

# Organization and Management of Gambling in Canada



**CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP**  
for RESPONSIBLE GAMBLING

## Organization and Management of Gambling in Canada

Gambling in Canada is an illegal activity except where it is made legal through provisions set out in the *Criminal Code of Canada* and as sanctioned under the authority of each of the provinces. The Government of Canada has minimal involvement beyond *Criminal Code* prohibitions and permissions. In 1985 an agreement between federal and provincial governments established annual provincial payments to the federal government to assure only provinces can authorize gambling.

Sections 206 and 207 of the *Criminal Code* are the principal provisions regulating gambling activities in Canada. Section 206 makes it an offence to engage in a broad range of gambling activities. Section 207 of the *Criminal Code* enumerates exceptions to the Section 206 prohibitions on gambling.

No two provincial regulatory and operational regimes are the same. Different regimes and models are in place across the country. Different games and lottery schemes are permitted or prohibited depending on the province. As an example, casinos may be commercial, charitable, owned/operated by government, and/or operated by private companies who are under contract to provincial gaming authorities (or a combination of these).

All provinces license charities under their own regulations and permitted schemes as per Section 207(1)(b). All provinces participate in national lottery schemes – but provincial/regional gambling authorities permit and/or offer a variety of other games of chance.

*Criminal Code* provisions related to lotteries and games of chance:

> Section 206 makes it an offence to engage in a broad range of gaming activities.

> Section 207 relates to permitted lottery schemes.

- 207(1)(a) allows provincial governments to conduct and manage lottery schemes in that province alone or in conjunction with another province.
- 207(1)(b) allows charitable or religious organizations, pursuant to a license issued by a province to conduct and manage a lottery scheme, if the proceeds are used for a charitable or religious object or purpose.
- 207(4)(c) allows provincial governments to conduct and manage lottery schemes that are operated on or through a computer, video device or slot machine.
- 207(1)(d) allows a licensed person or authority to conduct and manage a lottery scheme at a public place of amusement if the ticket does not cost more than \$2 and the prize does not exceed \$500.
- 207(1)(g) allows authorized entities to operate lottery schemes if they are operating in accordance with 207 (1)(a) to (f), i.e. this section governs the ability to contract operational services to authorized agencies, companies, or persons.

Section 204 sets out the provisions under which horse racing and pari-mutuel betting may be conducted.

## British Columbia

Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch (GPEB) regulates all gaming in British Columbia, ensures the integrity of gaming industry companies, people and equipment, and investigates allegations of wrongdoing. This includes regulatory oversight of British Columbia Lottery Corporation (BCLC), all gaming services providers and gaming workers, B.C.'s horse racing industry and licensed gaming events. GPEB also manages problem and responsible gambling programs and distributes gaming funds to community organizations.

Pursuant to amendments to the *Criminal Code of Canada* in 1969 and enabling legislation, British Columbia Lottery Corporation was incorporated on October 25, 1984, and is continued under the Gaming Control Act (2002) of British Columbia. As an agent of the Crown, the Province has designated BCLC as the authority to conduct and manage lottery schemes within British Columbia. BCLC is responsible to conduct, manage and operate lottery gaming, including the marketing of nationwide and regional lottery games in association with other provinces; conduct, manage and operate casino gaming; conduct, manage and operate electronic and commercial bingo.

	Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
BC	Bingo (commercial)	GPEB	BCLC	Charitable Assoc and/or Contracted Service Providers	
	Community Gaming Centres (CGC)	GPEB	BCLC	Charitable Assoc and/or Contracted Service Providers	Commercial bingo halls with slot machines
	Casinos	GPEB	BCLC	Casino Service Providers	
	Racinos (slots at tracks)	GPEB	BCLC	Contracted Service Providers for slots	
	Horse racing	Cdn Pari-Mutuel Ag (CPMA) & GPEB	n/a	Private & non-profits	
	Pull tabs	GPEB	BCLC	BCLC & ILC	
	Ticket lotteries	GPEB	BCLC	BCLC	
	Internet	GPEB	BCLC	BCLC	
	EGMs (non-casino)	n/a	n/a	n/a	No EGMs in bars and pubs in BC

### First Nations operational role

In B.C., provincial policy is that First Nations have the same opportunities, and are subject to the same rules and restrictions as all other British Columbians involved in the gaming industry. First Nations with jurisdiction over land use planning can become a host local government for a gaming facility conducted and managed by British Columbia Lottery Corporation, and as such, would receive a portion of net gaming revenues.

