

Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch



Annual Report
2015-2016



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



I am pleased to submit to the British Columbia Legislature the 2015/16 Annual Report for the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB) of the Ministry of Finance. The information in this report reflects the activities of the Branch between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016.

GPEB is responsible for the overall integrity and regulation of gambling in British Columbia. This includes all gambling conducted and managed by the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, licensing of charitable gambling events in B.C., horse racing, and delivering responsible and problem gambling programs to the citizens of B.C.

I will continue to work with GPEB to ensure the effective regulation of gambling in British Columbia and the protection of the public.

Honourable Michael de Jong, Q.C.
Minister of Finance

ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT

Honourable Michael de Jong, Q.C.,
Minister of Finance

Minister:

I am pleased to present the 2015/16 Annual Report for the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB). This report covers the period between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016. I am accountable for the contents of this document, and the basis on which the information has been reported.

As mandated under the *Gaming Control Act*, and within the provisions of the Gaming Control Regulation and the federal *Criminal Code*, GPEB is responsible for the overall integrity of gambling, horse racing, and licensing of charitable gambling events in the province. GPEB is also responsible for the delivery of responsible and problem gambling programs.

In the fiscal year 2015/16, GPEB led anti-money laundering (AML) activities to improve enforcement effectiveness by drawing together stakeholders in a summit on cash alternatives, provided clarifying direction to BCLC, and developed additional enforcement measures. GPEB also launched Licensed Gaming Online, allowing GPEB to accept applications from eligible organizations to sell and distribute tickets over the Internet in real time, determine prize winners using certified computer software, and send winners their prizes over the Internet. GPEB also moved to a risk-based business approach to guide GPEB's activities in assessing compliance with legislation, gambling policies and standards, in response to applicable recommendations in the Review of BC Lottery Corporation (October, 2014).

I would like to thank all GPEB staff for their commitment and dedication to ensuring that gambling in British Columbia is conducted with integrity and in a socially responsible manner.

John Mazure
Assistant Deputy Minister and General Manager
Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch

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OUR ORGANIZATION

Mandate

The Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB) regulates all gambling¹ in B.C., ensures the integrity of gambling industry companies, people and equipment, and ensures compliance with policies and standards established under the *Gaming Control Act* (“the *Act*”) and the Gaming Control Regulation. This includes regulatory oversight of the British Columbia Lottery Corporation (which conducts and manages lotteries, casinos, community gaming centres, commercial bingo halls and PlayNow.com), B.C.'s horse racing industry, and licensed charitable gambling events. GPEB also delivers responsible and problem gambling programs, and distributes gambling funds to community organizations and other recipients.

The *Act* governs how gambling is regulated and operated in B.C. GPEB’s purpose is to carry out its responsibilities under the *Act*. The position of the General Manager and the authorities given to that position are identified in the *Act*. The General Manager's key responsibilities are to advise the Minister on broad policy, standards and regulatory issues, manage government’s gambling policy and enforce the *Act*.

GPEB’s core objective is to ensure that a comprehensive and responsible gambling regulatory framework is in place.

Vision

The public has confidence in B.C.’s gambling industry.

Mission

To uphold the overall integrity of gambling by maintaining government’s gambling policy, regulating the gambling sector, providing related support services, and community programs that benefit British Columbians.

Values

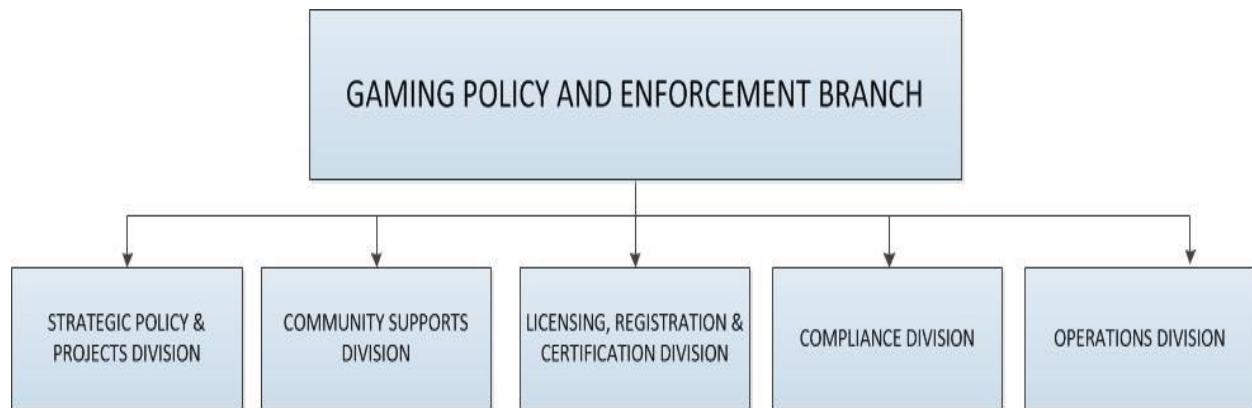
Integrity, Courage, Teamwork, Passion, Accountability, Service, Curiosity

¹The word “gaming” has become prevalent when referring to the activity of gambling that is used by many official bodies to control the practice. This is true in British Columbia as per the Gaming Control Act. However, since the activity of gambling involves a financial transaction, whereas the activity of gaming not necessarily so, this report uses the term gambling. Exceptions include proper pronouns - the Gaming Control Act, Gaming Control Regulation, Community Gaming Centres, Licenced Gaming Online, Community Gaming Grants, Gaming Online Service, and Gaming Account Summary Reports.

Core Business Areas

GPEB has five divisions to carry out its core businesses. These divisions are:

1. Strategic Policy and Projects Division
2. Community Supports Division
3. Licensing, Registration and Certification Division
4. Compliance Division
5. Operations Division



Strategic Policy and Projects Division

The Strategic Policy and Projects Division meets current and future policy needs by anticipating industry changes and proactively addressing challenges. The Division is responsible for leading strategic policy development, communications, and making recommendations for legislation and regulation of gambling activities across B.C. The *Act* requires GPEB to advise the Minister on broad gambling policy, standards, and regulatory issues, and under the Minister's direction, manage the government's gambling policy.

Community Supports Division

The Community Supports Division supports the integrity of gambling in B.C. through provision of programs and services to support healthy gambling and to protect the public's interest. The Division delivers two programs: the Responsible and Problem Gambling (RPG) Program and the Community Gaming Grants (CGG) Program. Statutory authority of the CGG Program lies with the Ministry of Community, Sports, and Cultural Development (CSCD), however, GPEB administers the program in collaboration with CSCD.

Licensing, Registration and Certification Division

The Licensing, Registration and Certification Division is responsible for the registration and certification of the gambling industry, and licensing charitable gambling events.

The Registration and Certification Units are responsible for registering companies and individuals involved in gambling and certifying gambling supplies and equipment. Their core objective is to ensure the integrity of the companies, individuals and supplies and equipment involved in gambling. The Licensing Unit administers the gambling event licence program. This includes issuing gambling event licences, ensuring only eligible organizations are running gambling events, and ensuring funds are being dispersed in a suitable and acceptable manner.

Compliance Division

The Compliance Division works to ensure regulatory compliance with the *Act*, Gaming Control Regulation and *Criminal Code* of Canada. The Division conducts inspections and audits of gambling in British Columbia to ensure compliance with legislation, regulation and public interest standards and directives. GPEB staff make inquiries into complaints or violations for the purpose of determining if there is a need for education or training, a resolution through administrative sanctions, or a penalty under the *Act*. The Division conducts both commercial and charitable gambling audits. The Division develops and enforces rules and policies for the horse racing industry, regulates horse racing events, and registers all racing participants.

Operations Division

The Operations Division provides financial, administrative, and information technology (IT) services for GPEB as well as CSCD to support the Community Gaming Grants program. This includes monitoring financial operations, and reporting out on behalf of the Branch on financial performance. The Division is also responsible for the development, maintenance, and operations of the internal and external facing IT systems and provides information management support for GPEB.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2015/16, GPEB undertook the following activities:

- Consulted with over 2,000 charitable organizations and launched Licensed Gaming Online, which allows charitable organizations to modernize their fundraising systems by conducting raffles online through a computer.
- Delivered 3,196 prevention presentations on responsible gambling to 139,313 people.
- Provided Problem Gambling counselling to 1,501 people across the province.
- Allocated \$135 million in Community Gaming Grants to approximately 5,000 organizations.
- Administered \$95.1 million in host local government payments to 32 communities², and \$10.3 million to two horse racing breeds to support horse racing in the province.
- Issued 10,029 gambling licenses to community organizations, enabling \$39.8 million in revenue generation to support projects and services.
- Processed new and renewed registrations for:
 - 6,384 gambling workers.
 - 478 lottery retailers.
 - 251 senior officials and senior employees.
 - 861 horse racing workers.
 - 29 gambling services providers.
 - 16 gambling equipment suppliers.
 - 8 ancillary service contractors.
- Completed 813 gambling supplies certifications³.
- Completed 42 compliance audits of BCLC and gambling service providers regarding applicable public interest standards, directives, laws and regulations.
- Completed inspections of 543 lottery retailers.
- Conducted 208 audits and inspections of organizations that received Community Gaming Grants and gambling licences.
- Investigated 1,920 reported incidents related to offenses under the *Gaming Control Act* and the *Criminal Code* that resulted in 313 recommended charges, administrative actions or other enforcement measures.

