

# **Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice**

**Version effective from 12 September 2022**

# 1. Operating licence conditions

## 1. Qualified persons and personal licences

### 1.1. Qualified persons

#### 1.1.1 - Qualified persons – qualifying position

**Applies to:**

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 X<sup>1</sup> 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 X<sup>1</sup>.
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.

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<sup>1</sup> The schedules mentioned here will be attached to individual licences.

## 1.1.2 - Qualified persons – tracks

### Applies to:

All non-remote general betting operating licences issued to small-scale operators

1. Schedule Y<sup>1</sup> to this licence lists those of the licensee's employees whose details have been provided to the Commission as authorised by the licensee to accept bets on the licensee's behalf on a track otherwise than under the supervision of a qualified person present on the same track.
2. Should the licensee wish to add an individual to the list or remove the name of an individual from the list the licensee must make application to the Commission under section 104(1)(b) of the Act for amendment of that detail of the licence. Any employee the licensee wishes to add to the list may act unsupervised pending amendment of the licence provided a valid amendment application has been lodged with the Commission.
3. In this condition 'qualified person' has the same meaning as in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006.

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<sup>1</sup> The schedules mentioned here will be attached to individual licences.

## 1.2. Personal licences

## 1.2.1 - Specified management offices – personal management licences

### Applies to:

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.

## 1.2.2 - Specified management offices – casino personal functional licences

### Applies to:

All non-remote casino operating licences, except ancillary remote licences.

1. In addition to paragraphs 1 to 6 in licence condition 1.2.1, licensees must ensure that if any of the following operational functions:
  - a. dealer in respect of casino games
  - b. cashier
  - c. inspector
  - d. security staff employed to watch gaming
  - e. supervisor of gaming activities

is performed in connection with the licensed activities, it is performed by an individual who holds a personal licence authorising performance of the function (hereafter 'a personal functional licence'). Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that anything done in the performance of those functions is done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the personal functional licence.

### **1.2.3 - Specified management offices – lottery personal management licences**

**Applies to:**

All lottery operating licences issued to non-commercial societies and local authorities

1. Subject to 5 below, licensees must ensure that the individual who occupies the management office specified in 2 below in or 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').
2. The specified management office is that director's post in the case of a licensee which is a company, that partner in the case of a licensee which is a partnership, or that office in a licensee which is an unincorporated association or local authority, the occupier of which has overall management responsibility for the promotion of the lottery.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Paragraphs 1 to 4 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.

## **2. Technical standards, equipment specifications, remote gambling equipment and gambling software**

### **2.1. Key equipment**

### 2.1.1 - Access to (and provision of data from) key equipment

**Applies to:**

All remote casino, bingo and betting licences other than ancillary licences and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences

1. Licensees must, on request, permit an enforcement officer to inspect any of their remote gambling equipment and/or provide to the Commission copies of data held on such equipment in such format and manner as the Commission may request.

## 2.2. Gambling software

### 2.2.1 - Gambling software

**Applies to:**

All remote casino, bingo and betting licences other than ancillary licences and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences

1 All gambling software<sup>1</sup> used by the licensee must have been manufactured by the holder of a gambling software operating licence. All such gambling software must also be supplied to the licensee by a holder of a gambling software operating licence. Such software must only be installed or adapted by the holder of such a licence.

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<sup>1</sup> As defined in section 41(2)&(3) of the Act

## 2.3. Technical standards and equipment specifications

### 2.3.1 - Technical standards

**Applies to:**

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

1. Licensees must comply with the Commission's technical standards and with requirements set by the Commission relating to the timing and procedures for testing.

### 2.3.2 - Bingo equipment specifications

**Applies to:**

Non-remote bingo operating licences and bingo ancillary remote licences

1. Licensees must comply with the Commission's specification for bingo equipment.

### 2.3.3 - Casino equipment specifications

**Applies to:**

Non-remote casino operating licences and casino ancillary remote licences

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

## 3. Peer to peer gaming, other networks and hosting

### 3.1. Peer to peer gaming, other networks and hosting



### 3.1.1 - Peer to peer gaming

**Applies to:**

Remote casino licences (except ancillary remote and casino (game host) licences)

All licensees who provide facilities for peer to peer gaming in circumstances in which they do not contract directly with all of the players using those facilities ('network operators') must have, put into effect and monitor the effectiveness of, policies and procedures designed to ensure that:

1. every player using the facilities in Great Britain ('a domestic player') is doing so pursuant to a contract entered into between that player and the network operator, or that player and another holder of a Gambling Commission remote casino operating licence;
2. every player who is not a domestic player but who participates in a game of chance in which a domestic player also participates is doing so pursuant to a contract between that player and the network operator, or that player and another holder of a Gambling Commission remote casino operating licence, or a gambling operator not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which participants use the facilities outside Great Britain and which:
  - a. holds all licences or permissions (if any) required in relation to its provisions of facilities for peer to peer gaming by the laws of the state or states in which it is domiciled or incorporated;
  - b. has been approved by the network operator, after conducting due diligence enquires into those individuals who appear to the network operator to have a material financial interest in it, as suitable to provide those facilities; and in particular,
  - c. has in place policies and procedures in respect of the identification of customers which in the network operator's reasonable opinion satisfy requirements as to the customer due diligence broadly equivalent to those set out in Directive 2005/60/EC ('the Third Money Laundering Directive') or any subsequent replacement for re-enactment thereof;
3. the arrangements between the network operator and any remote casino licence holder through which domestic players access their facilities, and with gambling operators not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which players use their facilities outside Great Britain, provide in clear terms which operator is to be responsible for the handling of which categories of customer complaint and dispute; in particular such arrangements must provide how a dispute involving players from more than one jurisdiction is to be handled;
4. the network operator's arrangements for the sharing of information both with any remote casino licence holder through which domestic players access their facilities and with gambling operators not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which participants use the facilities outside Great Britain are such as to enable all parties to discharge effectively their respective regulatory obligations, in particular in relation to:
  - a. prevention of money laundering; combating the financing of terrorism; and where applicable, the Proceeds of Crime Act.
  - b. investigation of suspected cheating,
  - c. combating of problem gambling, and
  - d. investigation of customer complaints.

### 3.1.2 - Other networks

**Applies to:**

All remote casino, bingo, and betting licences (except ancillary remote and host licences)

1. Subject to 2 below, all licensees who provide facilities for gambling, other than peer to peer gaming, in circumstances in which they do not contract directly with all of the participants using those facilities ('network operators') must have, put into effect and monitor the effectiveness of policies and procedures designed to ensure that:
  - a. every participant using the facilities in Great Britain ('a domestic customer') is doing so pursuant to a contract entered into between that player and the network operator, or that player and another holder of a Gambling Commission remote operating licence of the same kind as that held by the network operator ('a relevant licence');
  - b. the arrangements between the network operator and any holder of a relevant licence through which domestic customers access their facilities, and with gambling operators not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which customers use their facilities outside Great Britain, provide in clear terms which operator is to be responsible for the handling of which categories of customer complaint and dispute; in particular such arrangements must provide how a dispute involving customers from more than one jurisdiction is to be handled;
  - c. the network operator's arrangements for the sharing of information both with any holder of a relevant licence and with gambling operators not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which participants use the facilities outside Great Britain are such as to enable all parties to discharge effectively their respective regulatory obligations, in particular in relation to:
    - i. prevention of money laundering; combating the financing of terrorism; and where applicable, the Proceeds of Crime Act,
    - ii. investigation of suspected cheating,
    - iii. combating of problem gambling, and
    - iv. investigation of customer complaints.
2. Paragraph 1 above does not apply to the provision to the holder of a non-remote bingo operating licence (H) of facilities for the playing of games of bingo organised by H in premises in respect of which a bingo premises licence has effect (eg the National Bingo Game).

### 3.1.3 - Hosting

**Applies to:**

All casino (game host), bingo (game host), general betting (host) (real events) and general betting (host) (virtual events) licences

1. Subject to 2 below, all licensees who provide facilities for gambling in circumstances in which they do not contract directly with any of the participants using those facilities ('hosts') must ensure that:
  - a. every participant using the facilities in Great Britain ('a domestic customer') is doing so pursuant to a contract entered into between that player and the holder of a Gambling Commission remote casino, bingo, general betting (real events) or general betting (virtual events) operating licence ('a relevant licence');
  - b. the arrangements between the host and any holder of a relevant licence through which domestic customers access their facilities, and with gambling operators not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which customers use their facilities outside Great Britain, provide in clear terms which operator is to be responsible for the handling of which categories of customer complaint and dispute; in particular such arrangements must provide how a dispute involving customers from more than one jurisdiction is to be handled;
  - c. the host's arrangements for the sharing of information both with any holder of a relevant licence and with gambling operators not licensed by the Gambling Commission through which participants use the facilities outside Great Britain are such as to enable all parties to discharge effectively their respective regulatory obligations, in particular in relation to:
    - i. prevention of money laundering; combating the financing of terrorism; and where applicable, the Proceeds of Crime Act,
    - ii. investigation of suspected cheating,
    - iii. combating of problem gambling, and
    - iv. investigation of customer complaints.
2. Paragraph 1 above does not apply to the provision to the holder of a non-remote bingo operating licence (H) of facilities for the playing of games of bingo organised by H in premises in respect of which a bingo premises licence has effect (eg the National Bingo Game).

