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First Session Eleventh Parliament Republic of
Trinidad and Tobago

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL

AN ACT to provide for the regulation and control of
gaming and betting and matters related thereto

THE GAMBLING (GAMING AND BETTING) CONTROL
BILL, 2016

Explanatory Notes

(These notes form no part of the Bill but are intended only to indicate its general purport)

This Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Commission (“the Commission”) for the purpose of regulating the Gaming and Betting Sectors which are, both on a global and national level, vulnerable to infiltration by money launderers and terrorist financing. The Commission shall establish a licensing framework which will aid in minimising the potential for money laundering and terrorism financing due to the stringent criteria that will have to be met by anyone desirous of obtaining a licence permitting them to work in the gambling sector. It is recognised too, that these sectors have the potential to contribute meaningfully and positively to the national economy if regulated effectively, by creating employment prospects not only in the sector but in other sectors servicing that sector, thereby creating greater tax revenues.

Part I of the Bill would provide for preliminary matters such as its title and definitions. It is proposed that this Bill will come into effect upon Assent.

Part II of the Bill proposes to establish the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Commission (“the Commission”) which will be managed by a Board. This Part sets out the constitution and procedures of the Commission and related matters. In this Part therefore, provisions address the appointment of a Commissioner, who will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission, staffing of the Commission, funding, allowable expenditure of the Commission, audits, annual reports, procurement rules and other matters that the Commission, as with other statutory authorities, is required to observe.

Part III of the Bill proposes to establish the licensing regime under which the Gambling sector will henceforth be required to operate. As such, clause 32 identifies the different categories of operating licences and clauses 33 to 52 establish the framework for applications, investigations, objections, renewals, suspensions, revocations, appeals and all matters pertinent to a licensing framework.

Part IV of the Bill proposes to address matters peculiar to the Gaming sector and in that regard, clause 54 is a transitional provision permitting gaming operators to operate until such time as the Commission issues licences in accordance with the proposed legal framework.

Part V of the Bill is specific to the Betting Sector and as with Part III, there is a transitional provision at clause 63 permitting betting shops, bookmakers and promoters to operate under the existing framework until such time as the Commission issues licences under this proposed legal framework.

Part VI of the Bill addresses the payment of taxes by licensees under this Act. In that regard, it is proposed that the Commission shall make taxes payable as set out in clause 66 with the exception of levy on bets made on live or simulcast horse racing which shall remain the responsibility of the Betting Levy Board. This Part proposes also the creation of two funds, the Rehabilitation Fund and the Development Fund, for the purposes of aiding victims of gambling addiction as well as assisting in areas of sport development, arts and culture and health, respectively. These funds shall be managed by a Committee established by the Minister who shall appoint the Chairman. The Committee shall take applications for assistance and disburse funds according to the merits of the applications. The Committee is required to establish guidelines to guide applicants in making successful applications. The Committee is also required to report to the Minister annually on the management and activities of the Fund.

Part VII gives powers to authorised officers for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act. In that regard, such officers have power to inspect licensed premises, monitor activities, examine documents, records, and machines and do all such other things as set out in this Part and the Bill generally. While one of the conditions of a licence issued under this Act would require licensees to permit entry to authorised officers for the purposes of carrying out their duties, these officers can seek a warrant from the Courts to facilitate the execution of their duties.

Parts VIII and IX contain proposals for enforcement. In Part VIII, infringements are considered offences and subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Courts. Part IX establishes an administrative penalty system whereby offences created under Part VIII can alternatively be dealt with under the administrative penalty system. However, once this option is taken, access to the Courts for resolution is denied.

Part X proposes that the Minister may make Regulations for the purposes of the Act as necessary and imposes requirements as to confidentiality upon the Commission, its officers and employees.

Part XI proposes consequential amendments to related legislation, specifically the Gambling and Betting Act, the Betting Levy Board Act, the Proceeds of Crime Act and the Registration of Clubs Act.

There are five Schedules to the Bill as follows:

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THE GAMBLING (GAMING AND BETTING)
CONTROL BILL, 2016

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BILL

AN ACT to provide for the regulation and control of
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[, 2016]

WHEREAS gaming and betting are commercial Preamble
transactions which can be easily infiltrated by criminal
elements:

And whereas Trinidad and Tobago's international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing obligations demand a framework which addresses the gaming and betting industry's vulnerability to money laundering and terrorist financing:

And whereas gaming and betting have also been shown to have negative effects on vulnerable persons, including minors and problem gamblers:

And whereas the gaming and betting industry has the potential of contributing positively to the economy by creating employment in this and other sectors as well as generating significant tax revenues:

And whereas there is need to establish an up-to-date legal and regulatory framework that protects both gaming and betting operators and their consumers:

And whereas it is enacted by section 13(1) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution and, if any Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly:

And whereas it is provided in section 13(2) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies is one the Bill for which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and at the final vote thereon in each House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of that House:

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the provisions of this Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution:

Enactment

ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Gambling (Gaming Short title and Betting) Control Act, 2016.

2. Parts I, II and XI and Schedule 1 come into Commencement operation on the date of assent of this Act and the remaining provisions of this Act come into operation on such date or dates as the President may, by Proclamation, appoint.

3. This Act shall have effect even though inconsistent Act inconsistent with the Constitution with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution.

4. In this Act— Interpretation

“associate”, in relation to a licensed business, means any person who holds any financial interest in, or can exercise any power, control or influence over, the licensed business;

“authorised officer” means—

(a) a person appointed by the Commission to carry out the functions of an inspector pursuant to section 70;

(b) a member of the Police Service; or Chap. 15:01

(c) a constable appointed under the Supplemental Police Service Act; Chap. 15:02
or

(d) any other person duly authorized by the Commission;

“betting” means making or accepting, on a fixed odds or pool betting basis, a bet on the outcome of an animal race, including a horse or dog race, or a sporting event;

“betting shop” means premises in respect of which a General Betting Operator’s Licence

and a Premises Licence is in force and in particular, refers to—

- (a) an off-track betting shop; or
- (b) a private betting shop;

“betting transaction” means the accepted contest between a bookmaker or a promoter and a punter or bettor on the outcome of an event;

“Board” means the Board of the Commission referred to in section 6(3);

“bookmaker” means a person licensed by the Commission, who—

- (a) accepts bets on a fixed odds basis and to whom the person making the bet looks to for payment of his winnings; and
- (b) by way of business in any manner holds himself out or permits himself to be held out as a person who receives or negotiates bets on a fixed odds basis;

“casino” means premises licensed by the Commission to accommodate casino games;

“casino game” means a game of chance, other than an equal chance game, and includes Blackjack, Baccarat, Dice, Rum 32, Sip San, Roulette, Poker and slot machine games;

“Commission” means the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Commission established under section 6(1);

“company” means a body incorporated or continued under the Companies Act;

“director” has the meaning assigned to it in section 4 of the Companies Act;

“enforcement officer” means—

- (a) a member of the Police Service; or
- (b) a constable appointed under the Supplemental Police Act;

“equal chance game” means a game of chance—

- (a) that does not involve playing or staking against a bank, regardless of how the bank is described and whether or not it is controlled or administered by a player; and
- (b) in which the chances are equally favourable to all participants,

and “equal chance gaming” shall be construed accordingly;

“equipment” means—

- (a) a device for the playing of a casino or any other type of game;
- (b) a gaming machine;
- (c) a device used in any type of gaming or betting activity; or
- (d) a machine, computer or device used for the purposes of gaming or betting or the regulation thereof;

“FIU” means the Financial Intelligence Unit established under the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago Act;

Chap. 72:01

“fixed odds betting” means betting on the basis of odds that are fixed by a licensed promoter or bookmaker, whether locally or abroad, even though the odds may be changed from time to time prior to the start of the race or event;

“game of chance” means a game that—

- (a) involves both an element of chance and an element of skill;
- (b) involves an element of chance that can be eliminated by superlative skill; and
- (c) is presented as involving an element of chance;

“gambling” means the collective activities of gaming and betting and all matters related thereto;

“gambling device” means a device designated by the Commission for gaming and betting activities;

“gambling instrument” or “gambling instrumentality” includes—

- (a) tokens;
- (b) machine credits;
- (c) electronic transfer of credits or tokens;
- (d) cash or credit cards; or
- (e) any item of money or money’s worth;

“gaming” means to play a game of chance for a prize or winnings in money or money’s worth;

“gaming establishment” means a casino, a gaming lounge or other premises prescribed by the Commission to provide gaming activities;

“gaming lounge” means premises licensed under the Liquor Licences Act, in respect of which a licence is issued by the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, to accommodate a maximum of twenty amusement machines;

“gambling machine” means a machine—

(a) designed or adapted for use by individuals to gamble whether or not it can be used for other purposes; and

(b) which may be operated wholly or in part by means of a gambling instrument,

by virtue of which winnings may become payable or some gain, advantage or prize is awarded;

“member” means a member of the Board of the Commission;

“Minister” means the Minister to whom responsibility for finance is assigned;

“non-commercial gaming” means gaming to raise funds for charitable purposes or gaming for entertainment and not for personal gain;

“off-track betting shop” means premises in respect of which a license has been issued by the Commission for use by a licensed promoter for the purpose of accepting bets in pool betting;

“licence” means a category of licence issued by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

“pool betting” means betting into a pool from which the licensed operator takes a percentage, leaving a balance to be distributed amongst winners;

“participation fee” means an amount, however described, paid in respect of entitlement to participate in gambling;

“premises” means any house, office, room or building and any racetrack, place or spot,

whether open or enclosed, and includes an aircraft, ship, or other vessel whether afloat or not, and any other premises or vehicle as the Commission may prescribe;

“private betting shop” means premises in respect of which a license is issued by the Commission for the purpose of conducting fixed odds betting;

“prize”, in relation to gaming, means a reward given for winning in the form of money or money’s worth;

“promoter” means a person licensed by the Commission to stage live racing and accept bets on a pool betting basis;

“racing” means an animal race, including horse, dog or other animal racing;

“relative”, in relation to a person, means the spouse, cohabitant within the meaning of the Cohabitation Relationships Act, father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter of the person;

“remote communication” means communication using the Internet, telephone, television, radio or any other kind of electronic or other technology for facilitating communication;

“remote gambling” means gambling in which persons participate by the use of remote communication;

“Secretary” means the Corporate Secretary appointed under section 8(1);

“simulcast racing” means live racing conducted in a jurisdiction outside of Trinidad and Tobago which is transmitted live on television monitors by modes of transmission approved by the Commission and on which bets are accepted by licensees;

“sport” means an athletic activity requiring skill or physical prowess and often of a competitive nature;

“sports betting” means all betting on sports events wherever held;

“stake” means an amount paid or risked in connection with gambling and which is either used in calculating the amount of the winnings or the value of the prize—

(a) that the person making the stake receives if successful; or

(b) in respect of the gambling in which the person making the stake participates;

“totalisator” means a device showing the number and amount of bets staked on a race, to facilitate the division of the total among those who have won; and

“vulnerable person” means a person who exhibits an addiction to gambling as evidenced by—

(a) his indebtedness to an extent that he cannot pay gambling related debts; and

(b) his inability to—

(i) meet his basic needs or family obligations because of gambling related debts; or

(ii) meet the obligations of his job because of his addiction to gambling.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), for the purposes of this Act, “amusement machine” means a single person terminal device that—

(a) internally has an independent number

generator for the play of a video or electro-mechanical game that has an outcome per game that is random and not dependent on the outcome of previous games;

- (b) is set in operation wholly or in part by the insertion of money or money's worth; and
- (c) is so constructed as to return, in certain circumstances, to the person playing, money or money's worth to the maximum award per game played of five thousand dollars.

(3) A device that—

- (a) is used to play casino games; and
- (b) has a multiple player station linked to a random or other central game outcome,

is not an amusement machine for the purposes of this Act.

Objects of Act

5. The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) protect minors and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling;
- (b) ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair, open and responsible manner;
- (c) prevent gambling from being a source of crime, being associated with crime or being used to support crime;
- (d) ensure compliance with international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations in line with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations;
- (e) ensure consumer protection; and

(f) provide for the collection of taxes.

PART II

THE GAMBLING (GAMING AND BETTING)

CONTROL COMMISSION

6. (1) There is hereby established a body corporate to be known as “the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Commission”^{Establishment and constitution}.

(2) The Commission shall be managed by a Board appointed by the Minister, for the purpose of exercising such powers and duties as are conferred upon it by this Act, regulations made hereunder and any other written law.

(3) The Board shall consist of a Chairman and eight other members, one of whom shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Secretary of the Tobago House of Assembly in accordance with subsection (5).

(4) The members of the Board shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as the Minister shall determine.

