem Gambling [SmartINTERACTION app on tablet as of 8th April 2019]		
B 2	Customer Incidents not related to Problem Gambling [SmartINCIDENT app on tablet as of 1st October 2018]		
C	Customer Complaints and Disputes [paper log]		
D	Customer Incidents Requiring Police Assistance [SmartINCIDENT app on tablet as of 1st October 2018]		
E	Paper Self-Exclusions , Attempts to enter, Attempts to Gamble [complete for any paper self- exclusion forms you have on file] further information on log sheet		
F	Incidents Relating to Aggressive Customers and Alcohol [SmartINCIDENT app on tablet as of 1st October 2018]		
G	Summary of Staff Training : Essentials of Compliance Only (EOC) [paper log to be completed & signed by ALL STAFF for EOC training]	N/A	NOTE: Please check at the end of each month training dates on Log G correspond with Upskill EOC dates

Document to be completed checked and signed monthly by Venue Manager or designated person at the end of each month.
Area Manager check and sign every 8 weeks.

Signed Venue Manager	Date	
Signed Area Manager	Date	Comments
Signed Auditor/Compliance Manager	Date	Comments

(Regulatory reports to the Gambling Commission are for the period 1st April to 31st March each year)



SITE ADDRESS and NUMBER :

Month/Year:.....

LOG C : CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES

Date	Time	Details of Incident	Outcome/Action Taken – Complaint Resolved?	Duty Manager



SITE ADDRESS and NUMBER :

Month/Year:.....

LOG E : SELF-EXCLUSION LOG

Name	DOB	Photo Yes	Start Date	Attempts to Enter Date(s)	Attempts to Gamble Date(s)	Preventative Measures	End Date	'Cooling Off'	Resumed Gambling Y/N

1. This form needs to be completed only for old paper self-exclusion requests forms you still have on file which have yet to reach the "End" date. This could be up to 5th April 2020!
2. If a customer wishes to return to gambling, a Self Exclusion Review Form (copy in Compliance folder) needs to be completed and signed by you and the customer. You also need to complete the last 2 columns on this form.
3. This form needs to be completed if a customer who is self-excluded on old paper request form enters & attempts to gamble in the venue. This would be classed as a "BREACH". Name of Customer and date/time and measures you took need to be recorded



SITE ADDRESS and NUMBER :

LOG G : SUMMARY OF STAFF TRAINING – Page 1
TO BE COMPLETED SIGNED AND DATED BY ALL EMPLOYEES EVERY 6 MONTHS FOR UPSKILL – ESSENTIALS OF COMPLIANCE TRAINING (EOC) AND QUIZ

Management and staff have declared that they have read and understood the following training documents and are fully aware of Company policy and procedures relating to them:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to Gambling by Children and Young Persons 2. Access to Premises by the Gambling Commission’s Enforcement Officers 3. Advertising Standards and Marketing 4. Fair and Open Practice and Alternative Dispute Resolution/IBAS 5. Information on how to Gamble Responsibly and Help for Gamblers with problems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Money laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 7. Self-Exclusion 8. Customer Interaction for “At Risk” customers 9. Incidents relating to Aggressive Customers and Alcohol 10. Employment of Children and Young Persons
--	---

Name	Position in Company	Training Date EOC Quiz	Staff Signature	Next Training Date Due in 6 months	Leaving Date	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



SITE ADDRESS and NUMBER :

LOG G : SUMMARY OF STAFF TRAINING – Page 2
TO BE COMPLETED SIGNED AND DATED BY ALL EMPLOYEES EVERY 6 MONTHS FOR UPSKILL – ESSENTIALS OF COMPLIANCE TRAINING (EOC) AND QUIZ

Name	Position in Company	Training Date EOC Quiz	Staff Signature	Next Training Date Due in 6 months	Leaving Date	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



6.Compliance



Compliance Policy

Why:

The responsibility for an individual's gambling is their own. The responsibility to exercise a duty of care is that of the operator. Cashino Gaming recognises that for a very small minority of its customers gambling can become addictive which can lead to a range of problems for both individuals and their families. As a result of this we (the Company) believe that we have a social responsibility to act positively in relation to sensible gambling.