## 4. Protection of customer funds

### 4.1. Segregation of funds

### 4.1.1 - Segregation of funds

**Applies to:**

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

1. Licensees who hold customer funds must ensure that these are held in a separate client bank account or accounts.
2. 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.

## 4.2. Disclosure to customers

## 4.2.1 - Disclosure to customers

### Applies to:

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

### 5.1.1 - Cash and cash equivalents

**Applies to:**

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.

### 5.1.2 - Payment methods services

**Applies to:**

All remote casino, bingo and betting operating licences, except ancillary, host and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences

1. Licensees must only accept payment from customers using their gambling facilities in Great Britain by a method which involves the provision of payment services as defined in Schedule 1 Part 1 of the Payment Services Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 209) if the provider of those services is a 'payment service provider' within the definition of that term in regulation 2 of those Regulations.

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

### 6.1 . Provision of credit by licensees and the use of credit cards

### 6.1.1 - Provision of credit

**Applies to:**

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.

### 6.1.2 - Use of credit cards

**Applies to:**

All non-remote general betting, pool betting and betting intermediary licences, and all remote licences (including ancillary remote betting and ancillary remote lottery licences) except gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences

1. Licensees must not accept payment for gambling by credit card. This includes payments to the licensee made by credit card through a money service business.

## 7. General 'fair and open' provisions

### 7.1. Fair and transparent terms and practices

## 7.1.1 - Fair and transparent terms and practices

### Applies to:

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.

## 8. Display of licensed status

### 8.1. Display of licensed status



## 8.1.1 - Display of licensed status

### Applies to:

All remote casino, bingo and betting licences other than ancillary, host, remote betting intermediary (trading room only), remote general betting (limited) and remote general betting (standard) (remote platform) licences

Read additional guidance on the technical requirements contained within this section.

1. Licensees providing facilities for remote gambling must display on every screen from which customers are able to access gambling facilities provided in reliance on this licence:
  - a. a statement that they are licensed and regulated by the Gambling Commission;
  - b. their account number; and
  - c. a link (which will be supplied by the Commission) to their current licensed status as recorded on the Commission's website.
2. Such statement, account number and link must be in the format, provided by the means, and contain the information from time to time specified by the Commission in its technical standards applicable to the kind of facilities for gambling provided in accordance with this licence or otherwise notified to licensees for the purposes of this condition.
3. Licensees may also display on screens accessible from Great Britain information about licences or other permissions they hold from regulators in, or by virtue of the laws of, jurisdictions outside Great Britain provided it is made plain on those screens that the licensee provides facilities for gambling to persons in Great Britain in reliance on their Gambling Commission licence(s).

## 8.1.2 - Display of licensed status – B2B operators

### Applies to:

All gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences

Read additional guidance on the technical requirements contained within this section.

1. Licensees offering the supply of gaming machines or gambling software on websites must:
  - a. display the following information on the first page of the website which offers gaming machines or gambling software in reliance on the licence:
    - i. a statement that they are licensed and regulated by the Gambling Commission;
    - ii. their account number; and
    - iii. a link (which will be supplied by the Commission) to their current licensed status as recorded on to the Commission's website.
  - b. display at least the information at a above on each page of the website which offers gaming machines or gambling software in reliance on the licence; and
  - c. where they offer on pages of, or by means of a link from, their website, the supply of gaming machines or gambling software which are not provided in reliance on their licence, clearly distinguish those products which are regulated by the Commission from those which are not.
2. Such statement, account number and link must be in the format, provided by the means, and contain the information from time to time specified by the Commission in its technical standards applicable to the kind of facilities for gambling provided in accordance with this licence or otherwise notified to licensees for the purposes of this condition.

### 8.1.3 - Display of licensed status – societies and local authorities

**Applies to:**

All lottery operating licences issued to non-commercial societies, local authorities and external lottery managers

Read additional guidance on the technical requirements contained within this section.

1. Licensees offering the supply of lotteries on websites or mobile applications must display on every screen from which customers are able to access lottery products provided in reliance of this licence:
  - a. a statement that they are licensed and regulated by the Gambling Commission;
  - b. their account number; and
  - c. a link (which will be supplied by the Commission) to their current licensed status as recorded on the Commission's website.
2. Such statement, account number and link must be in the format, provided by the means, and contain the information from time to time specified by the Commission.

## 9. Types and rules of casino and other games

### 9.1. Casino and bingo games

#### 9.1.1 - Rules of casino games

**Applies to:**

All non-remote casino operating licences

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

### 9.1.2 - Prohibited bingo prize games

**Applies to:**

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.

## 10. Tipping of casino employees

### 10.1 . Tipping of casino employees

#### 10.1.1 - Tipping – personal licence holders

**Applies to:**

All non-remote casino operating licences

1. Licensees must only permit tipping of staff holding personal licences where a tronc system is operated; that is to say, where all tips are pooled and distributed amongst the employees concerned. A separate tronc may be operated for each of a number of categories of licensed staff.

## 11. Lotteries

### 1.1 . Lotteries – societies and local authorities

## 11.1.1 - Lotteries – societies and local authorities

### Applies to:

All lottery operating licences issued to non-commercial societies or local authorities

1. Licensees must ensure that at least 20% of the proceeds of any lottery promoted in reliance on the licence are applied to a purpose for which the promoting non-commercial society is conducted or the promoting local authority has power to incur expenditure.
2. For the purposes of this condition:
  - a. the proceeds of any lottery promoted in reliance on this licence must not exceed £5,000,000 and subject to 11.1.1 2b, the aggregate of the proceeds of lotteries promoted wholly or partly in a calendar year in reliance on the licence must not exceed £50,000,000.
  - b. In 2020 the aggregate of the proceeds of lotteries promoted wholly or partly in a calendar year may not exceed £31,331,475.
3. The rules of any lottery promoted in reliance on this licence must be such as to ensure:
  - a. that it is not possible for the purchaser of a ticket in the lottery to win by virtue of that ticket (whether in money, money's worth, or partly the one and partly the other and including any winnings arising from a rollover) more than:
    - i. £25,000
    - ii. if more, 10% of the proceeds of the lottery.
  - b. that membership of the class among whom prizes are allocated does not depend on making any payment (apart from payment of the price of a ticket).
4. A lottery promoted in reliance on this licence must not be linked to any other lottery, free draw or prize competition.
5. For the purposes of this condition:
  - a. two or more lotteries are linked if any of them is so structured that a person who wins a prize in that lottery will also win a prize in some or all others, unless the maximum amount which a person can win is no more than £500,000 in aggregate. In determining whether two or more lotteries are linked it is immaterial how many of them are promoted in reliance on this licence.
  - b. a lottery is linked to a free draw or prize competition if:
    - i. a person's participation in, or his being allocated a prize in, the lottery is a means of establishing his eligibility to enter the draw or competition and
    - ii. the arrangements for the lottery and/or the draw or competition are such that a person may win more than £500,000 in aggregate as a result of his participation in the lottery and the draw or competition.
6. If a lottery, whilst not a linked lottery, has the feature that by selecting the same numbers in the lottery and in one or more other lottery or lotteries the participant in those lotteries may win

prizes which, in aggregate, exceed £500,000, no advertisement for, nor other marketing of, the lottery may make any reference to that feature.