² For detail please refer to Appendix A, Table 4, Host Local Government Revenues by Gambling Facility.

³ This includes pull-tab lottery tickets, scratch & win lottery tickets, eLottery, electronic gambling devices, table games, licensed charitable 50/50 raffles, and other supplies and lottery systems.

GAMBLING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In 2015/16, commercial gambling in the province, generated revenues of \$3.1 billion. The commercial gambling industry includes PlayNow.com, B.C.'s only legal online gambling website, provincial and national lottery games, 17 casinos, including 2 at horse racetracks, 19 community gaming centres, 7 commercial bingo halls, 3 horse racetracks, and 19 horse racing teletheatres.⁴ Licensed gambling events generated nearly \$40 million for not for profit, charitable and religious organizations in British Columbia. The gambling sector is responsible for the direct and indirect employment of an estimated 37,000 people.

After deducting prize payouts and expenses, commercial gambling returned \$1.31 billion in revenue to government. This revenue was used to support local communities, the horse racing industry, responsible and problem gambling treatment programs, provincial health programs, other provincial government programs, and GPEB operations:⁵

1. \$887.5 million was allocated to the Consolidated Revenue Fund to support provincial government programs and services.
2. \$147.2 million was allocated to the Health Special Account (HSA). This reflects a commitment that was made by the B.C. Government in 1992 to allocate revenue from the B.C. Lottery Corporation specifically for health care initiatives. To fulfil this commitment, the HSA was created as a special account within the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be used to finance urgent health care priorities. According to the *Health Special Account Act*, the annual payment amount is equal to the amount shown in the Estimates as revenue in the HSA for that fiscal year. The account may be used for the administration, operation and delivery of health care, health research, health promotion and health education services. The HSA is considered general revenue to the Ministry of Health and is part of its overall budget.
3. \$135 million in Community Gaming Grants was allocated by GPEB to non-profit community groups.
4. \$104.9 million was allocated to local governments for the Host Local Government program and the Development Assistance Compensation program.
5. \$10.3 million was provided to the horse racing industry reflecting a government commitment to support the industry by allocating 25% of slot machine net revenue from the casinos co-located at the racetracks.
6. \$19.2 million was allocated to fund GPEB operations (\$13.3 million) and Responsible and Program Gambling Programs (\$5.9 million).
7. \$9.5 million was allocated to the federal government under a revenue-sharing agreement between the federal and provincial governments.

⁴ For a summary of the forms of gambling currently authorized in BC and the locations where each may be offered refer to Appendix B for Gambling Permitted in British Columbia.

⁵ Refer to Appendix A, Table 1 for Sources and Distribution of Gambling Revenues.

GAMBLING POLICY, STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

The Strategic Policy and Projects Division (SPPD) supports the integrity of gambling in B.C. by providing strategic policy advice and communications services that support government's gambling objectives for the benefit of British Columbians. The Division's key areas of responsibility include:

- Identifying emerging issues in the gambling sector.
- Providing advice and recommendations to the Minister, Associate Deputy Minister, and General Manager on policy approaches that protect the integrity of gambling.
- Working with key stakeholders, including the British Columbia Lottery Corporation (BCLC), the gambling industry, non-profit organizations and provincial and federal governments on gambling-related issues and initiatives.
- Ensuring the legal, regulatory, and policy framework supports government's objectives for the gambling sector.
- Leading strategic internal communications for five Branch divisions and supporting communication to the public on gambling-related issues.

SPPD leads policy work that supports all aspects of GPEB's business. In 2015/16, SPPD policy work focused on designing and launching Licensed Gaming Online to support the charitable sector in B.C. and research and analysis to support policies aimed at preventing money laundering in B.C. casinos.

Licensed Gaming Online (LGO)

In late 2014, the federal government amended the *Criminal Code* of Canada to allow charities to use computers to operate raffles. Prior to these changes, only commercial gambling offered by provinces or their agents could operate on or through a computer while charities in Canada were prohibited. Following the *Criminal Code* change, SPPD led policy work to implement the changes in B.C. and determine a regulatory framework to allow B.C. charities to use computers to operate their raffles. GPEB consulted more than 2,000 charities in B.C. in 2015 to help inform the development of policies, procedures and standards to govern computerized raffles in the province.

The information gathered from charities during the consultation period helped GPEB design the Licensed Gaming Online initiative, which included establishing the licensing terms and conditions for charities to sell tickets over the Internet, use a computer to generate a winning ticket number, and distribute prizes by email.

In January 2016, GPEB began accepting applications from eligible organizations that wish to sell and distribute tickets over the internet in real time, determine prize winners using certified computer software, and send winners their prizes over the Internet. B.C. was the first province to offer this full array of online services for charities. LGO will help increase efficiency and reduce administrative burdens on organizations holding licensed gambling events. It will also support these eligible organizations to modernize their fundraising systems.

As part of LGO, SPPD completed an analysis to enable the B.C. Lottery Corporation (BCLC) to act as a service provider for charitable organizations when operating through a computer. This allowed charities to tap into BCLC's established online platform, PlayNow.com, to reach new players and grow participation in their raffles. The first partnership between BCLC and the charitable sector was with the Canucks for Kids Fund. GPEB provided approval to allow BCLC to operate an online 50/50 draw parallel to, but separate from, the in-arena 50/50 draw at Vancouver Canucks hockey games.

Anti-Money Laundering

SPPD provides policy support for Government's Anti-Money Laundering Strategy. In 2015/16, SPPD worked with GPEB's Compliance Division to undertake research and analysis of large and suspicious currency transactions⁶ as well as best practices in anti-money laundering. This work helps GPEB develop and advise government on policies to prevent money laundering in B.C. casinos.

As a result of this work, GPEB's General Manager advised BCLC to pursue further activities related to additional Customer Due Diligence policies and practices constructed around financial industry standards and robust Know Your Customer requirements, with a focus on identifying source of funds prior to cash acceptance.

In addition to, and in support of, the General Manager's request of BCLC, the Minister wrote to BCLC in October 2015 to provide direction to the corporation to implement anti-money laundering compliance best practices with appropriate consideration of evaluating the source of wealth and source of funds prior to cash acceptance within a risk-based framework.

Ongoing Project Work

SPPD continues to lead projects where work extends beyond the 2015/16 fiscal year. Projects include:

- Analyzing the impacts that government's new *Societies Act* (coming into force in November 2016) will have on licensed charitable gambling and the Community Gaming Grants program. The new legislation includes significant updates to allow for more flexibility in how societies operate. SPPD is reviewing the new legislation and the guidelines and procedures for the licensing and Community Gaming Grants programs to determine where charities or the program areas may be affected.
- Reviewing Chase the Ace style 50/50 draws and determining viability for charitable fundraising in B.C.
- Working with GPEB's Responsible and Problem Gambling Program and the British Columbia Lottery Corporation to deliver one of the commitments from the 2015 *Plan for Public Health and Gambling in British Columbia*, to develop an information package for, local governments that provides information on the risks and benefits of expanding gambling in their communities.

⁶ Suspicious currency transactions are reported under authority of Section 86(2) of the *Gaming Control Act* to GPEB by gambling services providers whenever a transaction occurs that could be related to a money laundering offence or a terrorist financing offence.

SUPPORTING CITIZENS AND COMMUNITIES

The Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB) supports communities in B.C. by allocating gaming grants to community groups; by delivering prevention, public awareness and treatment support services, administering Host Local Government (HLG) payments, distributing Development Assistance Compensation (DAC), and licensing gambling events for community fundraising groups.

Responsible and Problem Gambling Program

The Responsible and Problem Gambling (RPG) Program minimizes harm and promotes responsible gambling practices in communities through B.C.'s Responsible Gambling Strategy. The Province launched its first Responsible Gambling Strategy in 2003, and this strategy is updated every three years. The strategy's core goals are:

- Deliver gambling in a manner that encourages responsible gambling and informed choice;
- Create public awareness of risks associated with gambling; and,
- Provide treatment and support to those impacted by problem gambling.

These goals guide the delivery of service in two areas: responsible and problem gambling awareness and education, and problem gambling counselling.

Deliver Gambling in a Manner that Encourages Responsible Gambling and Informed Choice

GPEB administers several programs to ensure the gambling industry operates in accordance with the Province's responsible gambling policies and practices.

GameSense Information Centres

GameSense Advisors present responsible gambling information at GameSense Information Centres in every casino in B.C. A total of 26 GameSense Advisors share responsible gambling information and practices with interested patrons and direct anyone experiencing gambling-related distress to the RPG Program and/or to BCLC's Voluntary Self-Exclusion Program.⁷ Casinos and community gambling centres also feature touch-screen interactive terminals, which provide education modules at the push of a button or the touch of a screen. In 2015/16, approximately 55,865 GameSense Advisor player interactions were made through the GameSense program.

GameSense Advisors are under contract to GPEB. The advisors and the information centres are co-managed by GPEB and BCLC.

⁷ The Voluntary Self-Exclusion Program is a BCLC program that allows individuals to exclude themselves from gambling activities in order to help them control their gambling behaviour. At the time of enrollment, individuals can choose the time period of their exclusion, ranging from six months to three years, and they can choose the type of gambling activities for their exclusions, including facilities with slot machines, commercial bingo halls, or PlayNow.com. They are also ineligible to be paid for any jackpot prize they may win while enrolled in the program. At the time of enrollment, BCLC provides materials to help individuals access resources to support them in addressing their gambling problem.