(5) Persons shall be qualified to be members of the Board by reason of their work and experience in the gambling industry or fields relating to law, finance, information technology, economics, management, social work or law enforcement.

(6) A person who has operated a gambling establishment prior to the coming into force of this Act, who holds a licence issued under this Act or intend to apply for a licence pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not be eligible for appointment to the Board and, in the case of persons who hold positions on the Board, an application for a licence under this Act, shall be grounds for an automatic termination of the members’ appointment on the Board.

Tenure

7. (1) The first Board shall consist of—

- (a) the Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and two other members, each appointed for a term of four years;
- (b) three members, each appointed for a term of three years; and
- (c) two members, each appointed for a term of two years,

and their appointments shall not expire on the same date.

(2) Appointments to the Board subsequent to the first appointment of the Board shall be for periods not exceeding four years and shall not exceed, whether consecutively or not, ten years in aggregate in respect of each member.

(3) A member shall hold and vacate office in accordance with the terms of his appointment.

(4) A member may resign by notice in writing to the Minister.

(5) The appointment of any person to membership of the Board and the termination thereof, whether by death, resignation, revocation, effluxion of time, if he becomes an employee or holds any financial interest in a company licenced under this Act or otherwise, shall be published in the *Gazette*.

(6) A member may be removed from office by the Minister, where he—

- (a) becomes a person of unsound mind;
- (b) is unable, unfit or unwilling to perform his functions;
- (c) is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Commission without leave of the Commission or without reasonable cause;

- (d) is guilty of misconduct in relation to his duties as a member; or
- (e) is sentenced to imprisonment or is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty, whether in Trinidad and Tobago or elsewhere.

(7) Where a member is unable to participate in the business of the Board, by reason of illness or other cause, the Minister may appoint a person to act as a member in his stead for that occasion or until termination of the disability.

(8) A person appointed temporarily pursuant to subsection (7) may complete any unfinished business of the Commission in which he has taken part, notwithstanding the resumption of duty of the member in whose place he was appointed under this section.

8. (1) The Board shall appoint a Corporate Secretary Corporate Secretary for a period of not less than three years on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed.

(2) The Secretary shall be responsible for such matters as the Board may determine.

9. (1) The Seal of the Commission shall be kept in the The Seal custody of the Secretary.

(2) The Seal shall be used with the permission of the Board in the presence of the Chairman and one other member and the Secretary and every instrument to which it is affixed shall be signed by the Secretary and Chairman or the Secretary and the Deputy Chairman.

(3) All documents other than those required by law to be under Seal shall be signed by the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman or a member authorised by the Board.

10. (1) Service upon the Board of any notice, order or Service of documents other document, shall be executed by delivering the same or by sending it by registered post addressed to the Secretary at the office of the Board.

(2) Service upon the Commission of any document, by electronic means, shall be supported by hard copy as soon as possible thereafter.

Proceedings

11. (1) The Board shall meet at such times as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of business but in any case shall meet at least once in every calendar month, and the meetings shall be held at such place and time and on such days as the Board determines.

(2) The Chairman may, at any time, call a special meeting of the Board and shall also call such meeting within seven days of the receipt of a request for that purpose addressed to him by any five members.

(3) The Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board and in the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at that meeting.

(4) The Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy Chairman, and four other members shall form a quorum.

(5) The Board may co-opt any one or more persons to attend any particular meeting of the Board for the purpose of assisting or advising the Board, but no such co-opted person shall have any right to vote.

(6) Subject to this section, the Board may, by Standing Orders, regulate its own proceedings.

Appointment of committees

12. (1) The Board may appoint committees to examine and report to it on any matter whatsoever arising out of, or connected with, any of its powers and duties under this Act.

(2) The Board shall establish a standing committee to be known as “the Audit and Regulatory Committee” which shall have a compliance oversight role in the specific areas of financial reporting and internal controls implemented within the operations of the licensees.

(3) Based upon their specific expertise, three members of the Board shall be appointed to the Audit and Regulatory Committee and may be required to attend industry training seminars to gain specific knowledge of their governance roles.

(4) Other committees appointed by the Board shall consist of at least one member of the Board together with such other persons, whether members of the Board or not, whose assistance or advice the Board may require.

(5) Where persons, not being members of the Board, are members of the committee appointed under this section, the Board may, with the approval of the Minister, by resolution declare the remuneration and allowances of such persons and such sums shall properly be so payable out of the funds and resources of the Commission.

(6) The Board may, by resolution reject the report of any such committee or adopt it either wholly or with such modification, addition or adaptation as the Board considers appropriate.

(7) Subject to this Act, and to the prior approval of the Minister, the Board may delegate to a member or a committee, power and authority to carry out on its behalf such functions and to exercise such powers as the Board may determine, but any such delegation shall be revocable at will and shall not preclude the Board from acting from time to time as occasion requires.

13. (1) Every member of the Board shall, on Declaration of members' interests appointment and annually thereafter, submit to the Minister a declaration stating whether or not he has an actual or contingent pecuniary interest in any—

- (a) licensee or proposed licensee regulated or to be regulated by the Commission; or
- (b) business or body corporate carrying on business with the Commission in the exercise of its functions.

(2) Any member whose actual or contingent pecuniary interest is likely to be affected in any way by a decision of the Board on any matter specified in subsection (1) shall, as soon as possible after the relevant facts come to his knowledge, disclose to the Board and to the Minister the nature of that interest.

(3) A disclosure under subsection (2) shall be recorded in the Minutes of a meeting of the Board and the member shall—

- (a) not take part after disclosure in any deliberation or decision of the Board with respect to that matter; and
- (b) be disregarded for the purpose of constituting a quorum of the Board.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a person who, or a nominee or relative of whom, is a shareholder who owns in excess of five per cent of the shareholding, or is a partner in a company or other body of persons or who is an employee thereof, shall be treated as having an actual or contingent pecuniary interest.

(5) Any person to whom this section applies who fails to comply with the provisions of this section commits an offence unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he did not know—

- (a) the matter in which he had an interest was the subject of consideration at the meeting; or
- (b) he had an interest in the matter under consideration at the meeting.

Powers and duties of
the Commission

14. (1) The Commission shall—

- (a) regulate and control the operation of gambling in Trinidad and Tobago;
- (b) subject to section 93, provide such information to other regulatory and government agencies, including the Board

of Inland Revenue, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Integrity Commission, the Customs and Excise Division, the Commissioner of Police and the Betting Levy Board, as may be agreed between the Commission and those agencies;

- (c) seek to address, through the Rehabilitation and Development Funds, the harmful and negative effects of gambling; and
- (d) carry out such other actions in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Commission shall—

- (a) grant licences pursuant to the provisions of this Act;
- (b) impose conditions in the granting of licences subject to the provisions of this Act;
- (c) engage in consultations in accordance with prescribed regulations;
- (d) conduct studies, prepare reports, and generally make recommendations relating to the gambling industry in Trinidad and Tobago;
- (e) verify or cause to be verified the background, character and reputation of an applicant and any associate, employee, relative or other person as the Commission deems necessary;
- (f) regularly review the operations of the licensed gambling activity;
- (g) inspect or cause to be inspected any equipment or device associated with

gaming or betting and which is being used or is proposed to be used in a licensed gambling establishment and, in furtherance of this function, the provisions of Schedule 4 shall apply;

- (h) ensure that licensed activities are conducted in a fair and honest manner;
- (i) collect fees and levies;
- (j) advise the Minister on all matters relating to the operation of this Act;
- (k) require the production of any documents, records and information in the custody or control of a licensee or an associate;
- (l) request the appearance of a licensee, associate or any employee or officer of a licensee or any other person for the purpose of attaining compliance with this Act;
- (m) formulate and implement policies, codes of practice and other documents for the administration and control of the conduct of gaming and betting;
- (n) require verification of all income and other matters relevant to the business for which a license was granted under this Act;
- (o) inspect premises and all equipment where licensed activities are conducted;
- (p) seize or impound any betting machine, gaming machine or gaming device or associated equipment, document or records for the purpose of examination or inspection;
- (q) designate any machine or device to be a gaming or betting machine or device;
- (r) direct the implementation of a computerised internal enterprise network

system approved by the Commission to facilitate interrogation, validation and auditing of gaming and betting operations;

- (s) seek to resolve disputes between licensees and consumers; and
- (t) do all such other things as are in its opinion necessary for, or conducive to, the proper discharge of its powers and duties.

15. (1) The Board shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer for a term not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon between the Board and the Chief Executive Officer. Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

(2) The Chief Executive Officer shall manage the affairs of the Commission subject to the directions of the Board.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer shall attend all meetings of the Board and participate in its deliberations but shall not vote on such deliberations.

(4) The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer and the termination of that appointment, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be published in the *Gazette*.

16. (1) No personal liability shall attach to any member of the Board for— Personal liability

- (a) any act or omission of the Board; or
- (b) anything done or permitted in good faith, in the course of the operations of the Commission, under this Act.

(2) Any sums of money, damages or costs recovered against the Commission for anything done, omitted or permitted in good faith in the course of the operations of the Commission shall be paid out from the funds of the Commission.

(3) No personal liability shall attach to any member of staff of the Commission for—

- (a) any act or omission of the Board; or
- (b) anything done or permitted in good faith, in the course of the operations of the Commission, under this Act.

Execution of policy

17. The Commission shall give effect to such general policy directions of the Minister, in relation to any matter relating to the regulation of gambling as appears to him to be of public interest.

Inducement,
concealment or
connivance
Chap. 11:11

18. The provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act apply where any person demands or accepts any fee, perquisite, bribe, gratuity, recompense or reward, whether pecuniary or otherwise, from any other person on account of anything done or to be done, omitted or to be omitted by such person, in any way relating to his office or employment or, if such a person attempts to make any collusive agreement to neglect his duty or to conceal or connive at any act whereby any provision of this Act or any other law may be evaded or violated, such person commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction to imprisonment and a penalty as stipulated in that Act.

Staff of the
Commission

19. (1) The Commission may employ such persons as it considers necessary for the due and efficient performance of its functions and powers and on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon between the Commission and those persons, subject to such remuneration as the Board may determine.

(2) Pursuant to the provisions of Schedule 1, officers in the Public Service or a Statutory Authority may be seconded or transferred to the Commission.

(3) The Commission may employ persons to perform specific tasks that the Commission considers necessary for the due performance of its functions and exercise of its powers under this Act, on such terms and

conditions as are agreed between the Commission and the person and subject to such maximum limit of remuneration as the Board determines.

20. The funds of the Commission shall consist of— Funds of the Commission

- (a) such amounts as may be appropriated by Parliament for the purposes specified in section 21;
- (b) special grants of funds as may from time to time be provided for the financing of any special project;
- (c) monies collected in respect of licences, levies, fees and other monies lawfully due to the Commission under this Act;
- (d) all sums from time to time received by, or falling due to the Commission as fees or payments for services rendered;
- (e) all other sums that may in any manner become lawfully payable to the Commission in respect of any matters incidental to its functions; and
- (f) such amounts borrowed by the Commission consistent with section 28.

21. The funds of the Commission, in any financial year Allowable expenditure shall be applied in defraying the following expenditure:

- (a) the operating expenses of the Commission;
- (b) such capital expenditure as may be necessary;
- (c) the fees and allowances of the Chairman and other members of the Board;
- (d) the salaries, fees, allowances, advances, loans, gratuities, pensions and other payments to the Commissioner, Secretary and other members of staff of the Commission;

- (e) research and development projects, training and certification and other related matters; and
- (f) any other expenditure authorised by this Act in relation to the Commission's discharge of its duties, functions and contractual obligations.

Accounts of the
Commission

22.(1) The Commission shall keep and maintain a bank account into which monies, collected by way of licence fees and levies and any other monies collected pursuant to the provision of this Act, shall be deposited and disbursed therefrom for the purposes set out in section 21.

(2) The Commission shall establish a secondary bank account to be known as "the Contingency Fund Account", in which it shall deposit sums collected by way of levy pursuant to section 66 and approved by the Minister, for the purposes of meeting obligations that come due in the short-term of no more than twelve months.

(3) The Commission shall establish and maintain such other bank accounts opened with the approval of the Minister as deemed necessary in furtherance of the provisions of this Act.

(4) At the end of each financial year, any surplus of funds remaining in the account opened in accordance with subsection (1), shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Budget of the
Commission

23.(1) For the purposes of this Part—

"IFRS" means International Financial Reporting Standards which includes the International Accounting Standards adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago;

"surplus" means the balance of revenue after payment of all allowable expenditure of the

Commission and approved allocations to the Contingency Fund, the Rehabilitation Fund and the Development Fund.