7. Licensees must ensure that each person who purchases a ticket in a lottery promoted on behalf of a non-commercial society in reliance on this licence receives a document which:
  - a. identifies the promoting society;
  - b. states the name and address of a member of the society who is designated, by persons acting on behalf of the society, as having responsibility within the society for the promotion of the lottery; and
  - c. either states the date of the draw (or each draw) in the lottery, or enables the date of the draw (or each draw) in the lottery to be determined.
8. Licensees must display 'licensed by the Gambling Commission' and details of the Gambling Commission website on lottery tickets.
9. The price payable for purchasing each ticket in a lottery promoted in reliance on this licence:
  - a. must be the same;
  - b. must be shown on the ticket or in a document received by the purchaser; and
  - c. must be paid to the promoter of the lottery before any person is given a ticket or any right in respect of membership of the class among whom prizes are to be allocated.
10. For the purposes of these conditions, reference to a person receiving a document includes a reference to a message being sent or displayed to him electronically in a manner which enables him, without incurring significant expense or delay, to:
  - a. retain the message electronically; or
  - b. print it.
11. Licensees must lodge with the Commission a description of, and a copy of the rules of, any lottery intended to be promoted in reliance on this licence, and any amendment to the rules of a lottery previously notified to the Commission, at least 28 days before any tickets in such lottery, or amended lottery, are put on sale.<sup>1</sup>
12. Lottery tickets must not be sold to a person in any street. For these purposes 'street' includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls) whether a thoroughfare or not. But, by way of exception, tickets may be sold in a street from a static structure such as a kiosk or display stand. Tickets may also be sold door to door. Licensees must ensure that they have any necessary local authority permissions, such as a street trading licence.
13. Accurate accounting records must be kept in relation to all lotteries promoted in reliance on this licence showing:
  - a. the total proceeds of each lottery;
  - b. the amount allocated to prizes in each lottery;
  - c. the amount of proceeds allocated to expenses, and details of those expenses, for each lottery;
  - d. the amount applied directly to the purposes of the society or purposes for which the local authority has power to incur expenditure as the case may be; and

- e. the number of sold and unsold tickets in each lottery.
14. Such records must be made available to the Commission for inspection on request and retained for at least three years from the date of any lottery to which they relate.
15. In addition, in respect of each lottery promoted in reliance on this licence, a lottery submission must be sent to the Commission within three months of the date of determination of the lottery or, in the case of an 'instant lottery', within three months of the last date on which tickets in the lottery were on sale providing the information set out in paragraph 13 above. Every such submission must contain or be accompanied by a declaration that the information given in it is correct and must be shown to have been approved before submission by:
- a. the holder of a personal management licence
  - b. a 'qualified person' as defined in the Gambling Act 2005 (Definition of Small-scale Operator) Regulations 2006 or
  - c. except where the licensee is a local authority, the designated person named on the lottery tickets as having responsibility for the promotion of the lottery.
16. Where a society or local authority instructs an External Lottery Manager to make the submission on their behalf, they must ensure that the details on the submission are verified and approved by one of the people named above from the relevant society or local authority.
17. For any calendar year in which the cumulative proceeds of lotteries promoted in reliance on this licence exceed £1,000,000 the licensee must provide the Commission with written confirmation from a qualifying auditor confirming that the proceeds of those lotteries have been fully accounted for in their annual audited accounts. Such confirmation must be provided within ten months of the date to which the accounts are made up.
18. A qualifying auditor means a person who is eligible for appointment as a statutory auditor under section 1212 Companies Act 2006 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof but, in the case of a lottery promoted by or on behalf of a non-commercial society, is not:
- a. a member of the society
  - b. a partner, officer or employee of such a member or
  - c. a partnership of which a person falling within a or b is a partner.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website [digital@gamblingcommission.gov.uk](mailto:digital@gamblingcommission.gov.uk)

## 11.2. Lotteries – managers

## 11.2.1 - Lotteries – managers

### Applies to:

All lottery operating licences issued to external lottery managers

1. Licensees must ensure that at least 20% of the proceeds of any lottery promoted in reliance on the licence are paid to the promoting non-commercial society or local authority to apply to a purpose for which the promoting society is conducted or the local authority has power to incur expenditure.
2. For the purposes of this condition:
  - a. the proceeds of any lottery promoted in reliance on this licence may not exceed £5,000,000 and subject to 11.2.1 2b, the aggregate of the proceeds of lotteries promoted wholly or partly in a calendar year on behalf of the same non-commercial society or local authority in reliance on the licence may not exceed £50,000,000.
  - b. In 2020 the aggregate of the proceeds of lotteries promoted wholly or partly in a calendar year on behalf of the same non-commercial society or local authority in reliance on the licence may not exceed £31,311,475.
3. The rules of any lottery promoted in reliance on this licence must be such as to ensure:
  - a. that it is not possible for the purchaser of a ticket in the lottery to win by virtue of that ticket (whether in money, money's worth, or partly the one and partly the other and including any winnings arising from a rollover) more than:
    - i. £25,000
    - ii. if more, 10% of the proceeds of the lottery
  - b. that membership of the class among whom prizes are allocated does not depend on making any payment (apart from payment of the price of a ticket).
4. A lottery promoted in reliance on this licence must not be linked to any other lottery, free draw or prize competition.
5. For the purposes of this condition:
  - a. two or more lotteries are linked if any of them is so structured that a person who wins a prize in that lottery will also win a prize in some or all others, unless the maximum amount which a person can win is no more than £500,000 in aggregate. In determining whether two or more lotteries are linked it is immaterial how many of them are promoted in reliance on this licence.
  - b. a lottery is linked to a free draw or prize competition if:
    - i. a person's participation in, or his being allocated a prize in, the lottery is a means of establishing his eligibility to enter the draw or competition and
    - ii. the arrangements for the lottery and/or the draw or competition are such that a person may win more than £500,000 in aggregate as a result of his participation in the lottery and the draw or competition.



6. If a lottery, whilst not a linked lottery, has the feature that by selecting the same numbers in the lottery and in one or more other lottery or lotteries the participant in those lotteries may win prizes which, in aggregate, exceed £500,000, no advertisement for, nor other marketing of, the lottery may make any reference to that feature.
7. Licensees must ensure that each person who purchases a ticket in a lottery promoted in reliance on this licence on behalf of a non-commercial society, receives a document which:
  - a. identifies the promoting society
  - b. states the name and address of a member of the society who is designated, by persons acting on behalf of the society, as having responsibility within the society for the promotion of the lottery
  - c. either states the date of the draw (or each draw) in the lottery, or enables the date of the draw (or each draw) in the lottery to be determined.
8. Licensees must display 'licensed by the Gambling Commission' and details of the Gambling Commission website on lottery tickets.
9. The price payable for purchasing each ticket in a lottery promoted in reliance on this licence:
  - a. must be the same
  - b. must be shown on the ticket or in a document received by the purchaser
  - c. must be paid to the promoter of the lottery before any person is given a ticket or any right in respect of membership of the class among whom prizes are to be allocated.
10. For the purposes of these conditions, reference to a person receiving a document includes a reference to a message being sent or displayed to him electronically in a manner which enables him, without incurring significant expense or delay, to:
  - a. retain the message electronically or
  - b. print it.
11. Licensees must lodge with the Commission a description of, and a copy of the rules of, any lottery intended to be promoted in reliance on this licence, and any amendment to the rules of a lottery previously notified to the Commission, at least 28 days before any tickets in such lottery, or amended lottery, are put on sale.<sup>1</sup>
12. Lottery tickets must not be sold to a person in any street. For these purposes 'street' includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls) whether a thoroughfare or not. But, by way of exception, tickets may be sold in a street from a static structure such as a kiosk or display stand. Tickets may also be sold door to door. Licensees must ensure that they have any necessary local authority permissions, such as a street trading licence.
13. Licensees must have arrangements in place to ensure separation between lottery proceeds they hold on behalf of non-commercial societies or local authorities and their own trading income and that such lottery proceeds are legally protected by means of separate bank accounts having trustee status or equivalent legal protection for each society or local authority in the event of the licensee's insolvency, in which event the proceeds will be paid to the society or local authority.

14. Licensees must ensure that following the determination of a lottery all lottery proceeds are properly allocated between prizes, expenses and profits and have procedures in place designed to ensure that lottery profits belonging to non-commercial societies or local authorities whose lotteries they manage in reliance on this licence are accounted for in a timely manner to the society or local authority.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website

## 12. Anti-money laundering

### 12.1 . Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

#### 12.1.1 - Anti-money laundering - Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

**Applies to:**

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.

## 12.1.2 - Anti-money laundering - Measures for operators based in foreign jurisdictions

### Applies to:

1. All remote casino operating licences where any of the licensee's remote gambling equipment is located outside Great Britain

Licensees must comply with Parts 2 and 3 of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 (UK Statutory Instrument No. 2157 of 2007) as amended by the Money Laundering (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (UK Statutory Instrument No. 3299 of 2007), or the equivalent requirements of any UK Statutory Instrument by which those regulations are amended or superseded insofar as they relate to casinos (the MLR) whether or not the MLR otherwise apply to their business.

# 13. Pool betting

## 13.1. Pool betting

### 13.1.1 - Pool betting

#### Applies to:

All pool betting operating licences, except those restricted to football pools

1. Licensees and any person they so authorise under 93(2) of the Gambling Act 2005 to offer pool betting on a track in connection with a horserace or dog race in reliance on an occasional use notice, must produce and retain a record of the transactions relevant to each pool that they offer. The record must be capable of identifying individual bets into the pool and relating these to subsequent payment of winnings where applicable. Licensees must make this information available to the Commission on request.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

### 13.1.2 - Pool betting – football pools

**Applies to:**

All pool betting operating licences which authorise football pools

1. Licensees and any person they so authorise under 93(3) of the Gambling Act 2005 in respect of football pool betting, must produce and retain a record of the transactions relevant to each pool that they offer. The record must be capable of identifying individual bets into the pool and relating these to the subsequent payment of winnings where applicable. Licensees must make this information available to the Commission on request.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

### 13.1.3 - Pool betting – annual accounts

**Applies to:**

All pool betting operating licences

1. Licensees must produce annual accounts which should be certified by a qualified independent accountant. Licensees must make copies available to the Commission on request.