Appropriate Response Training

Appropriate Response Training is an educational program for gambling workers designed to enhance their knowledge, awareness, attitudes and skills and to enable them to respond appropriately to patrons who may be experiencing distress in a gambling facility. GPEB supports Appropriate Response Training by providing responsible gambling specialists to co-facilitate the training sessions with BCLC.

Responsible Gambling Standards

The Province issues responsible gambling standards for the B.C. gambling industry to ensure that:

- Minors are prevented from participating in gambling activities;
- Patrons are equipped to make informed decisions regarding gambling;
- Gambling-related risks are minimized; and,
- People affected by excessive gambling have access to timely and effective information and help.

These standards apply to BCLC, gambling services providers, commercial gambling facilities and community organizations licensed to conduct charitable gambling events.

BCLC, licensee, and service provider gambling event advertising is subject to audit by GPEB to ensure compliance with responsible gambling public interest standards.

Compliance audits focus on five key areas:

- *Informed choice* – ensuring proper use of the “Know your limit, play within it” tagline, an appropriate level of responsible gambling messaging, and availability of rules of play and information regarding the odds of winning;
- *Appropriate response* – ensuring gambling workers have received Appropriate Response Training;
- *Responsible practices* – ensuring clocks and responsible gambling material are placed in highly visible and appropriate areas;
- *Financial transactions* – ensuring information describing payout policies and stating that credit will not be extended is prominently displayed; and
- *Voluntary Self-Exclusion Program* – ensuring the program is fully operational, this includes that program information is readily available, and gambling facilities are effectively monitoring for excluded individuals.

Responsible Gambling - “RG Check” Program

RG Check is a voluntary program supported by GPEB and BCLC, which provides an independent and standardized evaluation of the delivery of responsible gambling programs in gambling facilities across Canada. Overseen by the Responsible Gambling Council⁸, RG Check assesses how B.C.’s responsible gambling programs compare to industry best practices using eight standards, each with their own criteria:

- Responsible gambling policies and a demonstrated awareness of problem gambling;
- Employee training so staff are knowledgeable about their role in responsible gambling;
- A self-exclusion program that facilitates access to counselling;
- Assisting patrons who may have problems with gambling;
- Informed decision making through readily available information;
- Advertising and promotion that does not misrepresent products;
- Access to money that does not encourage excessive spending; and,
- Venue game features (i.e. to promote breaks in play and awareness of the passage of time).

As of March 31, 2016, 35 of the 36 casinos and community gaming centres across B.C. had accreditation from the Responsible Gambling Council.

Create Public Awareness of Risks Associated with Gambling

As part of this goal, GPEB informs the public of the risks inherent to gambling, encourages players to play within their means, and fosters public awareness of problem gambling issues and of services available to those who need them.

In 2015/16, GPEB contracted 20 service providers to deliver community-based programs that encourage people to make healthy choices. Specifically, the programs provide problem gambling prevention information and responsible and recreational gambling education to a variety of client groups. Participants also learn how to identify problem gambling behavior, self-regulate their gambling behavior responsibly and where individuals affected can access counselling.

In 2015/16, 3,196 prevention presentations were offered to 139,313 people, including children and youth, high risk adults, general adult populations and allied professionals⁹.

⁸ The Responsible Gambling Council is an independent non-profit organization dedicated to problem gambling prevention based in Toronto. RGC works to reduce gambling risks by creating and delivering innovative awareness and information programs. It also promotes the adoption of improved play safeguards through best practices research, standards development and the RG Check accreditation program.

⁹ Allied professionals include: medical professionals (e.g. nurses, doctors, psychiatrists), social workers, counsellors, psychologists, financial counsellors (e.g. debt counsellors, bankruptcy trustees)

Responsible Gambling Awareness Week

Responsible Gambling Awareness Week (RGAW) promotes responsible gambling practices and raises awareness about the resources available to help reduce problem gambling. Events are held throughout B.C. to connect people to community resources and services to address issues related to problem gambling.

In 2015/16, RGAW activities included:

- Media launch and kick-off in each community, featuring municipal authorities and guest speakers from BCLC and GPEB's RPG program;
- Trade show-style event with booths for the RPG program, BCLC, service providers and community services;
- Mobile "myth-busting kiosks" that travel to significant businesses and high traffic locations;
- Allied professional training; and,
- Sponsored community events.

In 2015/16, RGAW planned events were hosted in Chilliwack, Kamloops, Kelowna, Richmond and Victoria.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 2, British Columbia Responsible and Problem Gambling Program

Provide Treatment and Support to Those Impacted by Problem Gambling

In 2015/16, GPEB's 29 contracted clinical counsellors provided problem gambling counselling across B.C. These service providers deliver crisis counselling and refer callers to various treatment and support services provided by the province and allied professionals. In 2015/16, the 24-hour toll-free Problem Gambling Help Line received 3,566 gambling specific calls and 1,501 people received counselling sessions.

Clinical counselling and support services are free of charge for anyone negatively impacted by gambling directly or indirectly. Individual, couple, family and group counselling services are available. Outreach counselling and telephone counselling are available for clients in remote locations or those with mobility challenges.

An intensive clinical day-treatment program called Discovery is also offered in both weekend and five-day workshops each month on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. Participants may enroll for all or part of this program. In 2015/16, 177 people participated in Discovery.

For information on the future direction of responsible and problem gambling initiatives in the province, refer to the *Responsible Gambling Strategy Three-year Plan*, available online at <https://www.gambling.gov.bc.ca/reports/docs/plan-rg-three-yr-2014-2018.pdf>

Plan for Public Health and Gambling in British Columbia

In February 2015, government released the “Plan for Public Health and Gambling in B.C.” which provides government’s plan for promoting responsible gambling and addressing the public health risks associated with problem gambling, including details about existing services and new initiatives. The plan took into consideration, information and recommendations made by the Provincial Health Officer in his October 2013 report “Lower the Stakes: A Public Health Approach to Gambling in B.C.”; findings from GPEB’s 2014 “Problem Gambling Prevalence Study”; and other relevant research and policy related to gambling, health, and education. The plan includes 21 commitments to action. To date, 8 commitments have been completed.

Community Gaming Grants Program

The primary objective of the Community Gaming Grants (CGG) Program is to distribute gambling funding to eligible organizations to support a wide array of programs and services across the province. In March 2011, responsibility for the program was split between the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development (CSCD) and the Ministry of Finance. CSCD assumed responsibility for the program policy, while GPEB remained responsible for program administration, audit and compliance. The *Gaming Control Act* was amended to formalize this shared responsibility. Organizations receive funding based on their sector, the programs and services they deliver, and their financial need. In 2015/16, GPEB distributed \$135 million to approximately 5,000 eligible organizations. Funds were distributed to organizations within the following six sectors:

- *Human and social services* – programs that significantly contribute to the quality of life in a community, including assisting the disadvantaged or distressed, promoting health, or enhancing opportunities for youth. Service clubs are included in this sector;
- *Arts and culture* – programs that provide public access to the arts or preserve heritage or culture. These include the performing arts, media arts, literature, community fairs and festivals, heritage or promotion of culture;
- *Sport* – community-based youth and amateur sport programs that consist of organized and competitive physical activities;
- *Public safety* – programs that support public safety initiatives, disaster relief and emergency preparedness in B.C.;
- *Environment* – programs that enhance B.C.’s environment or protect the welfare of animals and wildlife; and
- *Parent Advisory Council (PAC) and District Parent Advisory Council (DPAC)* – PACs are required to use this funding to support extra-curricular activities for students. DPACs are required to use their grant funds to foster parental involvement in the school system.

In addition, special one-time grants are considered for unexpected and/or emergency needs from charitable, non-profit organizations that are not traditionally supported through gaming grants.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 3, Distribution of Community Gaming Grants

Audit of Community Gaming Grants

Based on an internal review conducted in 2014, GPEB began to implement changes to improve the accountability and efficiency of the administration of the CGG program in January 2015. In July 2015, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) advised of an audit of the CGG program to assess the program to ensure that its design is efficient and effective and that GPEB and CSCD have a suitable framework in place to administer the program.

The OAG noted the CGG program distributes \$135 million of gambling revenue each year to non-profit organizations in B.C., which is a significant amount of funding that is important to the sustainability of many non-profit organizations benefiting the community. The OAG audit focused on whether an appropriate process is in place to ensure that applicants are consistently assessed against the program criteria, and whether funds are used as intended and provide value for communities.

In early 2016, OAG shared its preliminary findings with GPEB. The findings reaffirmed that the changes GPEB had begun making in January 2015 to improve the administration of the CGG program were already addressing many of the OAG findings. GPEB also developed and began to implement plans to address the balance of the OAG findings. The OAG's final report is expected to be completed in late 2016.

Host Local Government (HLG) Payments

Local governments that host casinos and community gaming centres receive a share of the net income generated by those gambling facilities. BCLC provides quarterly documentation and calculations of the revenues, expenses and amounts due to each HLG. GPEB provides the HLG payment to the local government based on this information and recovers the funding from BCLC¹⁰.