(2) The Commission shall prepare a budget in accordance with such form as the Minister may direct and submit those estimates to the Ministry not later than the stipulated deadline date.

(3) The Commission shall furnish the Minister with any additional information in relation to the estimates as he may require.

(4) The estimates of expenditure as approved by the Minister shall be the expenditure budget of the Commission for the financial year to which it relates.

24.(1) The Commission shall keep proper accounts Accounts and audit and other records in relation to the business of the Commission and shall prepare annually a statement of accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards or other best practice commercial standards.

(2) The accounts of the Commission are public accounts of Trinidad and Tobago for the purpose of section 116 of the Constitution and the Exchequer and Audit Act applies as if an audit referred to in this Part is one to which that Act applies.

(3) The Auditor General or an auditor authorized by him to undertake an audit shall undertake an audit of the annual accounts and other records in relation to the business of the Commission.

(4) The Auditor's fees and expenses with respect to the audit shall be paid for by the Commission.

(5) Four months after the end of the Commission's fiscal year, the Commission shall submit a copy of the audited accounts to the Minister.

25.(1) The Commission shall, within four months Annual report after the end of each financial year or such longer period as the Minister may in special circumstances

approve, cause to be made and transmit to the Minister a report dealing generally with the activities of the Commission during the preceding financial year.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of the report together with the annual statement of accounts and Auditor's Report to be laid in Parliament.

(3) The Commission shall publish copies of the documents referred to in subsection (2) in such manner as it deems appropriate.

Financial year

26. The financial year of the Commission shall be the twelve-month period ending 30th June in every year or such other period that the Commission may prescribe, and the period from the date of commencement of this Act, to the end of June next following, shall be deemed to be the first financial year.

Exemption from tax

27.(1) The Commission is exempt from stamp duty, corporation tax, customs duty, motor vehicle tax and all other taxes, fees, charges, provisions of assessments, levies and imposts on its income or on assets which it acquires for its own use.

(2) Where—

(a) goods are imported by the Commission for, and on behalf of, the Commission; or

(b) the commercial sale of goods or services is required for the purposes of the Commission,

such goods and services shall be exempt from Value Added Tax.

Borrowing powers

28.(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the Commission may borrow sums required by it for capital expenditure in discharging any of its functions under this Act.

(2) The power of the Commission to borrow shall be exercisable only with the approval of the Minister as to the source of borrowing and as to the terms on which the borrowing may be effected, and an approval given in any

respect for the purpose of this subsection may be either general or limited to a particular borrowing or otherwise and may be either unconditional or subject to conditions.

(3) The Minister may guarantee the repayment of the principal and the payment of interest on any authorized borrowings of the Commission.

29. For the purpose of regulating and controlling the Financial rules financial operations of the Commission, the Board may develop Accounting Procedures and Policies in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards or other best practice commercial standards.

30. The Commission shall, in the performance of its Procurement procedures functions, be subject to the provisions of the Central Tenders Board Act until such time as the Commission develops its own procurement policies and procedures.

PART III

THE LICENSING REGIME

31. A person shall not participate in any aspect of the Requirement for a licence gaming and betting sectors, that is to say—

- (a) own or operate a gaming establishment for the purpose of conducting gaming;
- (b) perform a specific function in connection with a licensed betting or gaming activity or in relation to a licensed premises;
- (c) manufacture, fabricate, assemble, programme, modify or repair equipment;
- (d) sell, import, supply or distribute a gaming machine or associated equipment;
- (e) lease gaming machines to an owner or operator of a gaming establishment in exchange for remuneration based on earnings in profit from a gaming operation;
- (f) manufacture, sell, supply, install and adapt gaming software;

(g) provide facilities for betting of any kind;
and

(h) provide or utilize premises for the purpose
of gaming or betting,

without first acquiring the necessary licence from the
Commission pursuant to section 33.

Categories of licences

32.(1) The Commission shall issue licences in
accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) There shall be several categories of licence, as
follows:

(a) a Gaming Operators Licence, which shall
permit the licensee to operate a gaming
establishment for the purpose of
conducting gaming;

(b) a Gaming Owners Licence, which shall
permit the licensee to own a gaming
establishment though not operate such
establishment without first having
obtained a Gaming Operators Licence;

(c) a Bookmakers Licence, which shall permit
the licensee to conduct betting activities
other than pool betting;

(d) a Promoters Licence which shall permit a
licensee to stage live racing and conduct
pool betting (*pari-mutuel*) activities;

(e) a Gaming Machine Operating Licence,
which shall permit the licensee to sell or
lease gaming machines for use in premises
approved by the Commission for the
purpose, including casinos, gaming lounges
and other premises licensed to conduct
such activities;

(f) a Gaming Machine Distributor Licence
which shall permit a licensee to import,
supply licensed gaming machines,
prescribed gaming components and related
equipment;

- (g) a Technical Operators Licence which shall permit the licensee to install, maintain or repair licensed gaming machines;
- (h) a Premises Licence, which shall permit activities approved by the Commission under an operating licence to be conducted at premises stipulated in the licence;
- (i) a Personal Licence, in respect of key employees within a licensed betting or gaming establishment; and
- (j) any other licence as the Commission may stipulate from time to time, as it deems necessary.

(3) A person who is a key stakeholder in the racing sector shall not be permitted to hold a Bookmakers Licence or a Promoters Licence.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (4), a “key stakeholder” includes race horse owners, trainers, jockeys and members of organisations affiliated with, or regulating the betting industry.

(5) The Minister may by Order, subject to negative resolution of Parliament, amend the categories of licences.

33.(1) Subject to subsection (2), the following persons Application for a licence may apply for a licence under this Act:

- (a) a person who is eighteen years of age and older; or
- (b) a company incorporated under the laws of Trinidad and Tobago.

(2) A company incorporated under the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago is eligible to apply for a Gaming Owners Licence, Bookmakers Licence or a Promoters Licence.

(3) An application for a category of Operating License shall be made to the Commission in writing in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission and on payment of the prescribed fee.

(4) Notice of such application shall be published by the Commission in at least two daily newspapers for such period as the Commission shall determine, inviting the general public to comment thereon within one month from the time the notice first appears in the newspapers.

(5) An application for a licence shall be accompanied by such documents as the Commission prescribes.

(6) Objections to the grant of a licence may be made by the following persons, in writing, to the Commission:

- (a) any resident of, or business owner in the area in which the proposed licensed premises are located;
- (b) any school principal, teacher or parent of a student of a school within the area of the proposed licensed premises;
- (c) a representative of any religious group that is located in the area of the proposed licensed premises;
- (d) the Chief Secretary of the Tobago House of Assembly;
- (e) the municipal or regional corporation so defined under the Municipal Corporations Act; or
- (f) any other interested party.

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Investigations

34. (1) Upon receipt of an application, the Commission shall carry out an investigation of the applicant and any proposed or existing associate or employee.

(2) The applicant and persons referred to in subsection (1) may, if requested by the Commission—

- (a) submit to, or assist in the investigation;
- (b) submit to an interview;

(c) provide information or documents requested by the Commission that are pertinent to the application; and

(d) be required to have his photograph and his finger and palm prints taken.

(3) If any person referred to in subsection (1) fails to comply with a request under subsection (2), the Commission may reject the application.

(4) The Commission shall consider all objections made pursuant to section 33(5).

(5) The Commission shall, within fourteen days of the completion of its investigation, publish in at least two daily newspapers notice of the date, time and place of hearing of the application which hearing shall be open to the public.

(6) The Commission shall also cause notice of the date, time and place of consideration of the application to be sent to—

(a) the applicant; and

(b) any person who has submitted an objection.

(7) The Commission shall send to the Commissioner of Police a copy of the photograph, finger and palm prints, of the applicant or other person referred to in subsection (1) and a copy of the objection.

(8) The Commissioner of Police shall cause such enquiries to be made as he deems necessary and shall provide a copy of the report on his enquiries to the Commission.

(9) The Commission shall make Rules for the conduct of the hearing of any application.

(10) Rules made pursuant to subsection (9) shall be published in the *Gazette* and shall be available at the offices of the Commission.

35. The Commission shall, upon the conclusion of any hearing forward a copy of its decision to the applicant and publish its decision in at least two daily newspapers. Decision of the Commission

Power to approve or
refuse

36. (1) The Commission may—

- (a) approve or refuse an application; or
- (b) approve an application in respect of specified activities only and reject in respect of others.

(2) Upon approval of the application pursuant to subsection (1), and upon payment of the prescribed fee, the Board shall issue a license to the applicant duly signed by the Secretary or Chairman.

(3) A license shall be valid for the period of time specified in the licence or unless revoked prior to the end of the period, in accordance with this Act.

Form of licence

37. A licence may specify one or more of the following:

- (a) the name of the licensee;
- (b) the period of the licence;
- (c) the activity to be undertaken;
- (d) the premises to which the licence applies;
- (e) the conditions upon which the licence is granted;
- (f) the facilities to be provided;
- (g) the equipment permitted to be used; and
- (h) any other matter that the Board considers pertinent.

Conditions of licence

38. (1) It shall be a condition of every licence that the licensee shall—

- (a) comply with such terms, conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the licence;
- (b) give seven days prior notice of a change in the directors, management, control or circumstances of the licensee or licensed premises, notify the Commission in writing of such change;

- (c) comply with such directions, restrictions, conditions or requirements as the Commission may impose during the currency of the licence;
- (d) notify the Commission of the conviction of the licensee, an associate or any employee for any offence under the law as may be specified by the Commission from time to time; and
- (e) comply with any other written law relating to the prevention of money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism.

(2) A licence may also contain the following conditions:

- (a) the nature, circumstances and extent of the licensed activities;
- (b) the facilities and the manner in which facilities may be provided;
- (c) how licensed activities are to be advertised;
- (d) the recording of users of facilities;
- (e) the installation of identification discs and online monitoring software as approved by the Commission, on gaming machines, gaming devices, betting machines and betting devices;
- (f) the quantum of financial resources to be made available or maintained for licensed activities;
- (g) the provision of annual financial statements and audited accounts of the licensed operations;
- (h) the requirement to pay fees and levies to the Commission and the Betting Levy Board, as prescribed; and
- (i) any other matter as the Commission determines.

Publication of licence **39.** The grant of any licence, amendment, renewal, expiry or revocation shall be published in the *Gazette* and in at least two daily newspapers and, notwithstanding the date of publication, the licence shall take effect on the date specified therein.

Premises Licence **40.** In addition to the general conditions applicable to licences, a Premises Licence shall contain further conditions that require the licensee to—

- (a) place in a prominent place on the premises rules by which the licensed activities will be conducted, including rules prohibiting gambling by minors; and
- (b) provide duly licensed and properly trained security staff at all entry and exit points on the premises.

Personal Licence **41.** (1) For the purposes of this Act, a “Personal Licence” is a licence which authorizes an individual to perform a specified function in connection with a licensed gaming activity, a licensed betting activity or licensed premises.

(2) The following persons shall not be involved with any activities for which a Premises Licence or any other licence granted pursuant to this Act is required, unless having first obtained a Personal Licence:

- (a) a director;
- (b) an associate;
- (c) key employees and officers;
- (d) security staff at all levels;
- (e) internal compliance personnel including game supervisors and inspectors;
- (f) accounting staff including cashiers, clerks, assistants and any person dealing with, or recording credit, cash chips, tokens and coins;

- (g) any person involved in managing, monitoring, supervising or directing any activities;
- (h) any person administering a game on behalf of the licensee including a croupier;
- (i) any person operating any gaming equipment directly or indirectly connected to the licensed activities; and
- (j) such other persons as may be prescribed.

(3) The Board may vary the list of persons listed in subsection (2) either generally or in a particular case or for a particular purpose.

(4) An applicant under this section shall submit to having his photograph, finger prints and palm prints taken.

42. (1) The Commission shall assess the applicant as ^{Fit and proper} fit and proper, pursuant to the ^{criteria} criteria set out in Schedule 2, as a condition to the granting of a licence. ^{Schedule 2}

(2) The Minister may amend Schedule 2 by Order subject to negative resolution of Parliament.

(3) The Commission may, if it deems such action to be necessary, demand from the licensee a list of all persons who are employed in the gaming establishment but not required to be licensed under this section, and the licensee shall comply.

43. A licence shall automatically expire— ^{Expiration}

- (a) upon the date specified in the licence;
- (b) on surrender of the licence by the holder;
- (c) if the licence holder becomes incapable by reason of mental or physical incapacity of carrying on the licensed activities;
- (d) the licence holder becomes bankrupt or goes into liquidation; or
- (e) the licensee, being a corporation, ceases to exist.

Renewal

44.(1) A licence holder shall notify the Board of his intention to renew the licence six months before expiration.