## 14. Access to premises

### 14.1. Access to premises

### 14.1.1 - Access to premises

**Applies to:**

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

#### 15.1.1 - Reporting suspicion of offences etc – non-betting licences

**Applies to:**

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, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, provide the Commission 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.<sup>1</sup>

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website

## 15.1.2 - Reporting suspicion of offences etc – betting licences

### Applies to:

All betting operating licences including 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 with any information<sup>1</sup>, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, from whatever source that they:

- a. 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
- b. suspect may lead the Commission to consider making an order to void a bet under section 336 of the Gambling Act 2005.

2 Licensees who accept bets, or facilitate the making or acceptance of bets between others, on the outcome of horse races or other sporting events governed by one of the sport governing bodies included in Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the Gambling Act 2005, must as soon as reasonably practicable provide the sport governing body with relevant and necessary information, from whatever source, that they know or suspect may relate to a breach of betting rules applied by that governing body.

3 'Betting rules' includes any rule about bets the making or acceptance of which would be a regulated activity within the meaning of section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ('spread betting').

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup>Information relating to sports betting integrity should be sent directly to the Sports Betting Intelligence Unit (SBIU) by emailing: [sbiu@gamblingcommission.gov.uk](mailto:sbiu@gamblingcommission.gov.uk)

### 15.1.3 - Reporting of systematic or organised money lending

**Applies to:**

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

1. Licensees must as soon as reasonably practicable, in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, provide the Commission with any information relating to cases where they encounter systematic, organised or substantial money lending between customers on their premises, in accordance with the ordinary code provisions on money lending between customers.<sup>1</sup>

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website

## 15.2 . Reporting key events and other reportable events

## 15.2.1 - Reporting key events

### Applies to:

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, 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 occurrence<sup>1</sup>.

### Operator status

1. Any of the following applying to a licensee, any person holding a key position for a licensee, a group company or a shareholder or member (holding 3% or more of the issued share capital of the licensee or its holding company): • presenting of a petition for winding up • making of a winding up order • entering into administration or receivership • bankruptcy (applying to individuals only) • sequestration (applicable in Scotland), or • an individual voluntary arrangement.

### Relevant persons and positions

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The appointment of a person to, or a person ceasing to occupy, a 'key position' (including leaving one position to take up another). 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 where the holder of which has overall responsibility for the licensee's anti-money laundering and/or terrorist financing compliance, and/or for the reporting of known or suspected money laundering or terrorist financing activity.
  - 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.)

### Financial events



5. 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.
6. Any breach of a covenant given to a bank or other lender.
7. 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.
8. 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

9. 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.)
10. Any investigation by a professional, statutory, regulatory or government body (in whatever jurisdiction) into the licensee's activities, or the activities of a person in a 'key position', where such an investigation could result in the imposition of a sanction or penalty which could reasonably be expected to raise doubts about the licensee's continued suitability to hold a Gambling Commission licence.
11. Any criminal investigation by a law enforcement agency in any jurisdiction in which the licensee, or a person in a 'key position' related to the licensee, is involved and where the Commission might have cause to question whether the licensee's measures to keep crime out of gambling had failed.
12. 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, or a professional, statutory or other regulatory or government body (in whatever jurisdiction)) about the provision of facilities for gambling: a summary of the nature of the concerns must be provided.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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

16. Any security breach to the licensee's environment that adversely affects the confidentiality of customer data; or prevents the licensee's customers, staff, or legitimate users from accessing their accounts for longer than 12 hours.
17. 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).
18. 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 (including domains covered by 'white label' arrangements). 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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup>Key events are to be reported to us online via the 'eServices' digital service on our website.

## 15.2.2 - Other reportable events

### Applies to:

All operating licences

1. Licensees must also notify the Commission in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, as soon as reasonably practicable of the occurrence of any of the following events<sup>1</sup>:
  - a. any material change in the licensee's arrangements for the protection of customer funds in accordance with licence condition 4 (protection of customer funds) (where applicable)
  - b. 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.
  - 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 3% or 10% of group Gross Gambling Yield being exceeded by the group in that jurisdiction.
  - d. any actual or potential breaches by the licensee of the requirements imposed by or under Parts 7 or 8 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, or Part III of the Terrorism Act 2000, or any UK law by which those statutes are amended or superseded.

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 Gambling Act 2005, '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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> Other reportable events are to be reported to us online via the 'eServices' digital service on our website.

### 15.2.3 - Other reportable events – money laundering, terrorist financing, etc

**Applies to:**

All non-remote and remote casino operating licences

1. Licensees must notify the Commission in such form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify, as soon as reasonably practicable of any actual or potential breaches by the licensee of the provisions of the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on Payer) Regulations 2017, or any UK Statutory Instrument by which those regulations are amended or superseded.
2. Licensees must, within 14 days of the appointment, notify the Commission of the identity of the individual appointed as:
  - a. the officer responsible for the licensee's compliance with the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on Payer) Regulations 2017 (regulation 21(1)(a)),
  - b. the nominated officer (regulation 21(3)), and any subsequent appointment to either of those positions.
3. Licensees must, within 14 days of the departure or removal of any individual appointed to the positions mentioned in 2 above, notify the Commission of such departure or removal.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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Other reportable events are to be reported to us online via the 'eServices' digital service on our website.

## 15.3 . General and regulatory returns

## 15.3.1 - General and regulatory returns

### Applies to:

All operating licences

1. On request, licensees must provide the Commission with such information as the Commission may require, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time-to-time specify, 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.
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 an accurate Regulatory Return to the Commission containing such information as the Commission may from time to time specify.<sup>1</sup>

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup>Regulatory returns are to be submitted to us online via the 'eServices' digital service on our website.

## 16. Responsible placement of digital adverts

### 16.1. Responsible placement of digital adverts

### 16.1.1 - Responsible placement of digital adverts

**Applies to:**

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.

## 17. Customer identity verification

### 17.1 . Customer identity verification

## 17.1.1 - Customer identity verification

### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences in respect of bets made or accepted by telephone or email), except any lottery licence the holder of which only provides facilities for participation in low frequency <sup>1</sup> or subscription lotteries, gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote casino, and ancillary remote bingo.

1. Licensees must obtain and verify information in order to establish the identity of a customer before that customer is permitted to gamble. Information must include, but is not restricted to, the customer's name, address and date of birth.
2. A request made by a customer to withdraw funds from their account must not result in a requirement for additional information to be supplied as a condition of withdrawal if the licensee could have reasonably requested that information earlier. This requirement does not prevent a licensee from seeking information on the customer which they must obtain at that time due to any other legal obligation.
3. Before permitting a customer to deposit funds, licensees should inform customers what types of identity documents or other information the licensee may need the customer to provide, the circumstances in which such information might be required, and the form and manner in which such information should be provided.
4. Licensees must take reasonable steps to ensure that the information they hold on a customer's identity remains accurate.

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<sup>1</sup> A 'low frequency lottery' is one of a series of separate lotteries promoted on behalf of the same non-commercial society or local authority, or as part of the same multiple society lottery scheme, in respect of which there is a period of at least two days between each lottery draw.

## 2. Code of practice provisions

### Ordinary code

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.

### **Social responsibility code**

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.

## **1. General**

### **1.1. Cooperation and responsibility for third parties**

#### **1.1.1 - Cooperation with the Commission**

##### **Ordinary code**

##### **Applies to:**

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.



## 1.1.2 - Responsibility for third parties – all licences

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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.

### 1.1.3 - Responsibility for third parties – remote

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences

1. Remote licensees must ensure in particular:
  - a. that third parties who provide user interfaces enabling customers to access their remote gambling facilities:
    - i. include a term that any such user interface complies with the Commission's technical standards for remote gambling systems; and
    - ii. enable them, 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 that term.

## 2. Financial requirements

### 2.1. Anti-money laundering

#### 2.1.1 - Anti-money laundering – casino

##### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All remote and non-remote casino licences

1. In order to help prevent activities related to money laundering and terrorist financing, licensees should act in accordance with the Commission's guidance on anti-money laundering, The Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism - Guidance for remote and non-remote casinos.