Development Assistance Compensation (DAC)

DAC was a financial support tool available to local governments to encourage the development of destination casinos for approved economic development projects. There are three local governments in B.C. that have a DAC agreement - New Westminster, Penticton and the Ktunaxa Nation (Cranbrook). BCLC provides GPEB with quarterly calculations of compensation payments due to the municipalities for each of the three casinos in these locations. GPEB provides the DAC payment to the local government and recovers the funding from BCLC.

¹⁰ Refer to Appendix A, Table 4, Host Local Government Revenues by Gambling Facility

Licensing of Gambling Events

GPEB's licensing program issues gambling event licences to eligible organizations throughout B.C. that wish to raise revenue to support and benefit their local programs and services. Licences must be applied for in advance of the proposed gambling event, and are issued with the understanding that the licensee will honour municipal by-laws. All licenced charitable gambling events must be operated on a not-for-profit basis, and net revenues must go to programs or services run by eligible organizations that directly benefit the community.

In 2015/16, GPEB issued 10,029 licences to eligible organizations to conduct gambling events. In total, community organizations raised \$39.8 million to support their projects and services.

One of GPEB's responsibilities is to ensure that licensed gambling events are conducted fairly and transparently. The Branch ensures that organizations applying for a licence are in good standing, have a democratic governing structure and open membership, and operate according to sound financial practices. GPEB also conducts audits of licensees to ensure they follow rules and guidelines designed to protect the public, and are using the proceeds to support the eligible programs stated in the licence.

Gambling events that can be licensed are ticket raffles, bingos (independent from commercial bingo halls), wheels of fortune, social occasion casinos (casino-style events without slot machines) and Texas Hold'em poker tournaments.

GPEB offers four different types of gambling licenses—Class A, B, C or D—depending on the organization's structure and operation, the amount of money it expects to raise, and the prize value and ticket price of its event.

Classes of Gambling Licences

Class A

Issued to eligible organizations for gambling events expected to generate gross revenue exceeding \$20,000.

GPEB issued 384 Class A gambling event licences, resulting in \$21.8 million revenue for organizations in 2015/16.

Class B

Issued to eligible organizations for gambling events expected to generate up to \$20,000 in gross revenue.

GPEB issued 3,786 Class B gambling event licences, resulting in \$10.9 million in revenue for organizations in 2015/16.

Class C

Issued to approved community fairs and exhibitions that operate ticket raffles, bingos, wheels of fortune, and limited casinos. These licences are issued to established fairs and exhibitions on a case-by-case basis.

GPEB issued 18 Class C gambling event licences, resulting in \$3.2 million in revenue for organizations in 2015/16.

Class D

Issued to eligible groups or organizations wishing to conduct small-scale fundraising events that are expected to generate up to \$5,000 in gross revenue. This licence category was introduced in 2007 in response to requests from groups and organizations that could not meet the eligibility criteria in place for larger fundraisers, but still wished to contribute to programs and services in their communities.

Class D gambling events are restricted to ticket raffles and independent bingos. Eligibility is based, in part, on funds being used to benefit the broader community or provided to a third party for a charitable purpose.

GPEB issued 5,841 Class D gambling event licences, resulting in \$3.8 million in revenue for organizations in 2015/16.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 5, Licensed Gambling

INTEGRITY OF PEOPLE AND COMPANIES INVOLVED IN GAMBLING

Every year, individuals and companies apply to be registered so that they may work and operate in the commercial gambling industry in B.C. GPEB ensures only suitable candidates participate in the gambling industry in this province. Applicants are subject to a background investigation, which includes, but is not limited to, a criminal record check and an overall suitability examination to ensure they meet the required standards of integrity. If successfully registered, individuals and companies continue to be monitored to make sure they adhere to the conditions of registration set out in the *Gaming Control Act* and *Gaming Control Regulation*.

There are three different types of registration: corporate, personnel, and lottery retailers. There is an application fee for each type of registration which partially recovers the costs of investigating each application. In addition, corporate registration involves an annual fee.

Corporate Registration

GPEB conducts an in-depth investigation of gambling-related businesses and their executive personnel to ensure suitability. Businesses registered with GPEB include many large public and privately owned companies, including casino, bingo and horse racing operators, as well as suppliers and manufacturers of gambling services, including online content providers, and gambling equipment (e.g. slot machines, automatic shufflers). GPEB also registers other service providers, such as gambling consultants, raffle services, security and ancillary services, including food and janitorial services provided at gambling facilities.

Personnel and Lottery Retailer Registration

GPEB registers all workers involved in the commercial gambling industry. This includes all people directly involved in the industry (e.g., casino, bingo, horse racing workers and lottery retailers), as well as those indirectly involved (e.g., BCLC and GPEB employees).¹¹

Refer to Appendix A, Table 6, Corporate and Personnel Registration

Every year, GPEB denies a number of applications for a variety of reasons including providing false information during the investigation, failing to pass a criminal record check, failing to disclose outstanding criminal charges, or not providing information requested in the application or during subsequent background investigation.

¹¹ Individuals that operate charitable gambling in B.C. are not registered gambling workers. Instead, GPEB issues charitable gambling licences to eligible organizations.

Through regulatory audits and investigations, registrants are monitored for compliance with the terms and conditions of registration. If the integrity of a registrant is called into question, or if they are found to be non-compliant with the regulatory requirements of the *Gaming Control Act* or the Gaming Control Regulation, GPEB will take appropriate action to address the concern based on the severity of the transgression. GPEB may issue sanctions including warning letters, suspensions, fines, or cancellation of registration altogether.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 7, Registration Decisions

Certification

Before being able to operate in the live environment, all gambling supplies¹² used in the province must be tested to the applicable requirements set forth in GPEB's technical gambling standards. GPEB establishes and maintains these technical gambling standards to ensure gambling supplies that are used in commercial or charitable environments:

- Operate fairly;
- Are safe and secure;
- Deliver the stated odds of winning; and,
- Can be audited.

Gambling supplies are tested in accredited testing facilities (ATF's), which verify product compliance with GPEB's published technical standards. GPEB then certifies the gambling supplies for use in B.C.'s gambling venues.

GPEB investigates player complaints and all reports of malfunctioning gambling supplies including issues with lottery products, internet gambling software and electronic raffle systems.

Gambling supplies are routinely upgraded and improved. This means their original certification may no longer be valid. Certification is suspended or revoked when a manufacturer or an ATF reports that a particular gambling product no longer meets GPEB's technical gambling standards.

Gambling supply malfunctions can also lead to a certification suspension or revocation. A certification may be suspended or revoked for a number of reasons: a gambling supply malfunction; when an ATF rescinds their certification; or a vendor upgrades the gambling supply and no longer supports the previous version.¹³ Software and hardware malfunctions, and software bugs and faults all lead to revocations.

¹² Gambling supplies include slot machines and related casino management systems, lottery products (including pull-tab tickets and Scratch & Win tickets), lottery and self-checking terminals, electronic table game equipment, lottery draw systems, bingo supplies, table game supplies, internet gambling systems and software, and charitable gambling electronic platforms.

¹³ A malfunction may include, for example, a situation where a slot machine accepts a counterfeit bill or a scratch ticket manufacturing error that does not allow the player to scratch the latex off the ticket. While not exhaustive, this list captures the most common reasons for a certification revocation.

Gambling supplies for which certification has been suspended or revoked must be removed from the gambling floor, Playnow.com website, or a licensed charitable gambling event. Before the gambling supplies can be returned to service, any repairs, modifications, or upgrades must be re-tested by an ATF and re-certified by GPEB.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 8, Gambling Supplies Certification

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

GPEB works to ensure regulatory compliance with the *Gaming Control Act*, Gaming Control Regulation, and *Criminal Code* of Canada. GPEB achieves this through conducting investigations, inspections, and audits of provincial gambling. Additionally, GPEB develops and enforces rules and policies for the horse racing industry which includes regulating racing events and licensing participants.

Provincial Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Strategy

Government launched the AML strategy in 2011. The strategy focused on reducing the use of cash to minimize the opportunity for money laundering to take place through gambling facilities through the development and implementation of cash alternatives, the promotion of cash alternatives to gambling facility patrons, and regulatory guidance about potential additional measures for enhancing AML due diligence.

The strategy initially focused on the development of cash alternatives and the promotion of their use by patrons to minimize the opportunity for the need to access cash outside of gambling facilities which may lead to money laundering or other unlawful activity. Further cash alternatives continue to be explored to enhance strategies already in place.

In 2015/16, GPEB worked with BCLC and other stakeholders to further address money laundering concerns. GPEB utilized multiple approaches, including, but not limited to, providing submissions to the federal Department of Finance, working with law enforcement and Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC¹⁴), exploring the potential introduction of cash alternatives, assessing of current enforcement and interdiction responsibilities, and reviewing BCLC customer due diligence practices.

In particular, GPEB recognized the need for a cross-organizational approach to prevent money laundering in B.C gambling facilities. As such, GPEB held an AML summit in June 2015, which involved a broad spectrum of stakeholders with expertise in AML initiatives.

As a result of this summit, GPEB continues to focus its resources on analyzing the areas of highest risk to the integrity of gambling, such as large and suspicious currency transactions. The Compliance Division works closely with FINTRAC to help combat money laundering at gambling facilities. A memorandum of understanding was signed by both parties in 2004 to establish a framework for information sharing. The collaboration between the organizations assists GPEB and FINTRAC in meeting their regulatory mandates.