Best Result:

All employees are fully aware of the importance of following policy and processes in regards to compliance and social responsibility. The business is run in line with the license conditions and codes of practice at all times and all employees work together to ensure the 3 licensing objectives are met.

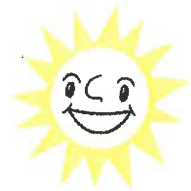
Worst Result:

Employees are not aware of the policy and processes in regards to compliance. The company is not operated in line with the 3 licensing objectives and the license conditions and codes of practice. The business is put at risk of its license being lost.

The 3 licensing objectives:

- **Keep crime out of gambling**
- **Ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way**
- **Protect children by preventing their entry and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling**





What:

- Employees must complete compliance training before being able to work with customers in any venue
- It is the responsibility of the venue manager to ensure that all employees are correctly trained and up to date with compliance training
- It is the responsibility of employees to check that they have completed all relevant compliance training on their inform people/upskill account regularly
- Employees must always follow the policies and processes in regards to compliance which are found in the Compliance and Social Responsibility folder

When:

- The policies and processes which form compliance and social responsibility apply at all times of operation.

Who:

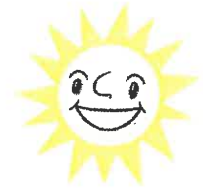
- All employees have a responsibility to ensure that the business is operated in a way which is compliant at all times.

Related / supporting documents:

- The compliance and social responsibility folder.

Order of who to contact if in need of help / advice:

- Venue Manager
- Area Manager
- Compliance Manager



Staff Guard / P.A. Policy / Static Alarm

Why:

The security of employees is of the upmost importance; therefore personal alarm systems and the staff guard system have been installed to help deter aggressive incidents and give employees a way of contacting help when required.

Best Result:

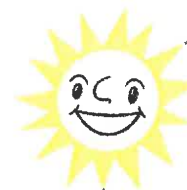
The staff guard and MPA fobs are carried by employees at all times as per policy. This increases the security of our employees and guests. Employees become more comfortable in their roles knowing they have methods of contacting assistance in emergency situations.

Worst Result:

The staff guard and MPA fobs are not carried by employees which reduces the safety of employees and guests. During events when emergency assistance is needed, it is not acquired.

What:

- Employees should always carry a mobile panic alarm (MPA) or staff guard fob on their person while at work. (ideally both should be carried)
- Activation of staff guard should be prioritised over using the MPA in circumstances which do not require immediate police attention.
- Staff guard should be tested at least once per week (Note: it is recommended to test the system during times of higher customer numbers, as it makes the customers aware that staff have a communication link to a security service)
- **Employees should not be hesitant to use staff guard** – This is a service which we pay for, there are no issues with false alarms or over usage. Use as often as necessary.
- Employees should be more thoughtful about using the MPA system, and should only activate it in times of imminent physical threat or robbery, or anything which police would usually be called for. This is a system which is linked directly to police. Inappropriate use of this device may lead to the venue losing the right to use it altogether.
- Staff guard and the MPA system should only be used if it is safe to do so – never endanger colleagues or customers during a situation arising when it would not be safe to active either system.
- For Static alarms ensure that the reset key is available at all times.



When:

- The staff guard unit should be tested once per week.
- The staff guard unit should be activated whenever staff are feeling uncomfortable or threatened.
- The MPA system should be used only when immediate police assistance is required

Who:

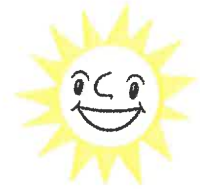
- The MPA unit and/or Staff guard fob should be carried by employees at all times.
- All venue employees should have access to these devices
- All venue employees should have received training on how to use these devices.

Related / supporting documents:

- N/A

Order of who to contact if in need of help / advice:

- Area Manager
- Commercial administrator
- For any technical issues regarding staff guard call: 01623 649013 (This is a 24hr line but it's best to call during normal business hours Out of hours, the number transfers straight to an engineer so he may be woken by the call Do not press the fob if you have maintenance issues – dial this number as directed)



How:

To Operate The Staff Guard Unit

1. Slide cover up on fob and press the red button – this dials Staff Guard.
2. A blue light will flash on the unit which shows that it's dialing.
3. The red light appears/will stay on continuously after a few seconds meaning the call has connected and someone is listening. They will not speak for the first 10 seconds.