(2) The application for renewal shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a copy of the licence to be renewed;
- (b) the renewal fee;
- (c) evidence that all taxes, fees, levies, and other charges have been paid to the Board of Inland Revenue, the Commission and other relevant authorities; and
- (d) any other information or document required by the Board.

(3) The renewal procedures of the Commission shall replicate the application procedures for the original licence.

(4) In addition to the procedures required pursuant to subsection (3), the applicant shall provide such consent and authorization as may be required by the Commission, including the granting to the authorized officer of the Commission the right to enter the premises at any time over any twenty-four hour period, without notice, for the purpose of assessing the suitability of the applicant to the grant of a renewal of the licence.

Review of licence

45.(1) The Commission may, in relation to licences, review—

- (a) the manner in which licensees carry on the licensed activities; and
- (b) in particular, arrangements made by licensees to ensure compliance with the conditions attached to the granting of the licenses.

(2) The Commission may review any matter connected with the provision of gambling as authorised by a licence, where the Commission—

- (a) has reason to suspect that activities may have been carried on in purported reliance on the licence but not in accordance with a condition of the licence;
- (b) believes that the licensee or a person who exercises a function in connection with the licensed activities has been convicted of a criminal offence;
- (c) for any reason—
 - (i) suspects that the licensee may be unsuitable to carry on the licensed activities; or
 - (ii) thinks that a review would be appropriate.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), a reason—

- (a) may, in particular, relate to the receipt of a complaint about the licensee's activities; or
- (b) need not relate to any suspicion or belief about the licensee's activities.

(4) Before commencing a review of a licence under subsection (2), the Commission shall—

- (a) notify the licensee; and
- (b) inform him of the procedure to be followed in the conduct of the review.

(5) In conducting a review of a licence under subsection (2), the Commission—

- (a) shall give the licensee an opportunity to make representations; and
- (b) may give other persons as referred to in section 33(6) an opportunity to make representations.

(6) Following a review under subsection (1) or (2), the Commission may—

- (a) give the holder of the licence a written warning;
- (b) attach an additional condition to a licence;
- (c) remove or amend a condition attached to a licence;
- (d) make, amend or remove an exclusion to a licence;
- (e) exercise its power to suspend a licence;
- (f) exercise its power to revoke a licence; or
- (g) exercise its power to impose a penalty.

(7) Where the Commission determines to take action under subsection (1) in respect of a licence, it shall as soon as is reasonably practicable, notify the licensee of—

- (a) the action to be taken; and
- (b) the Commission's reasons.

(8) In determining what action to take under subsection (7), the Commission may have regard to a warning given to the licensee under that subsection following an earlier review (whether or not of that licence).

Suspension

46. (1) The Commission may suspend a licence if, following a review under section 45, the Commission has reason to believe that any of the conditions specified in subsection (7) applies.

(2) The Commission may suspend a licence if at the time of deciding to conduct a review under section 45 or at any time during the course of a review the Commission suspects that any of the conditions specified in subsection (7) may apply.

(3) Before suspending a licence, the Board shall give the licensee notice in writing of its intention so to do, specifying the grounds upon which it proposes to

suspend the licence and where the licensee proposes to challenge that decision, the licensee shall submit a written statement to the Board within seven days of such notice showing cause why the licence should not be revoked.

(4) Where a decision is taken to revoke the licence, notice of revocation shall be sent to the address of the licensee and published in the *Gazette*.

(5) Where the Commission decides to suspend a licence it—

- (a) shall specify the date from which the suspension takes effect;
- (b) shall specify either—
 - (i) a period for which the suspension shall last, which shall be without prejudice to the re-exercise of the power under subsection (1) on or after the expiry of that period; or
 - (ii) that the suspension shall last until some specified event occurs; and
- (c) may make a saving or transitional provision which may, in particular, provide for a licence to continue to have effect in relation to a gaming machine supplied or another thing done, before the time when the suspension takes effect for other purposes.

(6) A licence shall have no effect while it is suspended under this section.

(7) The conditions referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, leading to a suspension of the licensee, are—

- (a) that a licensed activity is being or has been carried on in a manner which is inconsistent with the licensing objectives;

- (b) that a condition of the licence has been breached;
- (c) that the licensee has failed to cooperate with a review under section 45; or
- (d) that the licensee is unsuitable to carry on the licensed activity.

(8) In considering a licensee's suitability for the purpose of subsection (7)(d), the Commission may, in particular, have regard to—

- (a) the integrity of the licensee or of any person who exercises a function in connection with, or is interested in the licensed activities;
- (b) the competence of the licensee, or of any person who exercises a function in connection with the licensed activities, to carry on the licensed activities in a manner consistent with pursuit of the licensing objectives; and
- (c) the financial and other circumstances of the licensee or of any person who exercises a function in connection with, or is interested in the licensed activities and, in particular, the resources available for the purpose of carrying on the licensed activities.

(9) A licensee aggrieved by the decision of the Board to suspend its licence may within fourteen days from the date of the notice of suspension appeal to the High Court setting out the grounds of appeal.

Revocation

- 47.** (1) The Commission may revoke a licence where—
- (a) the licensee, associate or other person to whom the licence applies, fails to meet any of the criteria stipulated therein;
 - (b) the licensee fails to pay fees or levies falling due to the Commission or the Betting Levy Board;

- (c) the licensee has provided the Commission with false, misleading or inaccurate information;
- (d) the interests of customers are in any way threatened, whether by the manner in which the licensee is conducting or proposes to conduct its business or for any other reason;
- (e) a Receiver of the licensee's undertaking has been appointed;
- (f) possession has been taken by, or on behalf of the holder of a debenture secured by any charge on any property of the licensee comprised in, or subject to the charge;
- (g) the licensee has merged or been amalgamated with another company or institution and the license is no longer required;
- (h) the business of the licensee is no longer the business for which it was licensed;
- (i) the owner or operator of the business for which a licence has been granted or any member of the key management or any associate has been convicted of a criminal offence whether in relation to said business or not;
- (j) the licensee has been struck off the Register of Companies;
- (k) the licensee has been convicted of an offence under this Act or any offence involving fraud or dishonesty;
- (l) the Board considers suspension an insufficient response to the finding of the review conducted under section 45;

- (m) the licensee has failed to comply with any obligations imposed on it by the Act or Regulations made hereunder or with the terms upon which the license has been granted; or
- (n) the licensee has failed to comply with any other written law relating to the prevention of money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism.

(2) Before revoking a licence, the Board shall give the licensee notice in writing of its intention so to do, specifying the grounds upon which it proposes to revoke the licence and where the licensee proposes to challenge that decision, the licensee shall submit a written statement to the Board within twenty-eight days of such notice showing cause why the licence should not be revoked.

(3) Where a decision is taken to revoke the licence, notice of revocation shall be sent to the address of the licensee and published in the *Gazette*.

(4) Upon revocation, the Board shall direct an authorised officer to take charge of all books, records, assets of the licensee or any portion thereof for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of creditors, shareholders and customers.

(5) A licensee aggrieved by the decision of the Commission to revoke its licence may, within thirty days from the date of the notice of revocation appeal to the High Court setting out the grounds of appeal and the decision of the Commission shall be stayed pending the outcome of the appeal process.

Notice of change

48. (1) A licensee shall notify the Commission of any change in its circumstances and provide details of the change.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), a licence holder shall notify the Commission of any of the following changes of circumstances:

- (a) commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or any change in corporate status or control;
- (b) removal or resignation of any key (licensed) employees or officers;
- (c) change of auditors;
- (d) change of shareholdings of five per cent or more of the shares of the licensee;
- (e) change of business address of licensee; or
- (f) change of business address relative to the licensed activities.

(3) Upon the receipt of any notice under this section the Commission may vary, suspend or revoke the licence or give such other directions as it deems necessary.

49. (1) A licensee may apply to the Commission to vary Application to vary licence or amend the licence or insert or remove a condition.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a statement of the variation sought;
- (b) the licence sought to be varied; and
- (c) the fee prescribed by the Commission.

(3) The Board may grant the application for a variation subject to such terms and conditions as it determines.

(4) Notice of variation of a licence shall be published in the *Gazette* and at least two daily newspapers.

50. Subject to the provisions of this Part, a person may Application for multiple licences apply for more than one type of licence and the Commission shall take into consideration such matters as it considers relevant to the making of its determination.

Appeals

51. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Commission under this Part may, within thirty days of receipt of the Commission's decision in respect thereof, appeal to the High Court.

Register

52. The Commission shall keep a register containing—

- (a) the name of every person to whom a licence is granted;
- (b) a list of every gaming machine and gambling device for which a license is granted;
- (c) the address of every premises in respect of which a licence is granted; and
- (d) all matters pertaining to the Licence and Licensee to which this Part refers.

Internal controls

53. (1) The holder of a licence shall put in place a system of controls and accounting procedures when mandated by the Commission.

(2) The system of controls and accounting procedures referred to in subsection (1) shall include but not be limited to the following and, for the purpose of Schedule 3 shall also apply:

- (a) accounting procedures and practices including procedures for the collection, security, storage and transfer of funds;
- (b) auditing of financial statements by an auditor registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago, whose Certificate shall be lodged with the Commission no later than four months after the end of the financial year;
- (c) keeping of books and other records which shall be kept at the gaming premises and retained for no less than seven years after the completion of the transactions to which such books and records relate;

- (d) keeping of Closed Circuit Television footage of the interior and exterior of the licensed premises for fourteen days or as otherwise prescribed by the Commission;
- (e) human resource policies and practices;
- (f) procedures relating to the collection, disbursement, storage, recording and encashment of gambling instruments;
- (g) procedures for the inspection, maintenance and security of all gaming equipment;
- (h) procedures for determining, recording and paying on winnings;
- (i) procedures for recording all financial transactions relating to the licensed business;
- (j) arrangements and procedures for the safety and security of the staff and patrons at the licensed premises;
- (k) procedures for the discovery and prevention of fraudulent or other corrupt practices;
- (l) procedures for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing; and
- (m) all such other matters as the Board may require, pursuant to the provisions of this Act and regulations made hereunder.

PART IV GAMING

54. (1) A person who, at the commencement of this ^{Transitional} Act, owns or operates a gaming establishment or owns or operates gaming machines, subject to the provisions of the Liquor Licences Act, and the Registration of Clubs ^{Chap. 16:01} Act, shall within three months of the commencement of ^{Chap. 21:01} this Act, notify the Commission of the existence of its establishment and machines, providing such proof of

existence and operation as the Commission may prescribe, and thereafter shall apply for an Operational Licence within such time frame as the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall determine.

(2) Until such time as the Commission makes a decision regarding the approval or otherwise of an application, the gaming establishment shall continue to operate.

(3) Where the Commission discovers the existence of a gaming establishment and the operation of gaming machines, whose owner has failed to notify the Commission of their existence and operation under subsection (1), the Commission shall immediately report the matter to the police.

(4) An applicant for a licence to operate a gaming establishment, which was not in operation at the commencement of this Act, shall not commence operations until the Commission has made its decision with respect to such application.

Participation in a game of chance

55. A person shall not participate in a game of chance if he is not present on the premises at the time when the gaming takes place.

Prize competitions

56. Participation in a competition or other arrangement under which a person wins a prize is not gambling for the purpose of this Act unless it is gaming within the meaning of this Act.

Designation of machines

57. The Commission shall have the power to designate any machine to be an amusement machine or a gaming machine.

Approval of games

58. (1) A game of chance shall not be played in a gaming establishment unless—

- (a) it is conducted or played on behalf of the licensee by a licensed employee;
- (b) it is conducted and played in accordance with Rules approved by the Commission; and

(c) it is conducted and played in accordance with rules which have been brought to the attention of all players of the game.

(2) The Commission shall approve all games to be played at a licensed establishment.

(3) The Commission may amend the lists of approved or disallowed games as it deems necessary in its sole discretion.

59. (1) Copies of Rules of all games played in a gaming establishment shall be available to patrons at an easily and prominently accessible location on the premises. ^{Display of gaming rules}

(2) The minimum and maximum wagers for every game shall be prominently displayed at each gaming table.

(3) The licensee or his representatives shall provide such guidance and assistance to patrons as to enable them to decide on the merits of playing a game.

60. (1) Gaming shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act if it is private gaming. ^{Private gaming}

(2) For the purposes of this Act, gaming is private gaming if—

- (a) it takes place in a private dwelling;
- (b) members of the public have no access, whether on payment or not, to the place where the gaming occurs;
- (c) no charge, however described and whether in money or money's worth, is made for participation in the gaming; and
- (d) it is equal chance gaming.