## 2.1.2 - Anti-money laundering – other than casino

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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

#### 3.1.1 - Combating problem gambling

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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

### 3.2.1 - Casinos SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling, and monitor the effectiveness of these.
2. Licensees must ensure that their policies and procedures take account of the structure and layout of their gambling premises.
3. Licensees must designate one or more supervisors for each casino entrance.
4. A supervisor's responsibilities include ensuring compliance with this section of the code.
5. A supervisor must implement the following procedures:
  - a. checking the age of customers who appear to be, or are suspected of being, underage
  - b. refusing entry to anyone unable to produce an acceptable form of identification, ie one which:
    - i. contains a photograph from which the individual can be identified
    - ii. states the individual's date of birth
    - iii. is valid
    - iv. is legible and shows no signs of tampering or reproduction
  - c. taking action when there are unlawful attempts to enter the premises, including removing anyone who appears to be underage and cannot produce an acceptable form of identification.
6. 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.
7. In premises restricted to adults, service must be refused in any circumstances where any adult is accompanied by a child or young person.
8. 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.
9. Licensees 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, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

### 3.2.2 - Casinos ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. There should be a sufficient number of supervisors at casino entrances to enable a considered judgement to be made about the age of everyone attempting to enter the casino and to take the appropriate action (for example checking identification) whilst at the same time not allowing others to enter unsupervised. The nature of this task means that it cannot be properly accomplished only by using CCTV; it will require a physical presence. Heavily used entrances may require more than one designated supervisor.
2. Supervisors may be assisted by other door keepers provided the supervisor retains the responsibility for compliance with this section of the code and deals personally with any case where there is any doubt or dispute as to someone's eligibility to enter.
3. 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 provisional licence) with photocard; or a passport.
4. 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.
5. Licensees should consider permanent exclusion from premises of 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.
6. 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<sup>1</sup> and the police, and making available information on problem gambling.
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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website.

### 3.2.3 - AGC SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

### 3.2.4 - AGC ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website.

### 3.2.5 - Bingo and FEC SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

### 3.2.6 - Bingo and FEC ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website.

### 3.2.7 - Betting SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4-7: all non-remote betting and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences Paragraph 3: all non-remote betting licences (except general betting (limited) licences) and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences Paragraph 8: non-remote pool betting licences Paragraph 9: non-remote general betting (standard) licences in fee category C or above

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 from adult-only licensed premises anyone who appears to be underage and cannot produce an acceptable form of identification
  - c. taking action when there are attempts by under-18s to enter adult-only premises
  - d. refusing entry to any adult-only area of a track to anyone unable to produce an acceptable form of identification
  - e. 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 deliberately provide facilities for gambling in such a way as to appeal particularly to children or, except in the case of football pools, 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. In the case of non-remote pool betting licensees, where pool entries or payments are collected door to door by the licensee or the licensee's authorised agent the licensee's procedures must include procedures for: a checking the age of apparently underage entrants to the pool; and b taking action when there are unlawful attempts to enter the pool.
9. Licensees 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, in such a form or manner as the Commission may from time to time specify.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

### 3.2.8 - Betting ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

Paragraphs 1 to 5 inclusive: all non-remote betting and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences Paragraph 6: all non-remote betting licences (except non-remote general betting (standard) licences in fee category C or above) and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) 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 <sup>1</sup> and the police, and making available information on problem gambling.
5. 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.
6. Licensees 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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website.

### 3.2.9 - Lottery SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote lottery licences

1 Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to minimise the risk of lottery tickets being sold to children (that is, persons under 16). This must include procedures for:

- a. checking the age of apparently underage purchasers of lottery tickets
- b. taking action when there are unlawful attempts to purchase tickets.

2. Licensees must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all those engaged in the promotion of lotteries in reliance on the licence understand their responsibilities for preventing underage gambling, returning stakes and not paying prizes to underage customers.

### 3.2.10 - Lottery ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote lottery licences

1. Licensees should require a person who appears to be under the age of 16 to be asked to produce proof of identity and age before purchasing a ticket.

### 3.2.11 - Remote SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences in respect of bets made or accepted by telephone or email), except lottery licences, gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote casino, and ancillary remote bingo licences

1. Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling and monitor the effectiveness of these.
2. Such procedures must include:
  - a. Verifying the age of a customer before the customer is able to:
    - i. deposit any funds into their account;
    - ii. access any free-to-play versions of gambling games that the licensee may make available; or
    - iii. gamble with the licensee using either their own money or any free bet or bonus.
  - b. warning potential customers that underage gambling is an offence;
  - c. regularly reviewing their age verification systems and implementing all reasonable improvements that may be made as technology advances and as information improves;
  - d. ensuring that relevant staff are properly trained in the use of their age verification procedures; in particular customer services staff must be appropriately trained in the use of secondary forms of identification when initial verification procedures fail to prove that an individual is of legal age; and
  - e. enabling their gambling websites to permit filtering software to be used by adults (such as parents or within schools) in order to restrict access to relevant pages of those sites.

### 3.2.12 - Remote ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences), except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

1. Licensees should, and should request their contracted partners to, draw attention to parental responsibility as part of the purchasing process of facilities such as mobile phones and interactive television.



### 3.2.13 - Remote lottery SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote lottery licences

1. Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling and monitor the effectiveness of these.
2. Such procedures must include:
  - a. warning potential customers that underage gambling is an offence;
  - b. requiring customers to affirm that they are of legal age;
  - c. regularly reviewing their age verification systems and implementing all reasonable improvements that may be made as technology advances and as information improves;
  - d. ensuring that relevant staff are properly trained in the use of their age verification procedures; in particular anyone who sells lottery tickets including canvassers and customer services staff must be appropriately trained in the use of secondary forms of identification when initial verifications procedures fail to prove that an individual is of legal age;
  - e. enabling their gambling websites to permit filtering software to be used by adults (such as parents or within schools) in order to restrict access to relevant pages of those sites;
  - f. the following age verification procedures:
    - i. in the case of both subscription lotteries and low frequency lotteries<sup>1</sup>, and provided it is clear in the terms and conditions that those under the age of 16 are not permitted to participate and that the prizes will not be paid out to those found to be under 16, customers must be required to verify their age before being able to make any subscription or purchase entry into the lottery. (The licensee is expected to conduct a programme of random checks of users who self-verify for compliance with age restrictions);
    - ii. in every other case, licensees must verify the age of a customer before the customer is able to:
      - o access any free-to-play versions of lotteries (for example instant win or digital scratchcard lotteries) that the licensee may make available; or
      - o in any case, participate in a lottery.

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<sup>1</sup>A 'low frequency lottery' is one of a series of separate lotteries promoted on behalf of the same non-commercial society or local authority, or as part of the same multiple society lottery scheme, in respect of which there is a period of at least two days between each lottery draw

### 3.2.14 - Remote lottery ordinary code

**Ordinary code**

**Applies to:**

All remote society lottery licences

1. Where operators consider the lottery will be more likely to attract underage play – eg where the prize is of particular appeal to children (those under the age of 16) such as concert tickets, games consoles, large prizes - operators should ensure that age verification measures are appropriate to the risk of attempted underage play. In these circumstances it is unlikely that self-verification alone will be sufficient.

### 3.3 . Gambling management tools and responsible gambling management information

### 3.3.1 - Responsible gambling information

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 3.3.2 - Foreign languages

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 3.3.3 - Betting B2 - time and monetary thresholds

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote betting licences

1. Licensees must ensure that any B2 machines that they make available for use require customers to make an active choice whether to set time and monetary thresholds for customer and staff alerts. Such thresholds must comply with any relevant requirements set out in the Commission's machine technical standards.

### 3.3.4 - Remote time-out facility

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences except: any remote lottery licence the holder of which does not provide facilities for participation in instant win lotteries, ancillary remote betting licences, remote betting (remote platform), gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting intermediary (trading room only) licences

1 Licensees must offer a 'time out' facility for customers for the following durations:

- a. 24 hours
- b. one week
- c. one month or
- d. such other period as the customer may reasonably request, up to a maximum of 6 weeks.

## 3.4. Customer interaction

### 3.4.1 - Premises-based customer interaction

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote licences (except non-remote lottery, gaming machine technical, gambling software and host licences); only the following remote licences – ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino, ancillary remote betting, remote general betting limited, and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only).

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.

### 3.4.2 - Customer interaction – lotteries

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All lottery licences

1. Licensees who are non-commercial societies or external lottery managers must:
  - a. set an upper limit on the value of lottery tickets which may be sold to a person, whether as part of a single transaction or over a period of time, without customer interaction;
  - b. maintain records of all instances of customer interaction pursuant to (a) above and, in each case, whether purchase of tickets beyond the limits set was then permitted; and
  - c. ensure such records are made available to the Commission for inspection on request and retained for at least three years from the date of any lottery to which they relate.

### 3.4.3 - Remote customer interaction

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences, except any remote lottery licence the holder of which does not provide facilities for participation in instant win or high frequency lotteries<sup>1</sup>, remote gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino, ancillary remote betting, remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) and remote general betting limited licences.