IF YOU ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER SAY:

CALL THE MANAGER - This is our pass phrase that tells them to call for **IMMEDIATE POLICE ASSISTANCE**

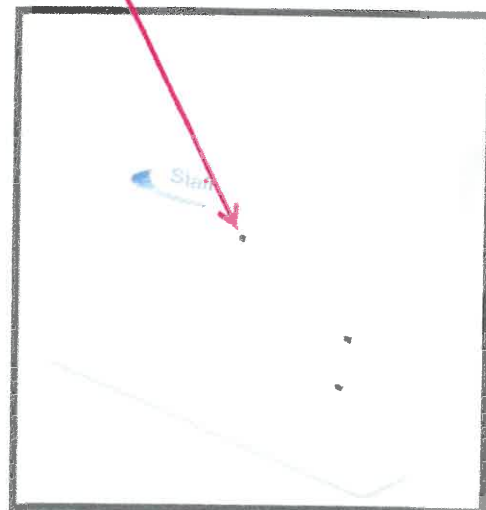
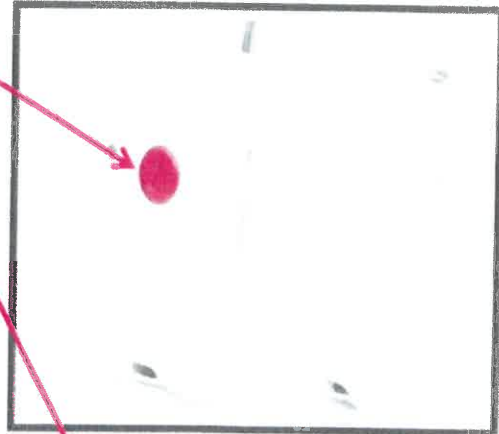
However, they will also call the police if they can hear that a crime is being committed, or anyone is in immediate threat.

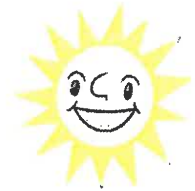
If you say: "Stand By"

They will stay online and listen to whatever is happening so you can use this as a safety measure if you feel a situation could escalate. Again, they will call the appropriate authorities if required.

They will say "Standing by" every few minutes to assure/remind you that they are still there.

Say: "Stand down" once you no longer need





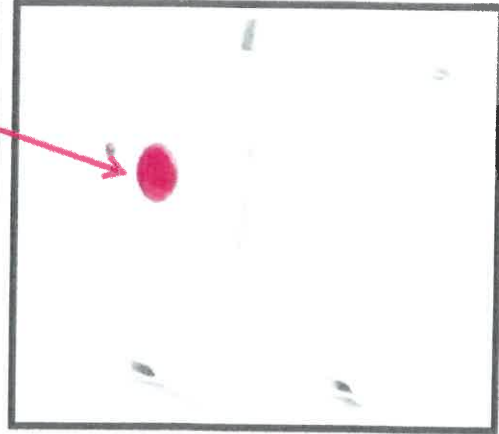
How To Make A Test Call:

Once per week a test call must be made:

1. Press the fob (red button) and wait for a response. Say, "Just a test call" and give the password when asked.

The password is your venue name and number.

2. They will confirm the test and end the call



Mobile Panic Alarms (MPA)

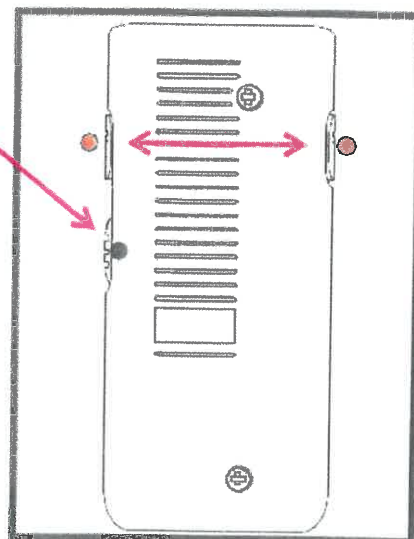
Mobile Panic Alarms are designed to offer staff the security of a personal attack alarm at all times whilst they are at work. The MPAs should be worn by staff members and key holders should be issued with one to keep with them at all times. MPAs are not to be taken off site and should not be taken home.