61. (1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 60(2)(c)— ^{Charge for participation in gaming}

- (a) an amount deducted or levied by a person providing facilities for gaming from sums staked or won in the course of gaming is a charge for participation in the gaming; and

(b) a charge for admission to premises where gaming takes place is a charge for participation in the gaming.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, a stake is not a charge for participation in gaming for the purposes of section 60(2)(c).

Entertainment not
held for private gain

62. (1) Where gaming is carried on as an entertainment, the requirements of section 31 shall not apply, so however the conditions set out in subsection (2) shall be observed in connection with the promotion and conduct of that entertainment.

(2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1) shall be that—

(a) the whole proceeds of the entertainment after deducting sums lawfully appropriated on account of expenses or for the provision of prizes or awards in respect of the games are applied to purposes other than private gain; and

(b) the amount of the said proceeds appropriated in respect of expenses does not exceed the reasonable cost of the facilities provided for the purpose of the games.

(3) The entertainments to which this section applies are—

(a) bazaars, fetes, dinners, dances, fairs and other entertainments of similar character whether limited to one day or extended over a maximum of seven days; and

(b) entertainment approved in writing by the Commissioner of Police.

PART V

BETTING

Transitional
Chap. 11:19

63. (1) A person who, at the commencement of this Act, owns or operates a betting shop or other premises where betting activities are carried on and owns or

operates machines used for the purpose of betting activities, licensed under the Gambling and Betting Act, shall within three months of the commencement of this Act, notify the Commission of the existence of the establishment, premises or machines, providing such proof of existence and operation as the Commission may require, and thereafter shall apply for an Operational Licence in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Until such time as the Board makes a decision regarding the approval or otherwise of an application to operate a betting shop or other premises where betting activities are conducted, the applicant may continue to use the betting shop for effecting betting transactions by either himself or through any employee or agent of his.

(3) An applicant for a licence to operate a betting shop, which was not in operation at the commencement of this Act, shall not commence operations until the Commission makes its decision approving such application.

(4) Where the Commission discovers the existence of a betting shop, other premises used for the promotion of betting activities or machines used in respect thereof, and the owner has failed to notify the Commission of the existence and operation of said office, premises or machines, the transitional provision at subsection (1) shall not apply and the Commission shall immediately notify the police.

64. Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to ^{Number of licences} prohibit the Commission from granting an applicant ^{per applicant} more than one Betting Operator's Licence.

65. The conduct of betting business shall be stipulated ^{Conduct of betting} in the licence as a condition thereof.

PART VI

TAXES AND FUNDS

66. A licensee who holds a Gaming Owners Licence ^{Payment of taxes} shall pay to the Commission the following taxes on gambling tables and other devices:

(a) for every Bacarat Table	\$50,000.00 per annum
(b) for every Black Jack Table	\$60,000.00 per annum
(c) for every Caribbean Stud Poker Table	\$75,000.00 per annum
(d) for every Dice Table	\$35,000.00 per annum
(e) for every regular Poker Table	\$30,000.00 per annum
(f) for every Roulette Table	\$60,000.00 per annum
(g) for every Rum 32 Table	\$75,000.00 per annum
(h) for every Sip San Table	\$75,000.00 per annum
(i) for every Slot Machine	\$12,000.00 per annum
(j) for every other table or device not mentioned above	\$30,000.00 per annum

(2) The Commission shall not collect any levy on bets made on live and simulcast horse and dog racing, the collection of which shall remain the responsibility of the Betting Levy Board.

(3) The Commission shall deposit into the Contingency Fund an annual amount agreed to by the Board for the purposes of meeting contingencies of the Commission.

Rehabilitation and
Development Funds

67. (1) There are hereby established two funds to be known as “the Rehabilitation Fund” and “the Development Fund” for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

(2) The Rehabilitation Fund is established to assist non-governmental organisations and other groups working with vulnerable persons and their families suffering the effects of gambling addiction and other forms of harm or exploitation associated with gambling.

(3) The Development Fund is established to assist persons in areas of sport, social and community work, arts and culture.

(4) The Commission shall on an annual basis, deposit into the Rehabilitation Fund and the Development Fund amounts equivalent to two and one half per cent and five per cent of the monies collected from gaming and betting, respectively.

68. (1) The Minister shall appoint a committee to be known as “the Rehabilitation and Development Funds Committee”, for the purpose of considering applications for funding and disbursing of funds to organisations and groups engaged in activities related to the purposes set out in section 67.

Rehabilitation and
Development Funds
Committee

(2) The Committee shall comprise a minimum of five but no more than nine members, one of whom shall be a senior officer in the Ministry of Finance.

(3) The members of the Committee shall be selected from among persons with experience and relevant qualifications in the areas of addiction, particularly gambling addiction, sports development, social and community work, arts and culture, finance and accounting.

(4) Members of the Committee may hold office for a term of two years and may be reappointed for no more than two consecutive terms.

(5) Members of the Committee shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister may determine.

(6) The Committee shall regulate its own procedures but shall meet at least once per month and at such other times as may be necessary or expedient at such time and place as the Committee may determine.

(7) The Committee shall establish guidelines to facilitate applicants seeking financial assistance from the funds.

(8) Any member of the Committee, including its Chairman, whose interest is likely to be directly affected by a decision or determination of the Committee shall declare his interest in the matter

under consideration and shall recuse himself from all deliberations with respect to that particular subject matter.

(9) The Committee shall, within three months of the end of each financial year, submit a report to the Minister on the activities and management of the Funds and the Minister shall in turn report to Parliament.

Accounts and audit **69.** (1) All accounts relating to the Rehabilitation and Development Funds shall be managed by the Committee which shall disburse monies from those accounts in accordance with its procedures.

(2) The Committee shall keep proper accounts and other records in relation to its mandate and shall prepare annually a statement of accounts in accordance with General Acceptable Accounting Principles or other best practice commercial standards.

(3) The accounts of the Committee are public accounts of Trinidad and Tobago for the purpose of section 116 of the Constitution and the Exchequer and Audit Act applies as if an audit referred to in this Part is one to which that Act applies.

(4) The Auditor General or an auditor authorized by him to undertake an audit shall be entitled, at his own volition and at all reasonable times, to conduct an audit of the accounts and other records in relation to the business of the Committee.

(5) The Auditor's fees and expenses with respect to the audit shall be paid for by the Committee.

(6) Three months after the end of the Committee's fiscal year, a copy of the audited accounts and report shall be submitted to the Minister.

PART VII ENFORCEMENT

Authorised officers **70.** (1) An authorised officer may undertake activities for the purpose of assessing—

(a) compliance with the provision of this Act;

- (b) compliance with any other written law relating to the prevention of money laundering and combatting the financing of terrorism;
- (c) whether an offence under this Act is being or has been committed;
- (d) whether facilities for gambling, or any other activity required to be licensed under this Act are being provided in any place;
- (e) whether a licence is held in respect of any activity required to be licensed; or
- (f) whether activities are being carried on in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence issued.

(2) In pursuance of the activities under subsection (1) the authorised officer may, in respect of licensed premises—

- (a) inspect any premises;
- (b) monitor the activities of a gambling establishment to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the relevant licence and the Act generally;
- (c) examine all machines and equipment;
- (d) take copies of any document, record or information, however stored, in such form as he requires;
- (e) monitor and record the collection of funds;
- (f) investigate complaints from customers and clients of licensees;
- (g) remove and retain anything he reasonably believes is being used or has been used to commit an offence under this Act;
- (h) question any person on the premises, whether at the premises or at the offices of the Commission;

- (i) conduct detailed and complex criminal, regulatory, administrative and background investigations;
- (j) collect intelligence information regarding individuals engaged in organised crime and other activities relating to gambling; or
- (k) require assistance from other regulatory bodies, including the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Financial Investigations Bureau, the Board of Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise Division, with respect to gambling and other related matters.

(3) The authorised officer seeking to exercise a power under this Act shall produce evidence of his identity and authority to the person who appears to the authorised person to have management, responsibility or control of the relevant premises.

(4) An authorised officer shall provide a written report to the Commission on all matters for which he has responsibility or on any matters coming to his attention in relation to any class of licence.

(5) An authorised officer shall perform such other duties and have such other functions as are specified under this Act or as may be authorised by the Commission so long as such functions are in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) An authorised officer may enter any licensed premises in order to carry out any activity under subsection (2).

(7) An authorised officer may also enter a licensed premises in respect of which an application for a licence has been made, to assess, having regard to the licensing objectives, the likely effects of the activity to be carried on in reliance of the licence.

71. (1) A Magistrate may, on application of an authorised officer, issue a warrant authorising such officer to enter upon a licensed premises if the Magistrate is satisfied that—

- (a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence has been or is being committed;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that evidence of the commission of an offence may be found on the premises;
- (c) the authorised officer has requested and been refused entry;
- (d) the admission to the premises is likely to be refused unless a warrant is produced;
- (e) that the purpose of entry may be frustrated or seriously prejudiced unless the authorised officer can secure immediate entry; or
- (f) there is no person on the premises capable of granting admission.

72. Within forty-eight hours of entry onto a licensed premises, the authorised officer shall produce a written report for the information of the Commission, which report shall provide details of the inspection that was undertaken, including—

- (a) a list of all persons present at the time of the inspection;
- (b) details of the time and location of the inspection;
- (c) a list of documents and other records examined or removed;
- (d) details of any incidents occurring during the inspection;
- (e) details of all conversations between the authorised officer and anyone present at the inspection; and

- (f) any other information that the authorised officer considers pertinent to the investigation.

PART VIII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Division 1—Gaming and Betting Offences

Use of premises

73. (1) A person commits an offence if, without a licence issued under this Act, he uses or causes or permits premises to be used to—

- (a) operate a betting shop, casino, a gaming lounge or any gambling establishment;
- (b) make a gambling machine or gambling device available for use;
- (c) provide facilities of any kind for betting or gaming;
- (d) manufacture, fabricate, assemble, programme, modify or repair any betting or gaming machine, or any equipment or device associated with gambling; and
- (e) store, sell, supply or distribute a gambling machine, a gambling device or any equipment or device associated with gambling generally.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

Restrictions on gambling

74. (1) A person who—

- (a) conducts gambling;
- (b) operates as a bookmaker or promoter;
- (c) manufactures, fabricates, assembles, programmes, modifies, tests or repairs a gambling machine, gambling equipment or device associated generally with gambling;
- (d) imports, sells, supplies or operates a gambling machine or gambling device or associated equipment;

(*e*) leases gambling devices to an operator in exchange for remuneration based on earning profit from a gambling operation;

(*f*) manufactures, supplies, installs and adapts gambling software; or

(*g*) provides facilities for gambling of any kind,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five million dollars and to imprisonment for two years unless such person has been granted the appropriate licence under the terms of this Act.

(2) A licensee who—

- (*a*) conducts gambling contrary to the terms and conditions of the licence issued for the purpose;
- (*b*) fails to place all licences issued to him pertaining to all gambling activities for which licences are issued under this Act in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises;
- (*c*) allows his licensed premises to be used for unlawful gambling or makes such premises available to a person who has committed an offence under this Act or any other written law pertaining to gambling;
- (*d*) operates unlicensed gambling machines; or
- (*e*) operates licensed gambling machines contrary to the terms and conditions of his licence,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

75. (1) A person commits an offence if in the course of Gambling software a business, he manufactures, supplies, installs or adapts gambling software without a licence issued under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “gambling software” means computer software for use in connection with gambling but does not include anything for use solely in connection with a gambling machine.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

Cheating

76. (1) A person, whether a licensee or associate of an employee or patron in a gambling establishment, shall not cheat at any gambling activity.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, “cheating” means to alter the selection criteria which determine—

- (a) the result of a game or race; or
- (b) the amount or frequency of payment in a game or race.