##### In effect dates:

- in paragraph 1, the words 'as explained in the Commission's guidance (see paragraph 2)'; and the entirety of requirements 2 and 3 are not yet in effect
  - paragraph 10 will come into effect on 12 February 2023
  - the remainder of Social Responsibility Code Provision 3.4.3 is in effect from 12 September 2022.
1. Licensees must implement effective customer interaction systems and processes in a way which minimises the risk of customers experiencing harms associated with gambling. These systems and processes must embed the three elements of customer interaction – identify, act and evaluate – and which reflect that customer interaction is an ongoing process as explained in the Commission's guidance (see paragraph 2).
  2. Licensees must take into account the Commission's guidance on customer interaction for remote operators as published and revised from time to time ('the Guidance').
  3. Licensees must consider the factors that might make a customer more vulnerable to experiencing gambling harms and implement systems and processes to take appropriate and timely action where indicators of vulnerability are identified. Licensees must take account of the Commission's approach to vulnerability as set out in the Commission's Guidance.
  4. Licensees must have in place effective systems and processes to monitor customer activity to identify harm or potential harm associated with gambling, from the point when an account is opened.
  5. Licensees must use a range of indicators relevant to their customer and the nature of the gambling facilities provided in order to identify harm or potential harm associated with gambling. These must include:
    - a. customer spend
    - b. patterns of spend
    - c. time spent gambling
    - d. gambling behaviour indicators
    - e. customer-led contact
    - f. use of gambling management tools

- g. account indicators.
6. In accordance with SR Code Provision 1.1.2, licensees are responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements. In particular, if the licensee contracts with third party business-to-business providers to offer any aspect of the licensee's business related to the licensed activities, the licensee is responsible for ensuring that systems and processes are in place to monitor the activity on the account for each of the indicators in paragraph 5 (a-g) and in a timely way as set out in paragraphs 7 and 8.
  7. A licensee's systems and processes for customer interaction must flag indicators of risk of harm in a timely manner for manual intervention, and feed into automated processes as required by paragraph 11.
  8. Licensees must take appropriate action in a timely manner when they have identified the risk of harm.
  9. Licensees must tailor the type of action they take based on the number and level of indicators of harm exhibited. This must include, but not be limited to, systems and processes which deliver:
    - a. tailored action at lower levels of indicators of harm which seeks to minimise future harm
    - b. increasing action where earlier stages have not had the impact required
    - c. strong or stronger action as the immediate next step in cases where that is appropriate, rather than increasing action gradually
    - d. reducing or preventing marketing or the take-up of new bonus offers where appropriate
    - e. ending the business relationship where necessary.
  10. Licensees must prevent marketing and the take up of new bonus offers where strong indicators of harm, as defined within the licensee's processes, have been identified.
  11. Licensees must ensure that strong indicators of harm, as defined within the licensee's processes, are acted on in a timely manner by implementing automated processes. Where such automated processes are applied, the licensee must manually review their operation in each individual customer's case and the licensee must allow the customer the opportunity to contest any automated decision which affects them.
  12. Licensees must implement processes to understand the impact of individual interactions and actions on a customer's behaviour, the continued risk of harm and therefore whether and, if so, what further action is needed.
  13. Licensees must take all reasonable steps to evaluate the effectiveness of their overall approach, for example by trialling and measuring impact, and be able to demonstrate to the Commission the outcomes of their evaluation.
  14. Licensees must take account of problem gambling rates for the relevant gambling activity as published by the Commission<sup>2</sup>, in order to check whether the number of customer interactions is, at a minimum, in line with this level. For the avoidance of doubt, this provision is not intended to mandate the outcome of those customer interactions.
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<sup>1</sup> A high frequency lottery is a lottery in which any draw takes place less than one hour after a draw in a previous lottery promoted on behalf of the same non-commercial society or local authority or as part of the same multiple lottery scheme.

<sup>2</sup> Problem gambling rates for the relevant gambling activities are available on our website.

## 3.5 . Self-exclusion

### 3.5.1 - Self exclusion – Non-remote and trading rooms SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 3.5.2 - Self-exclusion – non-remote ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 3.5.3 - Self-exclusion – remote SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences except: gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino, betting intermediary (trading room only) and remote betting (standard) (remote platform) licences. Paragraph 8 does not apply to ancillary remote betting licences, remote general betting (limited), or any remote lottery licence the holder of which does not provide facilities for participation in instant win lotteries

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. 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. a record of the card numbers to be excluded;
  - c. staff training to ensure that staff are able to administer effectively the systems; and
  - d. the removal of access from those persons found to have gambled or who have attempted to gamble on the facilities.
7. Licensees must when administering the self-exclusion signpost the individual to counselling and support services.

8. Customers must be given the opportunity to self-exclude by contacting customer services and in addition by entering an automated process using remote communication. In order to avoid inadvertent self-exclusion it is acceptable for an automated process to include an additional step that requires the customer to confirm that they wish to self-exclude. The licensee must ensure that all staff who are involved in direct customer service are aware of the self-exclusion system in place, and are able to direct that individual to an immediate point of contact with whom/which to complete that process.

### 3.5.4 - Self-exclusion – Remote ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences), except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino, remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) and remote betting (standard) (remote platform) licences

1. Self-exclusion procedures should require individuals to take positive action in order to self-exclude:
  - a. over the internet; this can be a box that must be ticked in order to indicate that they understand the system
  - b. by telephone; this can be a direct question asking whether they understand the system.
2. Before an individual self-excludes, licensees should provide or make available sufficient information about what the consequences of self-exclusion are.
3. Licensees should encourage the customer to consider extending their self-exclusion to other remote gambling operators currently used by the customer.
4. Within the licensee's information about self-exclusion policies, the licensee should provide a statement to explain that software is available to prevent an individual computer from accessing gambling internet sites. The licensee should provide a link to a site where further information is available.
5. Licensees should take all reasonable 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;
  - c. the self-exclusion arrangements give customers the option of selecting a self-exclusion period of up to at least five years;
  - d. 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;
  - e. at the end of the period chosen by the customer, self-exclusion remains in place, for a minimum of 7 years, unless the customer takes positive action to gamble again;
  - f. where a customer chooses not to renew, and makes a positive request to begin gambling again, during the 7 year period following the end of their initial self-exclusion, the customer is given one day to cool off before being allowed to access gambling facilities. Contact must be made via phone or in person; re-registering online is not sufficient; and
  - g. 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.

6. The licensee should retain the records relating to a self-exclusion agreement for as long as is needed to enable the self-exclusion procedures set out in paragraph 5 above to be implemented.
7. 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.
8. In providing training to staff on their responsibilities for self-exclusion, licensees should have, as a minimum, policies for induction training and refresher training.

### 3.5.5 - Remote multi-operator SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences except: any remote lottery licence the holder of which does not provide facilities for participation in instant win lotteries, ancillary remote betting, remote general betting (remote platform), remote betting intermediary (trading room only), remote general betting (limited), gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, and ancillary remote casino licences

1. Licensees must participate in the national multi-operator self-exclusion scheme.

### 3.5.6 - Multi-operator non-remote SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 3.5.7 - Multi-operator non-remote ordinary code

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

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).

### 3.5.8 - Non-remote lottery SR code

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote lottery 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. a facility for someone self-excluding to provide a signature; and
  - c. staff training to ensure that staff are able to administer effectively the systems.
7. Licensees must, when administering the self-exclusion agreement, signpost the individual to counselling and support services.

## 3.6 . Employment of children and young persons

### 3.6.1 - Lottery and pool betting

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All lottery licences and pool betting licences restricted to football pools

1. Licensees who employ young persons (16 and 17 year olds) to sell tickets, collect payments or pay out winnings should have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to ensure that all staff, including staff who are young persons themselves, are made aware that the law prohibits underage gambling, and that tickets may only be sold to persons aged 16 or over.

## 3.6.2 - Bingo

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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.

### 3.6.3 - Casino

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote casino 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 casino licensed premises while any gambling activity is being carried on in reliance on the premises licence (except that they can be employed on a part of regional casino premises when that part of the premises is not being used for the provision of facilities for gambling).
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 casino licensed premises (other than in an area of a regional casino where gambling does not take place) 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.

### 3.6.4 - Betting

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote general, pool betting, and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) 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 children to provide facilities for gambling in connection with football pools;
  - b. otherwise to employ children and young persons to provide facilities for gambling;
  - c. 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
  - d. to employ them to carry out any other function on betting licensed premises while any gambling activity is being carried on in reliance on the premises licence.
2. As to 1c, 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 are never asked to perform tasks within 1a above
  - b. children and young persons are never asked to perform tasks within 1b above
  - c. 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 betting 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.

### 3.6.5 - AGCs

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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.



### 3.6.6 - FECs

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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.

### 3.6.7 - Remote

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences, except remote lottery, remote pool betting, remote gaming machine technical, remote gambling software, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) 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 to employ them to provide facilities for gambling.

### 3.6.8 - Remote pool betting

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

All remote pool betting 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 children to provide facilities for gambling on connection with football pools; and
  - b. otherwise to employ children and young people to provide facilities for gambling.