1. Slide the black button downwards to unlock the orange buttons

2. Press the two orange side buttons together

The panic alarm does not work if you press only one button

The black button should be kept in the locked position to prevent false activations





How It Works

The MPA transmits a signal to a receiver on site. This signal is then transmitted INSTANTLY to an alarm control centre who inform the local Police. The Police will aim to attend site in less than 5 minutes when a MPA is activated as this is given priority over a normal 999 call.

CAUTION – The transmitter range will be affected by the condition of the MPA aerial, always ensure your MPAs are in good condition. If the MPA is defective or damaged, contact the Commercial Administrator to arrange a repair/replacement straight away.

When To Use It

MPA's should only be used when there is the threat of serious injury to staff or customers.

Example of when to use;

- ✚ Any physical violence is carried out towards a member of staff or customer;
- ✚ When the threat of physical violence is considered imminent; or
- ✚ The site is subject to a robbery.

At all other times ring the police directly. The number is displayed on the office notice board.

Problems

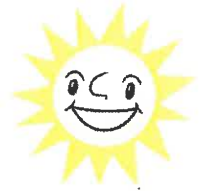
Any problems with the MPA should be addressed to your Line Manager or Area Manager who will inform the Commercial Administrator.



How To Test Your MPAs

1. Call your alarm supplier, a list of numbers is provided below.
2. Tell the alarm operative you want to test your MPAs, give them your site name (Cashino Gaming), site address and site password.
3. The alarm operative will then tell you that they have disconnected the signaling, at which point you will be asked to activate each MPA in turn.
4. For example; you will press MPA 1 when instructed to by the alarm operative and they will tell you if a signal has been received, you will then move on to MPA 2 and the alarm operative will tell you if a signal has been received, you will then move on to MPA 3 etc. etc.
5. You will do this until all of your MPAs have been tested.
6. After each individual MPA test, the alarm operative will tell you if the signal has been received or not. If not, your MPA is faulty and will need to be repaired or replaced. In this instance, please report it to the Commercial Administrator straight away.
7. You will need to log that you have carried out an MPA test on your MPA Test Record Sheet, which should be maintained in your Premises Log in your Compliance Folder.

Alarm Provider	Contact
ASG	0121 358 1524
ADT	0344 800 1999 option 5
LSG	TO BE INSERTED
METRO	0115 983 3801
GEM	0844 879 1703
ABEL	0844 800 3022



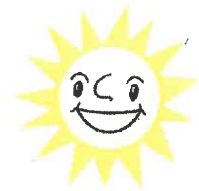
What To Do After Your MPA Test / Activation

When the MPA testing exercise has been completed the alarm company will reactivate the signaling and the police response will be reinstated.

You will then need to reset your alarm control panel.

If you have a fob operated system, press your fob against your keypad, as if you are going to set the system for closure. The keypad will ask you if you want to set the system. Press 'yes'. The system will start to arm, so immediately hold your fob up to the keypad once again to unset the system. Your system will now be reset.

If you have a code operated system, input your code, as if you are going to set the system for closure. The keypad will ask you if you want to set the system. Press 'yes'. The system will start to arm, so immediately input your code, as if you are opening and this will unset the system. Your system will now be reset.



CCTV Policy

Why:

CCTV is an essential tool to help prevent crime and capture those responsible for breaking the law. In a business where cash is being transferred continuously between customers, machines and employees, it is important for the safety of employees and customers that all areas of the venue area covered by CCTV at all times.