¹⁴ FINTRAC is Canada's financial intelligent unit. Its mandate is to facilitate the detection, prevention and deterrence of money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities, while ensuring the protection of personal information under its control.

In 2015/16, GPEB received 2,191 reports from gambling service providers of suspicious currency transactions. In summer 2015, there was a significant increase in the number of large and suspicious currency transactions being reported at B.C. gambling facilities. GPEB immediately responded to these concerns by advising BCLC to enhance its AML policies by incorporating additional Customer Due Diligence and Know Your Customer policies and practices, with particular emphasis on appropriate consideration of evaluating source of funds prior to cash acceptance. The Minister of Finance also directed BCLC to implement AML compliance best practices with appropriate consideration of evaluating the source of wealth and source of funds prior to cash acceptance.

Refer to Gambling Policy, Standards and Regulations, Anti- Money Laundering, Page 11.

Investigations

To uphold the integrity of gambling in B.C., GPEB investigates reported instances of any conduct, activity or incident occurring in connection with gambling, if those incidents involve the potential commission of an offence under the *Gaming Control Act* or a provision of the *Criminal Code* of Canada that is relevant to a lottery scheme or horse racing. The primary role of the investigations unit is to investigate provincial gambling offences, or assist law enforcement agencies in investigating reports of illegal gambling activity.

GPEB investigators often work in conjunction with law enforcement agencies to investigate various illegal gambling activities, such as unauthorized lottery schemes, illegal gambling houses, loan sharking and money laundering. They also provide in-depth gambling expertise to law enforcement agencies throughout the province. With the support of law enforcement, GPEB investigates and may recommend for prosecution appropriate charges related to gambling offences as defined in the *Criminal Code* of Canada. Under the *Gaming Control Act*, GPEB has the authority to recommend charges for prosecution, issue tickets, issue warnings and/or recommend administrative sanctions.

The investigations unit operates under a risk-based regulatory enforcement model guided through defined objectives in the annual business plan and by working collaboratively with BCLC. While emphasizing social responsibility, public safety, and voluntary regulatory compliance, investigators focus on matters which help to safeguard the industry. In 2015/16, investigators conducted investigations into occurrences of cheat at play, unlicensed gambling, chip passing, theft, breach of terms and conditions of registration, and supporting the government's AML strategy.

Reporting Requirements

All registrants and licensees must notify the General Manager immediately about any conduct, activity or incident occurring in connection with a lottery scheme or horse racing, if the conduct, activity or incident involves or involved the potential commission of an offence under a provision of the *Criminal Code* that is relevant to a lottery scheme or horse racing, or the commission of an offence under the *Gaming Control Act*.

In addition, under the Gaming Control Regulation registrants must immediately report any conduct or activity at or near a gambling facility that is or may be contrary to the *Criminal Code*, the *Gaming Control Act*, or any regulation under the *Gaming Control Act*.

GPEB works in partnership with BCLC and the police of jurisdiction on matters that impact the overall integrity of gambling

Refer to Appendix A, Table 13, Investigations and Enforcement Actions of Incident Reports Related to Gambling

The Audit Program

The goal of the Audit program is to ensure regulatory compliance with the *Gaming Control Act*, Gaming Control Regulation, policies, directives and public interest standards to help maintain public confidence in gambling in B.C. GPEB inspects and audits BCLC, gambling facilities, lottery retailers and recipients of Community Gaming Grants and gambling event licences.

The program also promotes voluntary compliance with provincial gambling legislation through compliance enhancement education sessions for eligible organizations that conduct licensed gambling or receive gaming grants.

The program develops an annual audit plan that supports internal programs and focuses audits on five main compliance areas:

1. BCLC's overall conduct and management of all forms of gambling, including the BCLC's PlayNow.com website and AML procedures;
2. BCLC's conduct and management of lottery gambling;
3. BCLC's conduct and management of commercial gambling, including casinos, community gambling centres and bingo halls;
4. Horse Racing; and,
5. Licensed gambling and Community Gaming Grants.

The audit program is transitioning to a risk-based audit approach which is focusing audit resources on those areas of greatest risk and to be responsive to changes in the risk profile. The 2015/16 audit plan was developed in consideration of this approach. This resulted in fewer audits, when compared to 2014/15, of BCLC, licensees and service providers in the commercial and charitable gambling sectors in favour of increased focus on high priority risks or other GPEB priorities (e.g., projects to support the AML strategy). The transition to the new approach also included cross-training auditors so that they can perform audits in both the commercial and charitable gambling sectors, thereby giving GPEB greater ability to allocate audit resources to the areas of greatest risk. In 2015/16, this training and higher than normal attrition among auditors temporarily contributed to fewer resources available to the 2015/16 audit plan compared to previous years.

Commercial Gambling Audit

In 2015/16, GPEB completed 42 audits of BCLC and gambling facilities which is a decrease from prior years and a reflection of the transition to the risk-based audit model. In past years, all gambling facility audits were primarily scheduled on a calendar basis (annually for casinos and bi-annually for community gaming centres). Under the risk-based model, a risk assessment is conducted using various factors such as previous audit findings, financial information, and information provided by BCLC and other program areas in GPEB. For example, a casino assessed as low-risk would be audited less frequently and the audit resources allocated to a higher risk project.

Charitable Gambling Audit

In 2015/16, the audit team completed 208 charitable gambling audits and inspections: 147 audits of Community Gaming Grants and 61 audits and inspections of gambling event licences. Of the total number of audits, 103 were registered as special projects or complaints from the public, while 105 were compliance audits. Of the 105 that were assessed for compliance, 23 were fully compliant, 55 were moderately noncompliant, and 27 were severely noncompliant.¹⁵

Each organization that is audited receives an audit report that identifies the exceptions that were observed. The auditor provides feedback to the organization about the issues that have been identified and advice on how they can be corrected. Audit findings are also communicated to the gambling event licensing and Community Gaming Grants program areas for consideration in future grant and licensing application decisions.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 9, Gambling Audits by Category

Horse Racing

GPEB's Racing unit regulates horse racing events in B.C. to ensure compliance with the *Gaming Control Act*. The Racing unit is also responsible for developing policies to ensure the horse racing industry is conducted fairly and with integrity. In particular, the unit establishes the *Rules of Thoroughbred and Standardbred Horse Racing*. As required, the unit reviews and revises the Rules and meets regularly with industry stakeholders to address issues. GPEB is responsible for enforcing and adjudicating the Rules and regulations related to racing. GPEB reviews all activities on the track or in the backstretch that could have a negative impact on the integrity of horse racing. The Racing unit is also integral to ensuring the industry operates with safety as its first priority.

¹⁵ Under a risk based approach, GPEB targets higher-risk organizations for non-compliance. Therefore, reported compliance rates will be lower than rates that would result from a random sample of all organizations. Moderately non-compliant is defined as findings that the recipient organization must address. For example, an organization fails to submitted required reporting documentation GPEB. Severely non-compliant is defined as findings that may require immediate action from recipient organizations. For example, an organization may have misused funds.

B.C.'s horse racing industry employs approximately 2,300 individuals including, owners, jockeys, drivers, trainers, grooms, and exercise riders, all of whom must be registered with GPEB. In 2015/16, 861 horse racing workers were either registered for the first time or had their registration renewed.

Racing unit staff were present at three operating racetracks in the province in 2015: Hastings, Fraser Downs, and Desert Park. GPEB regulated 1,080 races on 116 race dates at the three provincial tracks in operation during the 2015 season.¹⁶

Refer to Appendix A, Table 10, British Columbia Horse Racing

In 2015, GPEB's stewards and judges issued a total of 95 rulings. Of these, 41 were for thoroughbred racing infractions (issued by stewards), and 54 were for standardbred racing infractions (issued by judges). The penalties issued by judges and stewards range from temporary suspensions to monetary penalties.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 11, Horse Racing Rulings

In 2015/16, GPEB also registered 21 teletheatre sites in B.C. which present simulcast satellite broadcasts of horse races run at local, national and international tracks.

Refer to Appendix A, Table 12, Horse Race Wagering

Horse Racing Betting Fees

Horse race betting fees are levies on bets made at horse racing events that are collected by GPEB through Hastings Racecourse, Fraser Downs Racetrack, Desert Park, and Horse Racing Teletheatre B.C. (4.5 per cent on triactor bets¹⁷ and 2.5 per cent on other bets). Any balance in excess of annual regulatory fees (equal to the cost of regulating the horse racing sector) is remitted back to the horse racing industry. At fiscal year end, the cumulative total of monthly fees is transferred into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In 2015/16 the province collected levies totalling \$4 million on horse race wagering, and returned \$2.2 million to the industry. GPEB retained \$1.9 million to recover the expenses the Branch incurs in administering horse racing.

¹⁶Unless otherwise noted, horse racing figures are for the 2015 racing season which ran from January 2015 – December 2015. This is to align with the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency's reporting framework. Race dates are defined as the number of days races are held. Races are defined as the individual dashes which take place.

¹⁷ In a triactor bet, the bettor picks three horses to finish first, second and third in exact order.