(3) A person shall not—

- (a) alter or misrepresent the outcome of a game or other event on which wagers have been made after the outcome is made sure, but before it is revealed to the players;
- (b) place, increase, or decrease a bet or determine the course of play after acquiring knowledge, not available to all players, of the outcome of the game or any event that affects the outcome of the game or which is subject of the bet or to aid anyone in acquiring such knowledge for the purpose of placing, increasing, or decreasing a bet or determining the course of play contingent upon that event or outcome;
- (c) claim, collect, or take, or attempt to claim, collect, or take, money or anything of value in, or from any gambling activity with the intent to defraud and without having made a wager contingent thereon, or to claim, collect or take, an amount greater than the amount that was won;

- (d) knowingly entice or induce another person to go to any place where gaming is being conducted or operated contrary to the provisions of this Act, with the intent that the other person play or participate in that gaming activity;
- (e) place or increase a bet after acquiring knowledge of the outcome of the game or other event which is subject of the bet, including past-posting and pressing bets;
- (f) reduce the amount wagered or cancel a bet after acquiring knowledge of the outcome of the game or other event which is the subject of the bet, including pinching bets;
- (g) manipulate, with the intent to cheat, any component of a gambling device in any manner contrary to the designed and normal operational purpose of the component, including but not limited to, varying the pull of a handle of a slot machine, with knowledge that the manipulation affects the outcome of the game or with knowledge of any event that affects the outcome of the game;
- (h) by any trick or sleight of hand performance, or by fraud or fraudulent scheme, cards, equipment or device, for himself or another, win or attempt to win money or property or a representative of either, or reduce a losing wager or attempt to reduce a losing wager in conjunction with gaming;
- (i) conduct any gambling operation without a valid licence;
- (j) conduct any gambling on an unlicensed premises;
- (k) permit any gambling game or equipment to be conducted, operated, dealt, or carried on in any gambling premises by a person other than a person licensed for such premises pursuant to this Act;

- (l) place any gambling games or gambling devices into play or display such games or devices without the approval of the Commission;
- (m) employ or continue to employ any person in a gambling operation who is not duly licensed or registered in a position whose duties would require a license, registration or other approval by the Commission pursuant to this Act; or
- (n) without first obtaining the requisite licence, registration or approval pursuant to the provisions of this Act, employ, work, or otherwise act in a position whose duties would require licensing, registration, or other approval pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(4) A person, at a licensed gambling establishment, shall not use, or possess with the intent to use, any equipment or device to assist in—

- (a) projecting the outcome of the game;
- (b) keeping track of the cards played; or
- (c) analysing the strategy to be used in a game,

except as permitted by the Commission.

(5) A licensee, employee, or other person shall not use counterfeit gambling instruments in any gambling activity.

(6) A person shall not, in playing or using any gambling game or gambling device designed to be played with, or to receive, or to be operated by, any gambling instrumentalities approved by the Commission or by lawful coin of Trinidad and Tobago—

- (a) knowingly use anything other than chips or tokens approved by the Commission or lawful coin, or use coin not of the same denomination as the coin intended to be used in that gambling activity; or

(b) use any device or means contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(7) A person shall not possess any equipment or material which he knows has been manufactured, distributed, sold, tampered with, or serviced contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(8) A person, not being a duly authorized employee of a licensee acting in furtherance of his employment within a gambling establishment, shall not have on his person or in his possession any equipment intended to be used contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(9) A person, not being a duly authorized employee of a licensee acting in furtherance of his employment within the establishment, shall not have on his person or in his possession while on the premises of any licensed gambling establishment any key or device known to have been designed for the purpose of, and suitable for, opening, entering, or affecting the operation of any gambling activity, drop box, or electronic or mechanical device connected thereto, or for removing money or other contents therefrom.

(10) Possession of more than one of the devices, equipment, products, or materials described in subsections (8) and (9) may give rise to a rebuttable presumption that the possessor intended to use them for cheating so long as other circumstances exist in support of that presumption.

(11) A person shall not use or possess while in a gambling premises, any equipment for the purposes of cheating, including but not limited to, tools, drills, wires, coins or tokens or other gambling instrumentalities attached to strings or wires, or electronic or magnetic devices, to facilitate the alignment of any winning combination or to facilitate removing from any slot machine any money or contents thereof, unless the person is a duly authorized gaming employee, acting in furtherance of his or her employment.

(12) A person, playing any licensed gambling game in a licensed gambling establishment shall not—

- (a) knowingly conduct, carry on, operate, or deal or allow to be conducted, carried on, operated, or dealt any cheating or thieving game or equipment; or
- (b) knowingly deal, conduct, carry on, operate, or expose for play any game or games, or any mechanical device, or any combination of games or devices, which have in any manner been marked or tampered with or placed in a condition or operated in a manner the result of which tends to deceive the public or tends to alter the normal random selection of characteristics or the normal chance of the game which could determine or alter the result of the game.

(13) A person shall not manufacture, sell, or distribute any cards, chips, dice, game, or other device which is intended to violate any provision of this Act.

(14) A person shall not mark, alter, or otherwise modify any associated equipment in a manner that—

- (a) affects the result of a wager by determining win or loss; or
- (b) alters the normal criteria of random selection, which affects the operation of a game or which determines the outcome of a game.

(15) A person shall not instruct another person in cheating or in the use of any equipment for that purpose, with the knowledge or intent that the information or use so conveyed may be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(16) A person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one million dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

77. (1) A person commits an offence if he provides ^{Facilities for gambling} facilities for gambling unless—

- (a) he holds an operating license authorising the activity and the activity is carried on in accordance with the terms and conditions of the licence; and
- (b) in relation to the use of premises by a person, the use is authorised by a premises licence held by him.

(2) A person provides facilities for gambling if he—

- (a) invites others to gamble in accordance with arrangements made by him;
- (b) provides, operates or administers arrangements for gambling by others; or
- (c) participates or assists in the operation or administration of gambling by others.

(3) A person does not provide facilities for gambling by virtue of—

- (a) providing an article, other than a gaming machine, to someone who intends to, or uses or may use it, for gambling; or
- (b) making facilities for remote communication available,

unless he knows or ought to have known that the articles or facilities may have been used for gambling.

(4) The Commission may add criteria for determining what constitutes or does not constitute the provision of facilities for gambling and shall publish such additional criteria and make it available to all licensees and applicants.

(5) A person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five million dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

Remote facilities

78. (1) A person commits an offence if he does anything in Trinidad and Tobago or uses remote gambling equipment situated in Trinidad and Tobago for the purpose of inviting or enabling a person in a prohibited territory to participate in remote gambling.

(2) The Minister may by Order, subject to affirmative resolution of Parliament, amend this section for the purposes of permitting remote gambling.

(3) For the purpose of this section—

(a) “prohibited territory” means any country outside of Trinidad and Tobago; and

(b) “remote gambling equipment” means electronic or other equipment used by, or on behalf of a person providing facilities for remote gambling using—

(i) the Internet;

(ii) telephone;

(iii) television; or

(iv) radio or other kind of electronic technology for facilitating communication.

(4) A person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five million dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

Restrictions on use of premises for betting transactions

79. (1) Subject to the subsection (2), a person who—

(a) uses any premises or causes or knowingly permits any premises to be used as a place where persons may conduct betting transactions;

(b) provides facilities at any premises for persons resorting thereto to effect betting transactions;

(c) controls, occupies or uses or causes or knowingly permits another person to control, occupy or use, any premises for the purpose of—

- (i) effecting betting transactions of any kind with persons resorting to those premises; or
- (ii) facilitating the making of betting transactions between persons resorting to those premises,

without first obtaining the appropriate licence from the Commission, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

(2) Any person who, for any purpose connected with the effecting of a betting transaction, resorts to any premises which are being used in contravention of subsection (1), commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), proof that any person was on any premises while they were being used as mentioned in that subsection shall be evidence that he resorted to the premises for such a purpose as is so mentioned unless he proves that he was on the premises for *bona fide* purposes which were not connected with the effecting of a betting transaction.

80. (1) Any person frequenting or loitering in a street or public place, on behalf either of himself or of any other person, for the purposes of bookmaking, betting, agreeing to bet or paying, receiving or settling bets commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

Prohibition of betting
in streets and public
places

(2) An authorised officer may take into custody without warrant, a person found committing an offence under this section, and may seize and detain any article found in his possession which the authorised officer has reasonable cause to believe may be required as evidence for the purposes of proceedings in respect of such offence.

(3) In this section, the doorways and entrances of premises abutting upon, and any ground adjoining and open to a street, shall be treated as forming part of the street.

Division 2—Minors

Invitation to gamble **81.** (1) For the purposes of this Act, a minor is a person who is under eighteen years of age.

(2) A person commits an offence if he knowingly invites, causes or permits, whether directly or indirectly, a minor to gamble.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of three million dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

Invitation to gambling premises **82.** A person who knowingly invites, permits or causes a minor to enter licensed premises, other than a race track, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of three million dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

Employment offences **83.** (1) A person commits an offence if he knowingly employs a minor to perform any function relating to gambling.

(2) A person commits an offence if he knowingly employs a minor to perform any function on premises in respect of which any of the following have effect:

- (a) a casino licence;
- (b) a gaming lounge licence;
- (c) a betting shop licence;

(d) a bookmaker's licence; or

(e) an off-track betting shop,

but no offence is committed if employment of the minor takes place at a time when no activity is being carried on in reliance of the premises licence.

(3) Where a person is charged for an offence under this Part, it shall be a defence for the person to prove that he—

(a) took all reasonable steps to determine the individual's age; and

(b) reasonably believed that the individual was not a minor.

(4) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of three million dollars and to imprisonment for two years.

Division 3—General Offences

84. (1) A person commits an offence if, without ^{Obstruction} reasonable excuse, he obstructs or fails to cooperate with an authorised person in the exercise of his power under this Act, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

(2) A person who makes a false statement with intent to deceive or makes use of any book, account, record, return or other document which is false commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five million dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

(3) A person who, not being the holder of an owner's or operator's licence or an authorised officer under this Act, brings a firearm onto licensed premises, whether or not that firearm is licensed under the Firearms Act, commits an offence and is liable on ^{Chap. 16:01} summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

Penalties

85. A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act or Regulations made pursuant thereto, for which no other penalty is expressly provided, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years and in the case of a continuing offence, to a fine of ten thousand dollars for each day that the offence continues.

Amendment of penalties

86. (1) The Minister may, by Order subject to negative resolution of Parliament, vary the penalties set out in this Act and Regulations made pursuant thereto.

(2) The Minister may, by Order subject to negative resolution of Parliament, amend this Part to amend the list of penalties, the commission of which constitutes an offence.

PART IX

NOTIFICATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES

Notification of contravention of the Act

87. (1) Where the Commission determines that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person has contravened or is contravening any provision of this Act, or any conditions of any licence or any other authorisation granted pursuant to this Act, or fails to comply with any direction or decision given by the Commission, whether under this Act or any other law which the Commission is entitled to enforce, the Commission may issue a notification to that person under this section.

(2) A notification under this section is one which—

- (a) sets out the determination made by the Commission;
- (b) specifies the provision or condition and contravention in respect of which that determination has been made; and
- (c) specifies the period during which the person notified has the opportunity to respond to the notification in the manner specified in subsection (3).

(3) The Commission may require the person to whom it has sent a notification to respond in one or more of the following ways:

- (a) making representations about the matter notified;
- (b) complying with the notified provisions or conditions of licence in respect of which he is in contravention; or
- (c) remedying the consequences of the notified contravention.

(4) Subject to subsections (5), (6) and (7), the period to respond as specified in subsection (2) shall be twenty working days beginning with the day after the date on which the notification was received by the person to whom the notification was sent.

(5) The Commission may, if it considers it necessary, allow a longer period to respond either—

- (a) by specifying a longer period in the notification; or
- (b) by subsequently, on one or more occasion, extending the specified period.

(6) The person notified shall have a shorter period in which to respond if a shorter period is agreed between the Commission and the person.

(7) The person shall also have a shorter period to respond if the Commission has reasonable grounds to believe that the contravention is a repeated contravention and in the circumstances therefore, a short period is appropriate, provided however that the Commission notifies the person of the shorter period to be applied.

(8) A notification under this section may be given in respect of more than one contravention or in respect of a continuing contravention.

(9) For the purposes of this section, a contravention is a repeated contravention, if—

- (a) a previous notification under this section has been given in respect of the same contravention or in respect of another contravention of the same provision or condition; or
- (b) the subsequent notification is given no more than twelve months after the day of the making by the Commission of a determination, for the purposes of this section, that the contravention to which the previous notification related, did occur.

Enforcement against
person duly notified

88. (1) This section applies where—

- (a) a person (in this Part, “the notified person”) has been given a notification under section 87;
- (b) the Commission has allowed the notified person an opportunity of making representations about the matters notified; or
- (c) the period allowed for the making of the representations has expired.

(2) The Commission may give the notified person an enforcement notification if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the notified person has, in one or more respects, been in contravention of a provision or condition or failed to comply with any direction or decision given by the Commission as specified in the notification under section 87; or
- (b) the notified person has not, during the period allowed under that section, taken all such steps as the Commission considers appropriate to—
 - (i) comply with the provision or condition;

(ii) comply with the direction or decision; or

(iii) remedy the consequences of the notified contravention of that provision or condition.

(3) An enforcement notification is a notification which imposes one or both of the following requirements on the notified person, a requirement to take such steps for:

(a) complying with the notified condition or direction as may be specified in the notification; or

(b) remedying the consequences of the notified contravention as may be so specified.