Best Result:

The CCTV system is only accessed by those with authority to do so. Camera angles are never changed without the correct authority. The security of the venue is increased

Worst Result:

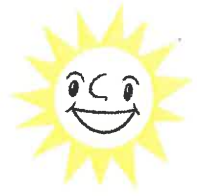
The CCTV is accessed by those who should have no access, data is lost. Cameras are moved without authorization causing a loss of coverage of key areas. The security of the venue is compromised

What:

- The CCTV system should be switched on and recording at all times.
- Any faults with the CCTV System should be communicated to your Area Manager immediately.
- CCTV should always cover: The front and rear exits, All machines, The offices and The GeWeTe
- The CCTV should be checked daily to ensure its working correctly and the time and date are all correct.
- Information in regards to the CCTV should never be disclosed to any 3rd parties.
- Placing and adjusting of the cameras should only be completed by the Area Manager or Operations Director (or another with authorisation from AM/OD)
- Records should be kept to show who has access to the CCTV password and username.
- Decorations should be not placed in areas which obscure the CCTV monitors
- The CCTV should be in a security cabinet
- The key to the Security Cabinet to be locked in the Key Cabinet

When:

- The CCTV should be checked daily to ensure correct function.

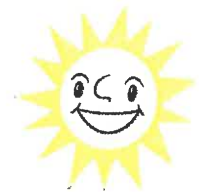


Who:

- The venue manager has responsibility for the CCTV system being checked and fully functional.

Order of who to contact if in need of help / advice:

- Area Manager.
- Commercial Administrator



Machine Fraud Policy

Why:

Machine fraud is a threat which is ever present. Employees should be aware of the ways in which fraud can take place and what to do in the event of spotting a “customer” defrauding a machine.

Best Result:

All employees are aware of the policy in regards to machine fraud and what to look out for. Machine fraud is reduced and the income for the business protected.

Worst Result:

Employees fail to identify fraud taking place resulting in loss of income. Further venues are targeted. The employees responsible may be subject to disciplinary processes.

What:

- The venue floor should never be left unattended.
- Employees should be thoughtful in regards to customers who they are not familiar with
- Employees should be given access to photos of known fraudsters by the manager
- Known fraudsters shall be asked to leave immediately upon entrance with no explanation needed to be given
- Following any machine being defrauded, at the earliest opportunity the duty manager must send an email to the security address with as much evidence and information as possible
- Employees are not to endanger themselves or customers at any time when dealing with a fraudster.

When:

Fraud may be taking place when

- Machines are being played with large amounts of credit. Normally people do not play with large credit in the machine (be aware that some customers may have won a jackpot and have that credit sitting in their balance)
- Machines going empty regularly or a large succession of tickets being collected.
- Suspicious activity – Large amounts of customers coming into the venue and dispersing or trying to distract employees.
- Customers with their hands over the coin mech, display or payout tray.
- Large amounts of coins (one pounds and ten pence coins) being separated into denominations in the payout tray.

- Customers leaving the venue with machines still having money left in the bank.

Who:

- All employees have a responsibility for protecting the business from machine fraud.
- The manager should provide employees with photos of known fraudsters
- The duty manager should inform the security email address following machine fraud taking place

Order of who to contact if in need of help / advice:

- Venue Manager
- Area Manager
- Income Protection.

How:

If you suspect that machine fraud is taking place either:

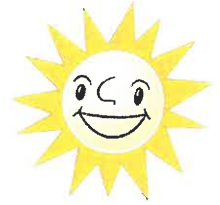
- Activate staff guard and ask the customer to leave the venue if you feel comfortable to do so

Or:

- Do not alert the suspect(s)
- Inform the duty manager who will telephone the police.
- Continue to watch the suspect(s) and try not to alert their attention that you have identified them

Following a fraud

1. Information should be gathered from the CCTV and stored on a memory stick.
2. This information should be provided by email to security@praespeplc.com as soon as possible to prevent another venue being targeted in the local area
3. The Area Manager should be contacted to inform them of the event.
4. Income protection should be informed.



Machine Ratio Check Policy

Why:

The quantity of B3 Machines which a venue is permitted to have is limited, in general to 20% of its total machines. Checks need to be completed to ensure that at all times every venue operates within its correct ratio.

Best Result:

The Machine Ratio Check policy is completed and the venue complies with legislation and operates within the legal ratio for B3 Machines

Worst Result:

The Machine Ratio Check policy is not completed and the venue operates more B3 machines than it is legally allowed.