GPEB OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Financial Services

GPEB's financial services unit provides business and technical support to all divisions and business units in GPEB. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Operational financial services, contract management, and budget administration;
- Strategic financial advice to GPEB's executive;
- Payment of community gaming grants, host local government payments, development assistance compensation, distribution of horse racing revenue; and,

Refer to Appendix A, Table 14, GPEB Budget and Expenditures

Information Technology (IT) Support

The IT unit supports all business units in GPEB by providing daily support for the workstations, internal and external facing websites, and GPEB's Gaming Online Service (GOS). GOS is a web-based application developed by GPEB that allows eligible applicants to apply electronically for a Community Gaming Grant or gambling licence, submit processing fees through a secure card payment option, track the progress of their applications, and file a criminal or regulatory complaint for issues related to gambling or horse racing in B.C.

GOS is also an internal facing application that is used for the administration of most GPEB activities, including investigation and audit reports, work flow processing of licenses and supplies certification, and the administration of Community Gaming Grants, including post-event reporting. GOS is also the primary tool used in the administration of approximately \$250 million in payments under the Host Local Government program and the Community Gaming Grants program.

The unit supports GPEB's business needs by enhancing GOS in ways that support each division and their various business requirements. The IT unit also delivers specialized reports and provides the necessary management information to each division. The intranet site for staff provides a tool for internal communications and access to operational materials, while the public facing site provides information to the public about GPEB, and mechanism for applying for some licences that are administered by GPEB.

APPENDIX A: INFORMATION TABLES

Table 1: Sources and Distribution of Gambling Revenues

Table 2: British Columbia Responsible and Problem Gambling Program

Table 3: Distribution of Community Gaming Grants

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Table 12: Horse Racing Wagering

Table 13: Investigations and Enforcement Actions of Incident Reports Related to Gambling

Table 14: GPEB Budget and Expenditures

Table 1: Sources and Distribution of Gambling Revenues

| Sources and Distribution of Gambling Revenues (\$ figures in Millions) | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 2015/16 | 2014/15 |
| Revenue - In | | |
| Lottery & eGaming | \$369.1 | \$304.2 |
| Casino & Community Gaming | \$944.4 | \$950.3 |
| Total Revenue | \$1,313.5 | \$1,254.5 |
| Disbursements - Out | | |
| Supporting Communities | | |
| Community Gaming Grants | \$134.9 | \$134.8 |
| Host Local Government Payments | \$95.1 | \$95.8 |
| Destination Assistance Compensation | \$9.8 | \$9.3 |
| Horse Racing Purse Enhancements | \$10.3 | \$9.6 |
| Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch Operations | | |
| GPEB Operations | \$13.3 | \$13.5 |
| Responsible and Problem Gambling Program | \$5.9 | \$5.9 |
| British Columbia Government Programs | | |
| Health Special Account | \$147.2 | \$147.3 |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund | \$887.5 | \$829.0 |
| Government of Canada Transfer | | |
| Federal/Provincial Agreement | \$9.5 | \$9.3 |
| Disbursements - Out | \$1,313.5 | \$1,254.5 |

Table 2: British Columbia Responsible and Problem Gambling Program

| | 2015/16 | 2014/15 | 2013/14 |
|---|---------|---------------------|---------|
| Program Outputs | | | |
| Number of prevention presentations | 3,196 | 3,594 | 3,744 |
| Number of prevention presentation audience participants | 139,313 | 134,241 | 138,630 |
| GameSense Advisor Player Interactions | 55,865 | 54,600 | 54,656 |
| Calls made to Help Line specific to problem gambling | 3,566 | 3,431 ¹⁸ | 3,846 |
| Referrals to Responsible and Problem Gambling Program | 1,443 | 1,391 | 1,510 |
| Clients Served (Clinical Stream) | 1501 | 1,474 | 1,454 |
| Discovery Day Treatment Program Workshops | 177 | 165 | 166 |
| Number of Contract Service Providers | | | |
| Clinical Counsellors | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Prevention Service Providers | 20 | 19 | 21 |
| Provincial Coordinators | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| GameSense Advisors | 26 | 23 | 22 |
| Indigenous Providers ¹⁹ | 4 | 4 | N/A |

¹⁸ This figure differs from that provided in the 2014/15 Annual Report. The figure in the 2014/15 Annual Report is incorrect due to a data compilation error.

¹⁹ Indigenous providers deliver workshops, information and counselling services free of charge as well as leading resource development and community engagement initiatives. GPEB started collecting this information in 2014/15.

Table 3: Distribution of Community Gaming Grants

| Sector | Sub-Sector | 2015/16 | 2014/15 | 2013/14 |
|--|---|------------|---------|---------|
| | | \$Millions | | |
| Human and Social Services | Community Service Organizations | 7.4 | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| | Disadvantage, Distress, or Poverty | 23.2 | 26.7 | 26.3 |
| | Public Community Facility | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| | Public Health in the Community | 11.1 | 13.1 | 12.6 |
| | Community Education | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| | Enhancement of Youth | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Arts and Culture | Adult Arts and Culture | 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| | Fairs, Festivals, Museums | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| | Youth Arts and Culture | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Sport | Youths | 24.5 | 24.9 | 25.1 |
| | Adults | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| | People with Disabilities | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Public Safety | | 9.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Environment | Protection of Animals and Conservation of the Environment | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Parent Advisory Councils and District Parent Advisory Councils | | 12.7 | 11.5 | 12.0 |
| Special One-Time Grants ²⁰ | | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Total ²¹ | | 135.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 |

²⁰ Special one-time grants are grants provided for unexpected and/or emergency needs from charitable non-profit organizations that are not traditionally supported through gaming grants.

²¹ Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 4: Host Local Government Revenues by Gambling Facility ²²

| Host Local Government Revenues by Gambling Facility | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Name of Casino/CGC | Location | 2015/16 | 2014/15 |
| Chances Abbotsford CGC | Abbotsford | \$953,798 | \$925,379 |
| Grand Villa Casino | Burnaby | \$10,573,124 | \$10,992,220 |
| Chances Campbell River CGC | Campbell River | \$690,876 | \$572,091 |
| Chances Castlegar CGC | Castlegar | \$454,884 | \$439,626 |
| Chances Chilliwack CGC | Chilliwack | \$1,501,954 | \$1,370,920 |
| Hard Rock Casino Vancouver | Coquitlam | \$7,315,681 | \$6,711,059 |
| Chances Courtenay CGC | Courtenay | \$933,863 | \$941,796 |
| Chances Cowichan CGC | Duncan | \$736,089 | \$708,564 |
| Casino of the Rockies | Cranbrook (Ktunaxa First Nation) | \$1,135,503 | \$1,185,287 |
| Chances Dawson Creek CGC | Dawson Creek | \$640,992 | \$807,405 |
| Chances Fort St. John CGC | Fort St. John | \$893,447 | \$1,003,436 |
| Lake City Casino Kamloops | Kamloops | \$1,816,711 | \$1,689,723 |
| Chances Kamloops CGC | Kamloops | \$806,621 | \$751,435 |
| Lake City Casino Kelowna | Kelowna | \$1,938,000 | \$1,962,408 |
| Chances Kelowna CGC | Kelowna | \$1,934,557 | \$1,886,169 |
| Playtime Langley | Langley | \$103,443 | \$131,501 |
| Cascades Casino | Langley | \$6,621,559 | \$5,942,911 |

²² In May 2014, BCLC discontinued slot operations at Newton CGC.

| Host Local Government Revenues by Gambling Facility | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Chances Maple Ridge CGC | Maple Ridge | \$1,168,574 | \$1,137,531 |
| Chances Mission CGC | Mission | \$586,073 | \$542,386 |
| Casino Nanaimo | Nanaimo | \$2,494,296 | \$2,489,860 |
| Starlight Casino | New Westminster | \$6,581,344 | \$5,958,542 |
| Lake City Casino Penticton | Penticton | \$1,653,571 | 1,606,547 |
| Chances Rim Rock CGC | Port Alberni | \$460,021 | \$466,858 |
| Treasure Cove Casino | Prince George | \$2,597,593 | \$2,651,084 |
| Chances Prince Rupert CGC | Prince Rupert | \$509,555 | \$509,711 |
| Billy Barker Casino | Quesnel | \$467,576 | \$500,645 |
| River Rock Casino Resort | Richmond | \$18,895,544 | \$21,820,994 |
| Chances Salmon Arm | Salmon Arm | \$335,437 | 0 |
| Chances Squamish CGC | Squamish | \$223,680 | \$219,035 |
| Elements Casino | Surrey | \$3,331,363 | \$3,029,683 |
| Newton CGC | Surrey | 0 | \$99,774 |
| Chances Terrace CGC | Terrace | \$648,464 | \$705,080 |
| Edgewater Casino | Vancouver | \$8,306,766 | \$8,003,676 |
| Hastings Racecourse Casino | Vancouver | \$1,097,346 | \$1,102,629 |
| Lake City Casino Vernon | Vernon | \$2,015,741 | \$2,092,678 |
| View Royal Casino (1) | View Royal | \$4,111,962 | \$4,027,239 |
| Chances Signal Point CGC | Williams Lake | \$568,499 | \$577,704 |
| Total Local Government Share | | 95,104,508 | \$95,563,589 |