(4) A decision of the Commission to give an enforcement notification to a person shall—

(a) be conveyed to that person, together with the reasons for the decision, no later than one week after the day on which the decision was taken; and

(b) fix a reasonable period for the taking of the steps required by the notification.

(5) It shall be the duty of a person to whom an enforcement notification has been given to comply with it and that duty shall be enforceable in civil proceedings by the Commission for—

(a) an injunction;

(b) specific performance; or

(c) any other appropriate remedy or relief.

89. (1) This section applies in addition to the provisions of section 88 where—

Imposition of penalties on person duly notified

(a) a person (“the notified person”) has been given a notification under section 87;

(b) the Commission has allowed the notified person an opportunity of making representations about the matters notified; and

(c) the period allowed for the making of the representations has expired.

(2) The Commission may impose an administrative penalty on the notified person if it is satisfied that—

(a) the notified person has, in one or more of the respects notified, been in contravention of a provision or condition or failed to comply with any direction or decision given by the Commission as specified in the notification under section 87;

(b) that the notified person has been given a notification under section 87; or

(c) the notified person has not, during the period allowed under section 87, taken the steps the Commission considers appropriate for—

(i) complying with the provision or condition which is the subject of the notification; or

(ii) remedying the consequences of the contravention of that provision or condition which is the subject of the notification.

(3) Where a notification under section 87 relates to more than one contravention, a separate penalty may be imposed in respect of each contravention.

(4) Where such a notification relates to a continuing contravention, no more than one penalty may be imposed in respect of the period of contravention specified in the notification.

(5) The Commission may also impose an administrative penalty on the notified person if he has contravened or is contravening a requirement of an enforcement notification given under section 87 in respect of the notified contravention.

(6) Where the Commission imposes a penalty on a person under this section, it shall—

- (a) within one week of making its decision to impose the penalty, notify the person of that decision, the penalty in respect thereto, and of its reasons therefore; and
- (b) in that notification, fix a reasonable period after the giving of the notification as the period within which the penalty is to be paid.

(7) A penalty imposed under this section—

- (a) shall be paid to the Comptroller of Accounts; and
- (b) if not paid within the period fixed by the Commission, shall be recoverable as a civil debt.

(8) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, in all cases where the Commission imposes an administrative penalty in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by any person and such act or omission also constitutes a criminal offence, no proceedings may be taken or continued against that person in respect of such criminal offence.

90. (1) The amount of a penalty imposed under section 89 shall not exceed the maximum penalty that may be imposed by the High Court for the same or similar offence as the Commission determines to be—

- (a) appropriate; and
- (b) proportionate to the contravention in respect of which it is imposed.

(2) In making that determination, the Commission shall have regard to—

- (a) any representations made to it by the notified person;
- (b) any steps taken by the notified person towards complying with the provision and conditions, the contravention of which was notified under section 87;

- (c) its estimate of the cost of the contravention;
- (d) its estimate of the economic benefit of the contravention to the notified person;
- (e) the period during which the contravention was in effect, if continuing; and
- (f) the number and seriousness of other contraventions if any, committed by the notified person.

Administrative
infringements by
corporate body

91. Where a contravention of any provision of this Act or a condition of a licence or any other law which the Commission is entitled to enforce is committed by a corporate body and is proved to have been committed with the consent or involvement of, or to be attributable to any gross negligence on the part of a person being a director, manager, secretary or other officer however so described, of the body corporate, or a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, that person, as well as the body corporate, shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished as if he were responsible for the said infringement.

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Regulations

92. The Minister may make Regulations prescribing anything necessary or convenient for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

Confidentiality

93. (1) No Board member, officer or employee of the Commission, or person acting under the direction of the Commission, shall disclose any information regarding the business or affairs of a licensee or any of its affiliates, obtained in the course of carrying out the official duties and functions of the Commission.

(2) Disclosures made by the Commission, its officers, employees or any other person under the direction of the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of this Act or any Regulations made hereunder or which the Commission considers necessary in the discharge of its functions, shall not be deemed inconsistent with any duty imposed under this section.

(3) Nothing in this section authorizes the Commission or any person acting under the direction of the Commission to disclose information about a particular licensee, except where such disclosure is required by any written law or ordered by the Court.

PART XI

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

94. The written laws specified in Schedule 5 are amended to the extent specified in that Schedule.

Consequential
amendments
Schedule 5

SCHEDULE 1

(Section 19)

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

1. (1) Subject to subclause (2) and to the approval of the Commission, the appropriate Service Commission and the consent of the officer, any officer in the Public Service or a Statutory Authority may be seconded to the service of the Commission, on terms and conditions agreed between the officer and the Commission.

Secondment to
Commission

(2) Where a secondment referred to in subclause (1) is effected, arrangements shall be made to preserve the rights of the officer so transferred to any pension, gratuity or other allowance for which he would have been eligible had he not been seconded to the service of the Commission.

(3) A period of secondment shall not, in any case, exceed three years.

2. Subject to the approval of the Commission, the appropriate Service Commission and with the consent of the officer, an officer in the Public Service or a Statutory Authority may be transferred to the service of the Commission on terms and conditions no less favourable than those enjoyed by the officer in the Public Service or Statutory Authority, as the case may be.

Transfer to the
Commission

3. (1) The Commission shall establish a pension fund plan or where the establishment of a plan is not feasible, join an existing plan.

(2) All employees of the Commission shall be eligible to become members of the pension fund plan.

(3) Superannuation benefits which had accrued to a person who transferred in accordance with clause 2 shall be preserved as at the date of his employment by the Commission and such benefits shall continue to accrue under the relevant pension law up to the date of establishing or joining a pension fund plan on the basis of pay, pensionable emoluments or salary, as the case may be, applicable at the time of his transfer, to the office held by him immediately prior to his employment at the Commission.

(4) Where a person who is transferred in accordance with clause 2 dies, retires or his post in the Commission is abolished or he is retrenched by the Commission prior to establishing or joining the pension fund plan and, if at the date that his service is terminated by any of the above-mentioned methods he was in receipt of a salary higher than the pay, pensionable emoluments or salary referred to in subclause (3), the superannuation benefits payable to his estate or to him, as the case may be, shall be based on the higher salary.

(5) The difference between the superannuation benefits payable on the basis of the higher salary referred to in subclause (4) and the superannuation benefits payable under the relevant pension law, on the basis of the pay, pensionable emoluments or salary referred to in subclause (3), shall be paid by the Commission.

(6) Where a person, who is transferred in accordance with clause 2 dies, retires or his post in the Commission is abolished or he is retrenched from the Commission while being a member of the pension fund established by the Commission, he shall be paid superannuation benefits by the pension fund at the amount which, when combined with the superannuation benefits payable under the relevant pension law, is equivalent to the benefits based on his pensionable service in the Public Service or a Statutory Authority combined with his service in the Commission and calculated at the final salary applicable to him on the date that his service was terminated by any of the methods identified herein.

(7) For the purposes of subclause (6) “final salary” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the pension fund plan.

(8) Where a person who is transferred in accordance with clause 2 dies, retires, his post in the Commission is abolished or he is retrenched from the Commission while being a member of a pension fund plan that the Commission joined, superannuation benefits payable under that plan shall be no less favourable than those payable in accordance with subclause (6).

4. Clause 11 applies *mutatis mutandis* to the staff of the Commission. Declaration of interest

SCHEDULE 2

(Sections 33 and 42)

FIT AND PROPER CRITERIA

1. Every person shall be considered fit and proper if that person is of good character, competent, honest, financially sound, reputable, reliable and discharges and is likely to discharge his responsibilities fairly.

2. Every person who is, or is to be, an owner, director, shareholder, associate, trustee, committee member, manager or key employee of the licensee must be adjudged to be a fit and proper person to hold the particular position which he holds or is to hold.

3. (1) In determining whether a person is fit and proper the Board shall have regard to any matter that it considers relevant, including that person’s—

- (a) integrity, fairness, honesty and reputation;
- (b) competence, diligence and capability, and soundness of judgment; and
- (c) financial soundness.

(2) Where the person, being assessed as to fitness and propriety, is a corporate entity, holds a minimum per cent share stake holding in the licensed operation, regard shall be had to credit—

- (a) its financial soundness and strength;
- (b) the nature and scope of its business;
- (c) the fitness and propriety of key personnel such as owners, directors, managers, controlling shareholders;

(d) the group structure (if applicable) and organisational chart; and

(e) any other matter that the Board considers appropriate.

3. For the purpose of this section, “controlling shareholder” means any person, whether an individual or corporate entity that—

(a) is entitled to control at least one-third of the voting power at any general meeting of the company; and

(b) controls twenty-five per cent or more of the voting power at any general meeting.

4. The owner or Board of Directors of every licensed gambling establishment shall establish a fit and proper person policy, taking into account the fit and proper criteria set out in this Schedule and such policy shall be made available to the Gambling Commission as and when required. In addition, such owner or Board of Directors shall document the process used to assess a person’s fitness and propriety.

5. (1) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, regard may be had to the previous conduct and activities in business or financial matters of the person in question and in particular, to any evidence that the person has—

(a) committed an offence involving fraud or financial crime or other dishonesty or violence;

(b) contravened any provision made by, or under any law designed for protecting members of the public against financial loss due to dishonesty, incompetence, malpractice or the management of companies or businesses or against financial loss due to the conduct of discharged or undercharged bankrupts;

(c) been the subject of any adverse findings or any settlement in civil proceedings, particularly in connection with banking or other financial business, misconduct or fraud;

(d) engaged in any business practices appearing to the Board to be deceitful or oppressive or otherwise improper (whether unlawful or not) or which otherwise reflects discredit on his method of conducting business;

(e) been the owner, beneficiary of, manager or director of a company, partnership or other organisation that has

previously been refused a licence under this Act or has had a licence revoked or suspended;

- (f) an employment record which leads the Board to believe that the person carried out an act of impropriety in the handling of his employer's business;
- (g) been dismissed, asked to resign or resigned from employment or from a position of trust, fiduciary appointment or similar position because of questions about honesty and integrity;
- (h) whether the person has ever been disqualified from acting as a director or serving in a managerial capacity because of wrongdoing; and
- (i) engaged in, or has been associated with any other business practices or otherwise conducted himself in such a way as to cast doubt on his competence and soundness of judgment and honesty.

(2) In assessing competence in furtherance of subclause (1)(i), all relevant factors shall be considered, including but not limited to—

- (a) whether the person has demonstrated, through qualifications and experience, the capacity to successfully undertake the responsibilities of the position;
- (b) whether the person has ever been disciplined by a professional, trade or regulatory body, dismissed or requested to resign from any position or office for negligence, incompetence, fraud or mismanagement; and
- (c) whether the person has a sound knowledge of the business and the responsibilities of the position.

6. An applicant shall not be considered to be conducting business in a financially sound manner unless the applicant can demonstrate that he will be able to—

- (a) maintain such net assets together with other financial resources which the Board considers—
 - (i) commensurate with the type, nature and class of business operated under the licence; and
 - (ii) sufficient to cover the risks inherent in the operations of the gambling establishment;

- (b) maintain adequate liquidity having regard to the relationship between the applicant's liquid assets and its actual and contingent liabilities and to the times at which those liabilities will fall due and when the assets will mature;
- (c) make adequate provision for depreciation or diminution of its assets and makes provision for bad or doubtful debts; and
- (d) maintain adequate and proper accounting systems and other systems of control.

7. (1) Fit and proper tests will be applied by the Gaming and Betting Commission when a person applies for a licence or on the occurrence of specified events, including but not limited to new appointment.

(2) The application of fitness, propriety or other qualification tests to managers, directors, trustees and controlling shareholders may vary depending on the degree of their influence and on their responsibilities in the affairs of the gaming establishment or betting office.

(3) The Commission may have regard to current, past and prospective matters when conducting fit and proper assessments of persons or entities. Each case will be considered on its own merit, taking into account all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the fit and proper criteria set out in this Guideline. Accordingly, certain matters which do not fall precisely within these specified factors may also be taken into account, for example, abuse of alcohol, drugs or other narcotic substances. In these circumstances, the Gaming and Betting Commission will consider whether such conduct is relevant to an assessment as to fitness and propriety.

(4) An assessment fitness and propriety test shall be done in a holistic manner after due consideration of all relevant issues. For instance, the Commission may determine whether a person who fails to qualify on the basis of several instances of misconduct which, if taken individually, may lead to a different conclusion. However, certain offences (e.g., if a person is convicted of a crime under banking or insurance legislation or other financial impropriety) may lead to automatic disqualification.

(5) In cases where those being assessed are known to have connections in other jurisdictions, the Commission shall communicate with the regulatory bodies in those jurisdictions as part of the assessment procedure to the extent permitted by those jurisdictions.