What:

- MC105 should be completed
- Completed MC105 should be emailed to Incomeprotection@praesepeplc.com

When:

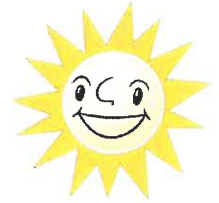
- After any Machine Move.
- When any Machine or Tablet is reported as out of order and not repaired on the next visit by the Service Engineer.

Who:

- The Duty Manager at the time of the move/removal.

Related / supporting documents:

- MC105 Machine Ratio Check Record.



Order of who to contact if in need of help / advice:

- Area Manager
- Income protection
- Gaming Machines.

How:

Complete the MC 105 Machine Ratio Check Record

MACHINE RATIO CHECK RECORD

Venue Name

Venue No

Date of Move

Week No

Name

Signature

Walk around the venue and complete all the relevant sections with the correct number of machines in the main area of the venue

Email Completed document

AREA 1 - MAIN	
Total number of B3 Machines	<input type="text"/>
Total number of Cat C Machines	<input type="text"/>
Total number of Cat D Machines	<input type="text"/>
Total No of Cat C/D Tablets	<input type="text"/>
Total No of Twin player Infills (count as 2 machines) (do not include any Class 2)	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/> a
Total number of B3 allowed legal ratio - (a) divided by 5	<input type="text" value="4"/> b
Total number of B3 Machines (b) actual count	<input type="text"/> c
Total number of actual B3 (c) must not exceed number allowed	

AREA 2 - SUB DIVISION	
Total number of B3 Machines	<input type="text"/>
Total number of Cat C Machines	<input type="text"/>
Total No of Cat C Tablets	<input type="text"/>
Total No of Cat C/D Tablets	<input type="text"/>
Total No of Twin player Infills (count as 2 machines) (do not include any Class	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/> a
Total number of B3 allowed legal ratio - (a) divided by	<input type="text" value="4"/> b
Total number of B3 Machines (b) actual count	<input type="text"/> c
Total number of actual B3 (c) must not exceed number allowed	

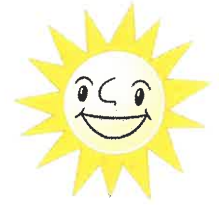
Complete all relevant sections with correct number of machines if the venue has a 2nd licensed area

This form must be emailed to IncomeProtection@praesepeplc.com

If your B3 actual total exceeds the allowed legal ratio you must contact your Area Manager immediately and email this form to gamingmachines@praesepeplc.com

Confirm action taken:

MC105-V1



Smoking / Vaping Policy

Why:

The smoke free laws passed on 1st July 2007 prevent smoking in work places and other public places. Therefore to remain compliant with the law smoking should only be permitted in designated areas for employees and customers alike.

Best Result:

All employees and customers observe the smoke free policy and only smoke in areas in which smoking is permitted. We are compliant with the law.

Worst Result:

Employees and customers do not observe the smoking policy, the customer experience is negatively affected and we are not compliant with the law. Employees found smoking inside the premises may face disciplinary action.

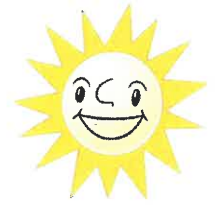
What:

- Smoking is strictly prohibited within venues
- Customers should not be allowed to smoke inside doorways or toilets
- Where possible there should always be a place to dispose of finished cigarettes
- Should the venue have no smoking area at the back of the venue, there should be steps taken to keep the front of the venue looking presentable at all times
- Vaping is allowed within our venues however these devices should not produce excess vapour
- Employees are not permitted to vape while on shift and therefore must take designated breaks to vape as smokers do. Employees must not vape in the venue.
- Employees who smoke / vape must cover their uniform while smoking and when possible smoke separately from customers
- No smoking signs should be clearly displayed

When:

- It is illegal for anyone to smoke inside the premises at any time.
- This policy is applicable at all times.





Who:

- This policy relates to both employees and customers.
- All employees are responsible for ensuring that this policy is followed at all times.

Order of who to contact if in need of help / advice:

- Venue manager
- Area manager
- Customer service manager



SMOKEFREE