Table 5: Licensed Gambling²³

(\$ figures in thousands)

| Licensed Class | Licensed Type | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | 2015/16 | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Number | Net Revenue | Number | Net Revenue | Number | Net Revenue |
| Class A | Major Raffle | 40 | \$2,218 | 42 | \$1,992 | 39 | \$1,982 |
| | Minor Raffle | 202 | \$3,602 | 230 | \$4,163 | 231 | \$2,525 |
| | Registered Raffle | 26 | \$13,932 | 27 | \$15,051 | 25 | \$15,517 |
| | Independent Bingos | 100 | \$2,292 | 92 | \$2,295 | 89 | \$1,800 |
| | <i>Subtotal of Class A</i> | <i>368</i> | <i>\$22,044</i> | <i>391</i> | <i>\$23,500</i> | <i>384</i> | <i>\$21,823</i> |
| Class B | Raffles | 3,593 | \$9,472 | 3,591 | \$9,676 | 3,567 | \$10,456 |
| | Independent Bingo | 96 | \$281 | 94 | \$301 | 108 | \$354 |
| | Wheels of Fortune | 10 | \$18 | 9 | \$10 | 9 | \$12 |
| | Social Occasion Casino | 36 | \$58 | 32 | \$43 | 26 | \$37 |
| | Poker | 90 | \$156 | 90 | \$146 | 76 | \$76 |
| | <i>Subtotal of Class B</i> | <i>3,825</i> | <i>9,985</i> | <i>3,816</i> | <i>\$10,177</i> | <i>3,786</i> | <i>\$10,935</i> |
| Class C | Raffles | 7 | \$1,439 | 10 | \$1,649 | 16 | \$2,968 |
| | Wheels of Fortune | 2 | \$271 | 2 | \$256 | 2 | \$262 |
| | <i>Subtotal of Class C</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>\$1,710</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>\$1,905</i> | <i>18</i> | <i>\$3,230</i> |
| Class D | Raffles | 121 | \$99 | 5,784 | \$3,847 | 5722 | \$3,752 |
| | Independent Bingo | 6,018 | \$3,952 | 112 | \$93 | 119 | \$94 |
| | <i>Subtotal of Class D</i> | <i>6,139</i> | <i>\$4,051</i> | <i>5,896</i> | <i>\$3,940</i> | <i>5841</i> | <i>\$3,846</i> |
| Grand Total - All Classes | | 10,341 | 37,790 | 10,115 | \$39,522 | 10,029 | \$39,834 |

²³ Net revenue figures are estimated and based on Gaming Account Summary Reports as of June 15, 2017 which are submitted by licensees as part of the 90 day post-licensed gambling event reporting requirements.

Table 6: Corporate and Personnel Registration

| | 2015/16 | | 2014/15 | | 2013/14 | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | New | Renewal | New | Renewal | New | Renewal |
| Corporate Registration²⁴ | | | | | | |
| Gambling Services Providers | 7 | 22 ²⁵ | 5 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Gambling Equipment Suppliers | 4 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Ancillary Service Contractors | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| Senior Officials and Senior Employees | 105 | 146 | 136 | 88 | 103 | 137 |
| Totals | 119 | 185 | 151 | 109 | 127 | 162 |
| Personnel Registrations²⁶ | | | | | | |
| Gambling Workers ²⁷ | 4,502 | 1,868 | 3,955 | 1,737 | 3,762 | 2,175 |
| Lottery Retail Managers | 224 | 254 ²⁸ | 331 | 928 | 308 | 831 |
| Horse Racing Workers | 387 ²⁹ | 474 | 158 | 428 | 172 | 417 |
| Total | 5,113 | 2,596 | 4,444 | 3,093 | 4,242 | 3,423 |

²⁴ New and renewal registration term duration is five years.

²⁵ This figure increased due to a number of larger registrants holding multiple registrations completing renewal in this year.

²⁶ New and renewal registration term duration is three years.

²⁷ Gambling workers include all workers in the B.C. gambling industry defined by prescribed classes of registration in the Gaming Control Regulation. In prior years, GPEB and BCLC employees were reported separately.

²⁸ This figure reflects the Lottery Retail Registration cycle, which provides registrants a three year registration per renewal.

²⁹ This figure significantly increased in 2015/16 because two new racing clubs formed and permitted new members to become part of the club. New members were required to be registered. The racing clubs formed at Hastings allowed licensees to become fractional owners in a race horse. For an annual dues each member would then share in any profits made by the horse after expenses were deducted. All members were required to be registered as owners by GPEB.

Table 7: Registration Decisions³⁰

| | 2015/16 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2013/14 | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Registration Type | Denied | Revoked | Ceased | Denied | Revoked | Ceased | Denied | Revoked | Ceased |
| Gambling Workers | 42 | 47 | 3,052 | 26 | 31 | 3,051 | 34 | 35 | 2,749 |
| Horse Racing Workers | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| GPEB and BCLC Personnel | 0 | 0 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 320 |
| Lottery Retail Managers | 3 | 0 | 326 ³¹ | 6 | 0 | 834 | 2 | 2 | 848 |
| Total | 50 | 47 | 3,507 | 34 | 31 | 4,013 | 38 | 39 | 3,917 |

³⁰ This table only includes Personnel Registration because Corporate Registration did not have any denials/revocations during this three year period. Corporate registrants are aware when GPEB is considering denial or revocation and, as a result, the corporate registrant typically withdraws from the process.

³¹ This figure reflects the Lottery Retail Registration cycle, which provides registrants a three year registration per renewal.

Table 8: Gambling Supplies Certification

| Certification Type | 2015/16 | | 2014/15 | | 2013/14 ³² | |
|---|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Certification | Revocation | Certification | Revocation | Certification | Revocation |
| Pull-tab lottery tickets | 15 ³³ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Scratch & Win lottery tickets | 55 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| eLottery (Playnow.com games) | 159 | 10 | 152 ³⁴ | 3 | 64 | 15 |
| Electronic gambling devices & other supplies | 566 | 12 | 433 | 31 ³⁵ | 412 | 22 |
| Table games | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Licensed/Charitable (50/50) | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| Other (lottery systems, Lotto Express, bingo, etc.) | 7 | 0 | 8 | 1 | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 813 | 22 | 664 | 35 | 547 | 37 |

³² “N/A” refers to not applicable as these types of systems were not used by licensees prior to 2015.

³³ This figure increased due to BCLC introducing a new style and manufacturer of pull-tabs that integrate with bingo games and introduced them into bingo halls.

³⁴ This figure increased due to the timing of PlayNow.com’s introduction to handheld electronic devices.

³⁵ This figure is higher due to a single platform malfunction that led to numerous games being revoked. Figures in 2013/14 and 2015/16 reflect more typical business volumes.

Table 9: Gambling Audits by Category³⁶

| Commercial Gambling Audits by Category | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2015/16 | 2014/15 | 2013/14 |
| Casinos, CGCs, Bingo Halls, and Race Tracks | 27 | 35 | 39 |
| BCLC's Conduct of Commercial Gambling | 8 | 13 | 11 |
| BCLC's Conduct of Lottery Gambling | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| BCLC's Overall Conduct of All Forms of Gambling | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| Total | 42 | 59 | 64 |

| Charitable Audits | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| | 2015/16 | 2014/15 | 2013/14 ³⁷ |
| Community Gaming Grants | | | |
| Environment | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Parent Advisory Councils and District Parent Advisory Councils | 12 | 26 | 6 |
| Arts and Culture | 28 | 70 | 50 |
| Human and Social Services | 67 | 126 | 151 |
| Public Safety | 5 | 10 | 23 |
| Sport | 32 | 98 | 88 |
| Total Community Gaming Grant Audits | 147 | 342 | 326 |
| Total Licence Audits | 61 | 49 | 65 |
| Total Charitable Audits | 208 | 391 | 391 |

³⁶ The total number of Charitable and Commercial Gambling Audits has decreased due to a combination of Compliance Division transitioning towards a risk-based approach to all the program areas, several auditor vacancies / on leave, audit resources being used to support to other areas of GPEB, and significant audit resources spent cross-training charitable auditors so they are able to conduct gambling facility audits.

³⁷ Prior to 2014/15, PAC and DPAC's, Environment and Public Safety were combined for reporting purposes. For example, Figure 2, page 26 of the 2014/15 Annual Report reported 37 audits for this combined category.

Table 10: British Columbia Horse Racing

| | Race Days ³⁸ | | | Live Races | | | Horses Ran | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Thoroughbred | | | | | | | | | |
| Hastings Racecourse (Vancouver) | 53 | 54 | 69 | 404 | 405 | 457 | 2974 | 2906 | 3715 |
| Sunflower Downs (Princeton) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Kin Park (Vernon) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| Desert Park (Osoyoos) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 35 | 45 | 44 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 56 | 76 | 410 | 415 | 499 | 3,009 | 2,951 | 3,925 |
| Standardbred | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraser Downs Racetrack (Surrey) | 62 | 68 | 79 | 673 | 757 | 872 | 5,665 | 6,420 | 7273 |

³⁸ The BC Horse Racing Industry Management Committee (HRIMC) provides the financial and operational framework for horse racing in BC. The Committee was established in 2009/10 by the provincial government and is comprised of representatives from the Thoroughbred and Standardbred sectors, the major track operator, the GPEB Director of Racing (as a nonvoting member) and an independent member occupying the position of Chair. Horse Racing results are reported on a calendar year basis as betting permits are issued for calendar year. The number of horse racing days is determined by the different breed associations in consultation with the track operator through the HRIMC and approved by the General Manager of GPEB.