SCHEDULE 3

[Section 53(2)]

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

1. Approved System of Controls and Procedures

(1) A licensed operator shall not conduct operations on licensed premises unless the Gaming Control Commission has approved in writing a system of internal controls, administrative and accounting procedures for the gaming premises.

(2) Any such approval may be amended from time to time, as the Commission deems necessary, such approval or amendment to take effect on the date that notice of it is given in writing to the licensed operator.

(3) It shall be a condition of an operating license that the licensee shall ensure that the system approved for the licensed premises is implemented.

(4) A system approved for a licensed activity or premises may contain different internal controls, or different administrative or accounting procedures, as the particular licensed activity requires.

2. Contents of approved system

(1) A system of internal controls and administrative and accounting procedures approved by the Commission as it relates to a particular licensed activity shall include, (but is not limited to) the following:

(a) accounting controls and procedures, including the standardization of forms and the definition of terms to be used in operations in the licensed premises, include but are not limited to the following:

- (i) hold percentages and their calculation;
- (ii) revenue handle;
- (iii) expense and overhead schedules;
- (iv) complimentary services;
- (v) salary arrangements;
- (vi) personnel practices;
- (vii) junkets; and
- (viii) cash equivalent transactions;

(b) job descriptions and the system of organizing personnel and chain of command on/in the licensed premises;

- (c) procedures for the conduct of gambling on the licensed premises;
- (d) procedures and standards for the security of gambling machines and for the payment and recording of prizes related thereto;
- (e) procedures within a cashier's cage for the receipt, storage and disbursement of tokens, chips and cash, the cashing of cheques, the redemption of tokens and chips and the recording of all transactions pertaining to gambling operations;
- (f) procedures for the collection and security of money at the table games and other places on/in the gaming premises where games are conducted;
- (g) procedures and forms for the transfer of cash, chips and other tokens to and from gaming tables and other places on/in a licensed premises to and from a cashier's cage;
- (h) procedures for the transfer of money from the table games and other places on/in the licensed premises where games are conducted to other areas of the gaming premises for counting;
- (i) procedures and security for the counting and recording of revenue;
- (j) procedures and security for the transfer of money from the licensed premises to a financial institution;
- (k) procedures for the security, storage and recording of chips and other tokens utilized in the licensed gaming activity;
- (l) procedures and standards for the maintenance, security and storage of gambling equipment;
- (m) procedures for the payment and recording of prizes associated with games where the prizes are paid by cash, cheque or in a non-monetary form (other than chips);
- (n) procedures for the issue of chip purchase vouchers and the recording of transactions in connection therewith;
- (o) procedures for the cashing of cheques and recording of transactions by cheque;
- (p) procedures for the establishment and use of deposit accounts, procedure for the use and maintenance of security and surveillance facilities, including closed circuit television systems;

- (q) procedures governing the utilization of security personnel within the gaming premises; and
- (r) procedures for the control of keys used or for use in operations on/in the licensed premises.

(2) For the purposes of an approval or amendment of an approval, controls and procedures may be described by way of narrative or represented diagrammatically, or by a combination of both methods.

3. Banking

It shall be a condition of a licence that the licensed operator shall—

- (a) keep and maintain bank accounts at such financial institution in Trinidad and Tobago as approved by the Commission, for banking transactions arising in relation to the activities of the licensed operator; and
- (b) from time to time provide the Commission, as required, and in a form approved by the Commission, with a written notice addressed to that financial institution authorising the said financial institution to comply with any requirements of an authorised officer exercising the powers conferred upon him.

4. Accounts to be kept

(1) It is a condition of a gaming licence that the gaming operator must keep such accounting records as correctly recorded and explain the transactions and financial position of the operations of the gaming premises.

(2) The accounting records shall be kept in such a manner as will enable true and fair financial statements and accounts to be prepared on a quarterly basis.

5. Statements of Accounts

It shall be a condition of a licence that the licensee shall, as soon as practicable after the end of its financial year, prepare financial statements and accounts, including—

- (a) trading accounts, where applicable, for the financial year;
- (b) profit and loss accounts for the financial year; and
- (c) a balance-sheet as at the end of the financial year.

6. Books and other records to be kept

It shall be a condition of a licence that the licensee shall ensure that all books, records and documents relating to the licensed activity are—

- (a) kept at the licensed premises; and
- (b) retained for not less than seven years after the completion of the transactions to which they relate.

7. Audit

(1) It shall be a condition of a licence that the licensed operator shall, as soon as practicable after the end of its financial year, cause the books, accounts and financial statements of the licensed operator in relation to its premises and licensed activity to be audited.

(2) The financial statements and accounts are to be prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards and audited by a practicing member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago.

(3) It shall be a condition of a licence that the licensed operator shall cause the auditor's report to be lodged with the Commission within four months after the end of the financial year to which the report relates.

8. Submission of Reports

(1) It is a condition of a licence that the licensed operator shall submit to the Commission accounting and administrative records and reports relating to the operations of the gaming premises, when requested to do so.

(2) The accounting and administrative records and reports shall be submitted at such times and shall contain such information, as is specified by the Commission in writing, from time to time.

SCHEDULE 4

[Section 14(2)(g)]

DATA REQUIREMENTS TO BE MAINTAINED FOR EACH GAMING DEVICE OR MACHINE

The licensed operator shall install a system for recording each gambling device and machine in use at the licensed premises.

Such system shall maintain a record of the following information:

- (1) General Information—
 - (a) device name;
 - (b) device type;
 - (c) device identification number;
 - (d) device serial number;
 - (e) hardware vendor name;
 - (f) software vendor name;
 - (g) date imported;
 - (h) date installed;
 - (i) date tested;
 - (j) payout ratio; and
 - (k) location of machine.
- (2) Revenue Information per device transaction—
 - (a) device type;
 - (b) device ID;
 - (c) handle;
 - (d) payout;
 - (e) payout ratio (percentage);
 - (f) transaction take (handle minus payout);
 - (g) transaction date and time; and
 - (h) customer identification per transaction exceeding a sum to be designated by the Commission.
- (3) Daily, monthly and annual reports—summary for period per device—
 - (a) device type;
 - (b) device ID;
 - (c) handle;
 - (d) payout;
 - (e) take (handle minus payout); and
 - (f) take as a percentage of handle.

SCHEDULE 5

(Section 94)

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Chap. 11:19
amended

1. (1) The Gambling and Betting Act is amended by repealing sections 4 to 16, sections 26 to 40 and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Schedules.

(2) The Gambling and Betting (Licences) Regulations are hereby repealed.

Chap. 11:27
amended

2. The Proceeds of Crime Act is amended in the First Schedule by inserting the following new item:

	First Column	Second Column
	Type of Business	Interpretation
Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Act, 2015	Gaming and Betting	A Business licensed under the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Act, 2015 and amusement games.

Chap. 21:01
amended

3. Sections 23, 23A, 23B and 23C of the Registration of Clubs Act and the Schedule thereto are hereby repealed.

Chap. 21:50
amended

4. Section 2 of the Trinidad and Tobago Racing Authority Act is amended by deleting the definition of “Minister” and substituting the following definition:

“ “Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for finance;”.

Chap. 21:53
amended

5. The Betting Levy Board Act is amended—

(a) by repealing the definition of “Minister” and substituting the following definition:

“ “Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for Finance;”;

(b) by repealing section 7 and substituting the following section:

^{Responsibilities of Board}

7. The Board shall be responsible for—

(a) the development and improvement of every aspect of

horse and dog racing, including the breeding of race horses and dogs, and in respect of such development the Board shall have the right to petition the Development and Rehabilitation Funds Committee, established under the Gambling (Betting and Gaming) Control Act, 2014 for funding when required; and

(b) ensuring the provision of appropriate benefits for jockeys and stable lads;”;

(c) by repealing section 8 and substituting the following sections:

<sup>“Pool betting
levy</sup> 8. (1) There shall be charged on all bets made by way of pool betting, a levy to be known as “pool betting levy”.

(2) The pool betting levy shall be at the rate of ten per cent payable every week by the Wednesday following the week in which the tax is deducted.

(3) Pool betting levy shall be paid by the promoter licensed under the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Act, 2014.

(4) The provisions set out in the Schedule shall apply in relation to all bets, wherever made, where the promoter is the holder of a licence under the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Act, 2014.

(5) Pool betting levy in respect of betting on live and simulcast horse and dog racing may be varied by the Minister by Order subject to negative resolution of Parliament.

<sup>Levy on bets
at fixed odds</sup> 8A. (1) There shall be charged upon all bets placed at fixed odds, a levy at the rate of ten per cent to be known as “fixed odds betting levy” or an annual levy of four hundred thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(2) Fixed odds betting levy shall be paid to the Board by the bookmaker, licensed under the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Act, every week by the Wednesday following the week in which the levy is deducted.

(3) The annual levy chargeable under subsection (1) shall be paid in four equal quarterly installments on or before January 2, April 1, July 1 and October 1 in each year.

(4) Where at the end of any quarter—

(a) the levy paid under subsection (3) is in excess of the fixed odds betting levy paid under subsection (2), the Board shall refund the fixed odds betting levy paid in that quarter; or

(b) the fixed odds betting levy paid under subsection (2) is greater than the levy paid under subsection (3), the Board shall make a refund of the quarterly installment of the annual levy.

(5) The annual levy may be varied by the Minister, by Order, subject to negative resolution of Parliament.

(6) A licensed bookmaker or licensed promoter who fails to charge the appropriate levy or pay such levy to the Board commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months and in addition the Board shall advise the Commission of this breach of licence condition and the Commission shall revoke the licence.”;

(d) by repealing section 9 and substituting the following section:

<sup>“Funds from
betting levy</sup> 9. Funds received by way of betting levy from a promoter or a bookmaker shall be used to cover expenses related to such administrative, technical and other systems in place to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act and any written law.”;

(e) by repealing section 12(1) and substituting the following subsection:

“ (1) The Board shall by means of monthly remittances pay one-half of the monies collected under section 9 into the Consolidated Fund.”;

(f) by adding the following Schedule:

“SCHEDULE
BETTING LEVY

1. The betting levy shall be paid to the Board by Wednesday of every week in such manner as the Board may direct.

2. Any person, who, having been granted a licence, carries on any business the carrying on of which involves or may involve any sums becoming payable by him by way of the betting levy shall—

(a) not less than fourteen days before he begins to carry on the business notify the Board that he intends to carry on that business; and

(b) not later than the date of the first user thereof for the purposes of the business, make entry with the Board in such manner as the Board may require, of all premises and totalisators (if any) used by him for the purposes of the business.

3. A person who—

(a) fails to pay any betting levy;

(b) contravenes any of the provisions of paragraph 2;

(c) obstructs any officer in the exercise of his functions in relation to the betting levy;

- (d) in connection with the betting levy, makes any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular or with intent to deceive, produces or makes use of any book, account, record, return or other document which is false in a material particular; or
- (e) is knowingly concerned in, or in the taking of steps with a view to the fraudulent evasion, by him or any other person, of the betting levy,

is guilty of an offence under this Schedule and liable on summary conviction to a fine equal to treble the amount of the levy which is unpaid or payment of which is sought to be evaded, as the case may be.

4. Where a person is convicted of an offence under clause 3(d) or (e), the Court may, in lieu or in addition to ordering him to pay the said penalty, order him to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.

5. Where a person is convicted under clause 3 in respect of a failure to comply with any of the provisions of clause 2 and the failure continues after the conviction, then, unless he has a reasonable excuse for the continuance of the failure he shall be guilty of an offence under this Schedule.

6. Where an offence under this Schedule is committed by a company, every person, who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer of the company or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and in all the circumstances.

7. (1) Summary proceedings in respect of an offence under this Schedule notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Summary Courts Act, may be taken at any time within six months from the date on which evidence comes to the knowledge of the Board or evidence which in its opinion is sufficient to justify the proceedings but no proceedings shall be taken more than three years after the commission of the offence.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, a certificate from the Board as to the date on which such evidence as mentioned in subclause (1) came to its knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.”.

Passed in the House of Representatives this day
of , 2016.

Clerk of the House

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the House of Representatives and at the final vote thereon in the House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the House, that is to say, by the votes of members of the House.

Clerk of the House

I confirm the above.

Speaker

Passed in the Senate this day of ,
2016.

Clerk of the Senate

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the Senate and at the final vote thereon in the Senate has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Senate, that is to say by the votes of Senators.

Clerk of the Senate

I confirm the above.

President of the Senate

No. 10 of 2016

FIRST SESSION
ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT
REPUBLIC OF
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BILL

AN ACT to provide for the regulation and control of gaming and betting and matters related thereto

Received and read the

First time

Second time

Third time