## 3.7. Provision of credit

### 3.7.1 - Provision of credit

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote general betting licences (except where betting is offered under a 2005 Act casino premises licence), pool betting licences and all remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences), except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote casino, ancillary remote bingo and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

1. Licensees who choose to offer credit to members of the public who are not themselves gambling operators must also:
  - a. have procedures for checking and scoring applications for credit from such customers, for setting, and for the increase of, credit limits
  - b. explain these procedures to customers
  - c. set a maximum credit limit for each customer and not permit customers to exceed that limit without further application
  - d. apply a 24-hour delay between receiving a request for an increase in a credit limit and granting it in those cases where the limit exceeds that which the operator previously set
  - e. not require a minimum spend within a set time period
  - f. take all reasonable steps to ensure that offers of credit are not sent to vulnerable persons, including those who have self-excluded from gambling
  - g. ensure that information about an offer of credit includes a risk warning of what may happen in the event of default.

### 3.8 . Money lending between customers

### 3.8.1 - Money-lending – casinos

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. Licensees should take steps to prevent systematic or organised money lending between customers on their premises.
2. While the nature of those steps will depend to some extent on the layout and size of the premises, they should cover matters such as:
  - a. systems for monitoring for such activity;
  - b. instructions to staff concerning what they should do if they spot what they believe to be significant money lending and to managers about the ways in which they should handle and act on any such lending; and
  - c. excluding from the premises, either temporarily or permanently as appropriate, any person whom the evidence suggests has become involved in organised or systematic money lending.
3. There should be appropriate arrangements in place to cover any cases where it appears that the lending may be commercial in nature or may involve money laundering. In the latter case, the requirements in respect of reporting suspicious transactions must be followed. In all cases where the operator encounters systematic or organised money lending, a report should be made to the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website.

### 3.8.2 - Money-lending – other than casinos

#### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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.

### 3.9. Identification of individual customers

### 3.9.1 - Identification of individual customers - remote

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences) except gaming machine technical, gambling software, host, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

1. Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to identify separate accounts which are held by the same individual.
2. Where licensees allow customers to hold more than one account with them, the licensee must have and put into effect procedures which enable them to relate each of a customer's such accounts to each of the others and ensure that:
  - a. if a customer opts to self-exclude they are effectively excluded from all gambling with the licensee unless they make it clear that their request relates only to some forms of gambling or gambling using only some of the accounts they hold with the licensee;
  - b. all of a customer's accounts are monitored and decisions that trigger customer interaction are based on the observed behaviour and transactions across all the accounts;
  - c. where credit is offered or allowed the maximum credit limit is applied on an aggregate basis across all accounts; and
  - d. individual financial limits can be implemented across all of a customer's accounts.
3. Licensees which are companies or other bodies corporate must take all reasonable steps to comply with the above provision as if reference to a customer holding more than one account with them included a reference to a customer holding one or more accounts with them and one or more accounts with a group company.
4. A company is a 'group company' in relation to a licensee if it is the holding company of, subsidiary of, or shares a common holding company with, the licensee. For these purposes 'holding company' and 'subsidiary' have the meanings ascribed to them by section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof.

## 4. 'Fair and open' provisions

### 4.1. Fair terms

### 4.1.1 - Fair terms

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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

### 4.2.1 - Display of rules – casino

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. In complying with any condition on a casino premises licence requiring the display of rules about gaming, licensees must ensure that the following are included:
  - a. the rules of each type of casino game available to be played
  - b. a player's guide to the house edge
  - c. a player's guide to the rules of any equal chance games which are made available.

## 4.2.2 - Display of rules - bingo

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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.

## 4.2.3 - Display of rules – remote SR code

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences), except gaming machine technical, gambling software, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

1. Licensees must make the following available to customers:
  - a. a player's guide to each gambling opportunity (bet, game or lottery) made available by the operator; and
  - b. such additional information relating to the available gambling as the Commission shall from time to time publish to licensees: the current requirements are set out in the Commission's Remote gambling and software technical standards.



## 4.2.4 - Remote ordinary code

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All remote licences (including ancillary remote betting licences), except gaming machine technical, gambling software, ancillary remote bingo, ancillary remote casino and remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

1. Where practicable, the player's guide and additional information referred to in the social responsibility code 4.2.3 should be made available through the medium in which the remote gambling is to be conducted. Where that is not practicable, licensees should either:
  - a. send a copy of the guide and required additional information by post, fax or email; or
  - b. make these available to the customer in another medium to which he has access.

## 4.2.5 - Supervision of games

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures designed to ensure that proper supervision of gaming at tables is carried out by supervisors, pit bosses and croupiers in order to ensure the integrity of the gaming is not compromised. Such policies and procedures must take into account, but need not be limited by, any mandatory premises licence conditions relating to the layout of premises.

## 4.2.6 - Display of rules – betting

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All general betting and betting intermediary licences, except remote betting intermediary (trading rooms only) licences

1. Licensees must set out within the full rules that they make available, the core elements for the acceptance and settlement of bets. These rules must cover:
  - a. the circumstances under which the operator will void a bet;
  - b. treatment of errors, late bets and related contingencies;
  - c. availability of odds for any ante-post, early show or starting price betting, and treatment of place, forecast bets etc;
  - d. treatment of withdrawals, non-runners, and reformed markets;
  - e. maximum payout limiting liability for a specific betting product or generally;
  - f. any charges made to customers for the use of betting services or products, and how these are calculated (including deductions from winnings for commission, or in respect of withdrawn horses etc);
  - g. means or medium by which the outcome of an event will be determined;
  - h. the rules for the event itself to be specified (eg horserace bets only to be accepted; where the racing is subject to British Horseracing Authority rules);
  - i. where bets are accepted on 'pari-mutuel' terms; and
  - j. any special arrangements for settling bets on 'coupled' horses.
2. Where special rules have been agreed in relation to a particular bet these must not be overridden by any conflicting rules or subsequent rule changes.
3. Licensees must issue a betting slip or an electronic acknowledgement (other than in the case of telephone betting) for each transaction which includes information as to the operator's name and contact details, and words equivalent to 'Bets are accepted in accordance with the operator's rules'.

## 4.2.7 - On-course betting

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote general betting licences

1. When providing facilities for betting on-course, licensees must display on their 'joints' in an intelligible format:
  - a. any rules that differ from the relevant racecourse rules on betting, such as Tattersalls' 'Rules on Betting'<sup>1</sup>;
  - b. any types of unorthodox bets accepted (such as forecast betting, betting without the favourite, distance betting etc);
  - c. whether win-only or each way bets are accepted;
  - d. any concessions or bonuses offered;
  - e. all of the runners and the odds available to the public;
  - f. the operator's trading name;
  - g. the minimum bet accepted; and
  - h. any applicable maximum payout.
2. Licensees operating within the ring at horserace tracks<sup>2</sup> must issue customers with a betting slip or ticket for each transaction accepted. Betting slips or tickets must include the following information:
  - a. operator's name and contact details;
  - b. race day name or code, date and race number;
  - c. name and/or number of the selection;
  - d. the stake, odds and potential return or whether the bet will be settled according to Starting Price; and
  - e. the type of bet.
3. Any special rules which have been agreed in relation to a particular bet must not be overridden by any conflicting rules or subsequent rule changes.

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<sup>1</sup>The references to Tattersalls' 'Rules on Betting' reflect the current position and may need to be amended in future

<sup>2</sup>Licensees operating under the provision of an occasional use notice (eg point-to-points) must ensure ledger systems are capable of providing the information listed here.

## 4.2.8 - Betting integrity

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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

1. Where licensees offer to accept bets, or facilitate the making or acceptance of bets between others, on the outcome of a sport regulated by a sport governing body for the time being included in Part 3 of Schedule 6 of the Act, they should take all reasonable steps to familiarise themselves with the rules applied by that body on betting, in particular betting by registered participants.
2. Licensees should ensure that a condition of their accepting bets is that for a bet to be valid, customers placing such bets must not be in breach of any rules on betting or misuse of inside information relevant to a sports governing body, other professional body of which they are a member, or their employers. Where a breach of these rules is identified, licensees should then take steps to void the bet.

## 4.2.9 - Display of rules – pool betting

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All pool betting licences

1. Licensees or any person they authorise to offer pool betting on their behalf under authority of section 93 of the Act must publish their rules relevant to the following:
  - a. the deduction levels for overheads, taxes, profits etc, expressed as a percentage, from each available pool;
  - b. the rounding of winning dividends to a whole unit;
  - c. the procedure for when there is no winner of the pool, and the circumstances in which the pool is carried over; and
  - d. the period of time in which a winning bet may be claimed from the pool operator.