Table 11: Horse Racing Rulings³⁹

| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Standardbred | | | |
| Whipping violations | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| Racing or driving infractions committed during a race | 27 | 29 | 35 |
| Drug or alcohol infractions involving either horses or registered horse racing workers ⁴⁰ | 5 | 11 | 11 |
| Inappropriate behaviour in the backstretch area of a racetrack ⁴¹ | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Licensing or registration violations | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Horses that bled during a race | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Restoration of a horse or a horse racing worker of good standing ⁴² | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Other ⁴³ | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Total Standardbred Rulings | 54 | 56 | 70 |
| Thoroughbred | | | |
| Racing or riding infractions committed during a race ⁴⁴ | 22 | 19 | 14 |
| Drug or alcohol infractions involving either horses or registered horse racing workers | 8 | 14 | 14 |
| Entering an ineligible horse | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Inappropriate behaviour in the backstretch area of a racetrack | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| Licensing or registration violations | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| Horses that bled during a race | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Restoration of a horse or a horse racing worker of good standing | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Other categories | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| Total Thoroughbred Rulings | 41 | 61 | 68 |

³⁹ Horse Racing results are reported in calendar year as betting permits are issued for calendar year. All results from Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency regarding wagering and drug testing are also reported by calendar year.

⁴⁰ Beginning in 2015, a protocol was established that all race participants must be tested. The reduction in rulings in 2015 is due to additional awareness by race participants.

⁴¹ Increase is due to increased awareness by race participants and enforcement activities by GPEB Racing unit staff.

⁴² When a licensee is suspended pending a hearing before the Judges/Stewards, a ruling is generated following the hearing reinstating him/her to good standing.

⁴³ "Other" captures a ruling that does not fall within any of the other categories or is not race-related.

⁴⁴ Increase is due to increased racing participant awareness and enforcement.

Table 12: Horse Racing Wagering⁴⁵

| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$000's | | |
| Hastings Park (HP) | | | |
| HP Live Races | 8,398 | 8,524 | 10,403 |
| HP Simulcast Wagers | 56,625 | 57,442 | 60,896 |
| Total HP | 65,023 | 65,966 | 71,299 |
| Fraser Downs (FD) | | | |
| FD Live Races | 2,654 | 2,812 | 2,927 |
| FD Simulcast Wagers | 31,875 | 32,783 | 31,712 |
| Total FD | 34,528 | 35,594 | 34,640 |
| Teletheatre BC | | | |
| Hastings Park Races | 879 | 816 | 1,319 |
| Fraser Downs Races | 769 | 776 | 865 |
| Other Racetracks | 40,370 | 39,134 | 44,229 |
| Total Teletheatre BC | 42,018 | 40,726 | 46,412 |
| Sunflower Downs (Princeton) | | | 22 |
| Kin Park (Vernon) | | | 68 |
| Desert Park (Osoyoos) | 17 | 28 | 49 |
| Total - All⁴⁶ | \$141,568 | \$142,286 | \$152,490 |

⁴⁵ Horse Racing results are reported in calendar year as betting permits are issued for calendar year. All results from Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency regarding wagering are also reported by calendar year.

⁴⁶ Decrease in wagering since 2013 reflects fewer race days.

Table 13: Investigations and Enforcement Actions of Incident Reports Related to Gambling

| TYPE | Incidents Reported | Investigated/Actioned | Enforcement Action |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Gaming Control Act Offences</i> | 389 | 289 | 229 |
| <i>Criminal Code Non-Gambling Related</i> | 866 | 837 | 32 |
| <i>Criminal Code Gambling Related</i> | 305 | 284 | 45 |
| Other | 554 | 510 | 7 |
| Total | 2114 | 1920 | 313 |

Definitions

“*Gaming Control Act Offences*” include all offences listed in the *Gaming Control Act* and *Gaming Control Regulation*.

“*Criminal Code Non-gambling Related*” includes incidents that were reported to GPEB related to assault, counterfeit currency, fraud, loan sharking, false ID, theft and threats for which GPEB has a categorization in their database.

“*Criminal Code Gambling Related*” includes all offences under Part 7 of the *Criminal Code*.

“Other” includes other reported items that are related to incidents such as offences which may include: abandonment of child; intoxication in a public place; civil harassment, various *Criminal Code* and assistance files to other jurisdictions. The "Other" category is used because the GPEB database does not allow for the categorization of these offences.

“Incidents Reported” indicates that GPEB received a report or complaint from various sources, primarily gambling service providers.

“Investigated/Actioned” indicates that GPEB opened a file and took action.

“Enforcement Action” indicates that GPEB took action that resulted in recommended charges, administrative actions and warnings.

Reconciliation to Table 7 in the 2014/15 GPEB Annual Report

GPEB conducted a review of the types of incidents being reported to ensure compliance with privacy legislation and the *Gaming Control Act*. The review found that some information being reported to GPEB by gambling services providers was not relevant to the mandate and authority of GPEB. GPEB provided direction to gambling service providers on the types of offences or information they need to report. As a result, the number of incidents reported has declined and the number of categories used for classifying the incidents in the gambling database has changed. As a result, Table 7 from the 2014/15 Annual Report, cannot be replicated for 2015/16.

The categories in the database have been consolidated to ensure that it reflects work conducted under the authority of the *Gaming Control Act* and Gaming Control Regulation, and where authorized, investigations under the *Criminal Code* at the request of, or in assistance, to police. From Table 7 in the 2014/15 Annual Report, the following categories have been consolidated in Table 13 above:

- “Recommendations to Crown Counsel” are now captured under “Enforcement Action”.
- “GCA Charges & Administrative Actions” and “Warnings (Verbal & Written)” are now captured under “Enforcement Action”.
- “Alternate Resolution” is no longer captured in the table (unless actioned by GPEB) due to these incidents being resolved by service providers and non-GPEB agencies (such as BCLC). Of the “Alternate Resolutions” taken by GPEB, they are now captured under “Incidents Reported” and “Enforcement Action”.
- “Intelligence and Police Assistance” and “Other” are captured in both the “Incidents Reported” and “Investigated/Actioned” where appropriate.

The table does not include incidents related to chip passing in the lower mainland (556 incidents in 2015/16) as GPEB does not take action on these as they are not offences and are resolved by the gaming service providers. It also does not include suspicious cash transactions (2,191 incidents in 2015/16) which are reported for intelligence purposes only, and are not investigated on a file by file basis. Both these statistics were included in the previous annual report under the category “Other”.

The table also does not include incidents related to prohibited patrons entering gambling facilities (3,264 incidents in 2015/16) as GPEB does not take action on these incidents unless they are repeat offenders. Repeat offenders are captured in the “Incidents Reported” and “Investigated/Actioned”. These were included in the previous annual report under the category “Intelligence”.

Table 14: GPEB Budget and Expenditures

| | 2015/16 | 2014/15 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Branch Budget | | |
| Operations | \$13,863,000 | \$13,812,000 |
| Responsible and Problem Gambling Program | \$6,008,000 | \$6,006,000 |
| Total Branch Budget | \$19,871,000 | \$19,818,000 |
| Branch Expenditures | | |
| Operations | | |
| Salaries and Benefits Costs | \$11,217,783 | \$11,712,003 |
| Operating and Business Expenses (Including Legal and Professional Services) | \$2,128,069 | \$1,815,665 |
| Subtotal - Operations | \$13,345,852 | \$13,527,668 |
| Responsible and Problem Gambling Program | | |
| Salaries and Benefits Costs | \$389,534 | \$249,908 |
| Operating and Business Expenses (Including Legal and Professional Services) | \$413,859 | \$479,168 |
| Contracts | \$5,132,315 | \$5,187,388 |
| Subtotal – Responsible and Problem Gambling Program | \$5,935,708 | \$5,916,464 |
| Total GPEB Expenditures | \$19,281,560 | \$19,444,132 |
| Surplus/(Deficit)¹ | \$589,440 | \$373,868 |
| 1 A portion of surplus is a result of meeting targets assigned by Ministry of Finance. | | |

APPENDIX B: GAMBLING PERMITTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

This table summarizes the forms of gambling currently authorized and the locations where each may be offered.

| Commercial Gambling | Casinos | Bingo Halls | CGCs | Co-Located Racetrack Casinos | Racetracks | Lottery Outlets | PlayNow.com | Licensed Events | Pubs & Bars |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------|------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Commercial Bingo Games | | • | • | | | | • | | |
| Lottery Products | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • |
| Slot Machine | • | | • | • | | | • | | |
| Table Games | • | | | • | | | • | | |
| Poker Tables | • | | | • | | | • | | |
| Electronic Table Games | • | | • | • | | | • | | |
| Live Horse Racing | | | | • | • | | | | |
| Teletheatres | • | • | • | • | • | | | | • |
| Licensing of Gambling Events | | | | | | | | | |
| Ticket Raffles | | | | | | | | • | • |
| Independent Bingo | | | | | | | | • | • |
| Social Occasion Casino | | | | | | | | • | • |
| Wheels of Fortune | | | | | | | | • | • |
| Limited Texas Hold'em Poker Events | | | | | | | | • | • |