## 4.2.10 - Pool betting

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote pool betting licences

1. Licensees or any person they authorise to offer pool betting on their behalf under authority of section 93 of the Act, must only accept bets through equipment capable of communicating bets to a central recording system.
2. The equipment must supply the person placing the bet with a betting slip or ticket containing the following information:
  - a. the date on which the bet is made;
  - b. the amount of the stake;
  - c. the identity of the track, the number or time of the race and the pool in respect of which the bet is made;
  - d. the selection or selections or combination of selections as indicated; and
  - e. means of identifying the equipment recording the bet.
3. The central recording system must collect all bets made to each of the operator's pools and all information required to calculate the winnings of each pool and be capable of storing this information for subsequent retrieval if required by the Commission.
4. Licensees and any person they authorise to offer pool betting on their behalf under authority of section 93 of the Act must:
  - a. provide a public display system within sight of all of the operator's terminals capable of accepting pool bets situated on-course. The system must display the potential dividend returns in respect of win and place outcomes from each pool operated, and in at least one place the units staked on all types of combination bets offered. This information is to be updated whilst the pool market is open. Following conclusion of the event to which the pool relates, the total amount payable as winning dividends must be displayed as soon as practicable; and
  - b. display prominently the minimum stake that will be accepted as a bet.

## 4.3. Additional consumer information

### 4.3.1 - Publication of percentage of lottery proceeds returned to the purposes of the society or local authority

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All lottery operating licences issued to non-commercial societies and local authorities

1. Each year, licensees must publish details on the percentage of the total proceeds of lotteries promoted in the previous calendar year in reliance on this licence applied to purposes for which the society is conducted, or purposes for which the local authority has power to incur expenditure. This should be through either their annual report, lottery page of their society website or any other means appropriate to the size and scale of the organisation.

### 4.3.2 - Marketing of all lotteries conducted under a single brand (branded lotteries)

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All lottery operating licences issued to non-commercial societies, local authorities and external lottery managers

1. Where a number of society lotteries are promoted under one brand (also known as a branded lottery<sup>1</sup>), whether with an ELM or not, licensees must ensure that it is clear to consumers (or potential consumers), which society lotteries are being promoted.
2. The requirement in (1) must be made clear to consumers within any marketing communications, advertisements, promotions or any information surrounding the draw, winners and beneficiaries; and through any ticket documentation.

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<sup>1</sup>a scheme whereby multiple societies promote lotteries under a common brand name or image, either on rotation with other societies or as a regular occurrence for that single society.

### 4.3.3 - Lotteries – Information to consumers

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All lottery operating licences issued to non-commercial societies, local authorities and external lottery managers

1. Licensees must ensure that clear, transparent, and easily accessible information is made available to consumers to enable them to make an informed choice prior to participating in a lottery. This must include but is not restricted to details of how proceeds are used, the likelihood of winning a prize and how prizes are allocated.
2. Licensees must take into account the Commission's guidance on information to lottery players.

## 5. Marketing

### 5.1. Rewards and bonuses

## 5.1.1 - Rewards and bonuses – SR code

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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.
2. If a licensee makes available incentives or reward schemes for customers, designated by the licensee as 'high value', 'VIP' or equivalent, they must be offered in a manner which is consistent with the licensing objectives.

Licensees must take into account the Commission's guidance on high value customer incentives.



## 5.1.2 - Proportionate rewards

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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.

## 5.1.3 - Alcoholic drinks

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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.

## 5.1.4 - Promotion by agents

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. Where a licensee employs agents to promote its business (wherever that business is conducted), it must ensure that its agreement with any agent makes clear that the agent must not encourage players to play longer or wager more than the player might otherwise do. In particular, payments should not be directly dependent upon, nor directly calculated by reference to, the length of time for which, or frequency with which, the customer gambles. If the payment to the agent increases with the amount the customer spends it must do so at a rate no greater than that at which the amount spent increases.

## 5.1.5 - Mailing of lottery tickets

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All lottery licences

1 With a view to minimising the risk of fraud, licensees who are non-commercial societies or external lottery managers should adopt one or more of the following measures:

- a. prohibit the unsolicited mailing of tickets to non-members of the promoting society
- b. limit the value of tickets sent to any one address which is not that of a member of the promoting society to £20
- c. maintain records of tickets distributed and not returned.

## 5.1.6 - Compliance with advertising codes

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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.

## 5.1.7 - Compliance with advertising codes (lotteries)

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

All 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.

## 5.1.8 - Compliance with industry advertising codes

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All licences

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

## 5.1.9 - Other marketing requirements

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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.

### 5.1.10 - Online marketing in proximity to information on responsible gambling

#### Ordinary code

##### Applies to:

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

### 5.1.11 - Direct electronic marketing consent

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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

## 6.1.1 - Complaints and disputes

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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 and make them available to the Commission on request.

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

#### 7.1.1 - Gambling staff – casinos

##### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote casino licences

1. Licensees must have and put into effect policies and procedures to manage relationships between staff and customers, based on the principle that in carrying out their duties staff must not engage in any conduct which is, or could be, likely to prejudice the licensing objectives.

#### 7.1.2 - Responsible gambling information for staff

##### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 7.1.3 - Gambling staff and irregular betting

**Ordinary code**

**Applies to:**

All betting operating licences

1. Licensees should have employment policies that: • require employees to report any indicators of irregular and/or suspicious betting to their employer; and • prohibit their employees from using information related to irregular and/or suspicious betting for the purpose of placing their own wagers, either with their employer or with other operators.

## 8. Information requirements

### 8.1 . Information requirements



## 8.1.1 - Ordinary code

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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 specify<sup>1</sup>, 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 licence<sup>2</sup>:
  - 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.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup> These matters are to be reported to us online via our 'eServices' digital service on our website.

<sup>2</sup> 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

## 8.1.2 - Provision of information in respect of cheating

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

All betting operating licences including betting intermediary, ancillary remote betting and remote betting intermediary (trading room only)

1. In considering their obligations under licence condition 15.1.2 licensees should in particular keep in mind the scope of the offence of cheating. The Commission would expect to be notified<sup>1</sup> of any information a licensee has which causes them to know or suspect that there has been interference or attempted interference with:
  - a. an event which has taken or is taking place in Great Britain on which bets have been or are likely to be or to have been placed (whether in Great Britain or elsewhere); or
  - b. an event which has taken or is taking place outside Great Britain on which bets have been or are likely to be or to have been placed in Great Britain.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup>Information relating to sports betting integrity should be sent directly to the Sports Betting Intelligence Unit (SBIU).

## 9. Gaming machines in gambling premises

### 9.1. Gaming machines in gambling premises

### 9.1.1 - Gaming machines in gambling premises – betting

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote general betting operating licences, except where betting is offered under a 2005 Act casino premises licence

1. Gaming machines may be made available for use in licensed betting premises only where there are also substantive facilities for non-remote betting, 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 betting facilities.

### 9.1.2 - Bingo

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

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.

### 9.1.3 - Casino

#### Social responsibility code

##### Applies to:

All non-remote casino operating licences, except 2005 Act operating licences

1. Gaming machines may be made available for use in licensed casino premises only where there are also substantive facilities for non-remote casino games and/or games of equal chance, provided in reliance on this licence, available in the premises.

22 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 facilities for casino games and/or games of equal chance.

## 10. Assessing local risk

### 10.1. Assessing local risk

## 10.1.1 - Assessing local risk

### Social responsibility code

#### Applies to:

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 policy<sup>1</sup>.
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.

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<sup>1</sup>This is the statement of licensing policy under the Gambling Act 2005.

## 10.1.2 - Sharing local risk assessments

### Ordinary code

#### Applies to:

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.

## **3. Personal licence conditions**

### **1. Personal licence conditions**

#### **1. Suite of general conditions to be attached to personal licences under Section 75 of the Gambling Act 2005**

# 1 - Personal licence conditions

## Applies to:

All personal licence holders

1. Personal licence holders must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the way in which they carry out their responsibilities in relation to licensed activities does not place the holder of the operating or any relevant premises licence in breach of their licence conditions.
2. Personal licence holders must keep themselves informed of developments in gambling legislation, codes of practice and any Commission guidance (whether issued on the Commission's website or communicated directly to licence holders) relevant to their role. Holders of personal functional licences must keep their technical competence in respect of their licensed activities up to date.
3. Personal licence holders must notify the Commission of the occurrence of any of the following key events within 10 working days after the licensee becomes aware of the event's occurrence<sup>1</sup>:
  - a. their subsection to any criminal investigation which is listed under Schedule 7 Relevant Offences of the Gambling Act 2005;
  - b. their conviction of any offence listed under Schedule 7 – Relevant Offences of the Gambling Act 2005;
  - c. any current or pending investigation by a professional, statutory, regulatory or government body in Great Britain or abroad;
  - d. the imposition of any sanction or penalty against them following an investigation by any professional, statutory, regulatory or government body in Great Britain or abroad;
  - e. the imposition of a disciplinary sanction against them, including dismissal, for gross misconduct;
  - f. their resignation from a position for which a personal licence is required following commencement of disciplinary proceedings in respect of gross misconduct;
  - g. their disqualification from acting as a company director;
  - h. the presentation of a petition for their bankruptcy or sequestration or their entering into an individual voluntary agreement;
  - i. a change in their name or address.

Read additional guidance on the information requirements contained within this section.

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<sup>1</sup>These matters are to be reported to us online via the 'Manage and maintain your licence' service on our website.