**Where net revenue goes**

Proceeds from gaming in British Columbia are used to benefit the people and communities in the province. Net gaming revenues support education and health care services, local economic development, non-profit community organizations, the horse racing industry, and local governments.

**Charitable Sector 207(1)  
(b) & (d)****Licenses****Operates Charitable  
Gaming****Notes on 207(1)(b)**

	<b>Charitable Sector 207(1) (b) &amp; (d)</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Operates Charitable Gaming</b>	<b>Notes on 207(1)(b)</b>
BC	Licensed Charitable Gaming including:	GPEB	Charitable/Religious Organizations	
	- Bingo			
	- Special occasion casinos			

**Provincial Legislation governing gaming**

BC	Gaming Control Act
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## Alberta

The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) is an agent of the Government of Alberta and consists of a Board and a Corporation. The Corporation acts as the operational arm of the organization, while the Board is responsible for reflecting government's direction through policy and regulatory matters. Under the direction from the Solicitor General and Minister of Public Security the AGLC Board develops strategies and plans for policy to be effectively implemented. All gaming activities must comply with the *Criminal Code* (Canada), the Gaming and Liquor Act, the Gaming and Liquor Regulation, and AGLC policies.

The AGLC conducts and manages ticket lotteries as a joint enterprise with Saskatchewan and Manitoba through the Western Canadian Lottery Corporation. The AGLC manages lottery ticket retailers through retailer agreements. The AGLC also installs and maintains ticket lottery terminals, conducts retailer training and regularly communicates with retailers about the ticket lottery program.

The AGLC also licences gaming facility licensees and retailers and works closely to ensure compliance with all gaming policies and regulations. In Alberta, casinos, bingo halls, racing entertainment centres, video lottery terminal locations and lottery ticket outlets are privately or publicly owned, managed and operated. All VLTs are located in age-restricted liquor-licensed venues known as VLT retailers or video gaming entertainment rooms (VGERs).

The AGLC is responsible for the licensing, regulating and monitoring of gaming activities within the province and has adopted a charitable gaming model for casinos, bingo, raffles and pull tickets. This model ensures that thousands of charitable and religious groups receive maximum benefits from their gaming activities for their worthwhile projects and services. Charities state in their licence application how they intend to spend their gaming revenues. Allowable use of proceeds is broken into 38 categories.

In Alberta, bingo is conducted in three types of facilities: Association Bingo hall (Class A licence); Private Operator hall (Class B licence); and Community Bingo hall. There are 43 bingo association halls in the province of Alberta, one private operator hall and in 2005-06 there were 261 community bingo licensees issued.

There are 19 casino facilities and one First Nation casino facility in the province of Alberta. All facilities are licensed by the AGLC. Casino gaming includes table games and slot machines. The casino operator provides the facility, expertise and material and the charity provides the volunteers. Charities also require a licence from the AGLC to conduct the event. A casino event is generally two days.

Horse Racing Alberta (HRA), is a private not-for-profit corporation that was established with the Alberta Governments proclamation of the Racing Corporation Act in 1996. It is accountable to the people of Alberta, under the Horse Racing Act. In accordance with the Act, the HRA is to govern, direct, control, regulate, manage, and promote horse racing in any or all of its forms.

Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
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AB	Bingo (commercial)	AGLC	Charitable/Religious Organizations	Bingo Associations	
	Casinos (Slots)	AGLC	AGLC	Casino facility licensees	
	Casino (Table Games)	AGLC	Charitable/Religious	Casino facility licensees	
	VLTs	AGLC	AGLC	Retailers	
	EGMs (non-casino)	AGLC	AGLC	Casino and Bingo facility licensees	
	Horse racing	HRA/AGLC	HRA/AGLC	HRA, Non-profit	
	Ticket lotteries	AGLC	AGLC	Retailers	

**First Nations operational role**

Like traditional casinos, all First Nation casinos are subject to the same AGLC eight step licensing process. Charitable casino policies regarding casino licence eligibility and use of gaming proceeds were developed in consultation between the AGLC and Host First Nations (HFN) and implemented in June 2006. These policies do not apply to bingo, raffle and pull-ticket licensing. Gaming proceeds must be spent on charitable or religious purposes approved by the AGLC and essential to the delivery of the licensed charity's or sub-charities' programs.

**Where net revenue goes**

Under the requirements of the Gaming & Liquor Act, the AGLC administers and manages the Alberta Lottery Fund. The fund is made up of the net revenues from VLT's/slot machines and ticket lotteries (i.e. Lotto 6/49). This fund ensures support for a variety of programs, projects and foundations.

Each year thousands of non-profit, volunteer organizations in Alberta require funding for a variety of projects and initiatives. Funding is available to these organizations through various lottery-funded grant programs.

Distribution as follows:

15% – Operator – 15% Charity – 70% – Alberta Lottery Fund

Distribution of Alberta Lottery Fund 70% for First Nations Casinos – 30% Government of Alberta – 30% Host First Nations and 10% is shared among other First Nations in Alberta.

Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI) was established in 1999 by the Alberta government and is a joint venture between the University of Alberta, University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge. AGRI receives annual funding from the Alberta Lottery Fund. AGRI's primary purpose is to support and promote research into gaming and gambling in the province of Alberta.

**Charitable Sector 207(1)  
(b) & (d)****Licenses****Operates Charitable  
Gaming****Notes on 207(1)(b)**

AB	Licensed Charitable Gaming including:	AGLC	Charitable/Religious Organizations	
	- Bingo	AGLC		
	- Raffle (under \$10,000)	AGLC		
	- Raffle (over \$10,000)	AGLC		
	- Pull-ticket	AGLC		
	- Temporary Casinos (Exhibitions/Fairs)	AGLC		

**Provincial Legislation governing gaming**

AB	Gaming and Liquor Act and Regulation, Criminal Code (Canada)
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# Saskatchewan

## Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority (SLGA)

SLGA fulfils three distinct roles in the provincial gaming sector, all pursuant to *The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997*. First, SLGA conducts and manages the majority of the province's electronic gaming machines, including the province's network of VLTs and the slot machines at First Nation casinos. Second, SLGA regulates the province's casinos. Third, SLGA licenses and regulates most other forms of gaming including charitable bingo, raffles, breakopen tickets, and poker tournaments. SLGA also regulates and provides grants to horse racing.

## Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority (SIGA)

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) created the Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority (SIGA) as a non-profit corporation to carry out its casino gaming operation interests. SIGA in turn provides physical infrastructure and personnel to support day-to-day casino operations through a Casino Operating Agreement with SLGA. SLGA conducts and manages the slots in SIGA casinos.

## Indigenous Gaming Regulators (IGR)

Effective April 2007, IGR was delegated responsibility for licensing and regulating on reserve charitable gaming (bingo, break open tickets, raffles, poker tournaments, and table games at SIGA casinos) on most First Nations in Saskatchewan. IGR's activities are conducted in accordance with a Licensing Agreement signed with SLGA that ensures charitable gaming is regulated on and off reserve in essentially the same manner.

## Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation (SGC)

SGC conducts, manages and operates the slot and table gaming at the two fully government-run casinos (located in Regina and Moose Jaw), pursuant to *The Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation Act*. The Act stipulates that SGC is subject to regulatory oversight by SLGA.

## Western Canada Lottery Corporation (WCLC)

WCLC acts as an agent for the province in the conduct and management of ticket lotteries. The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation provides oversight to WCLC operations and distribution of ticket lottery profits to sport, culture and recreation groups.

Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
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SK	Bingo (commercial)	n/a		No government-operated bingo in SK	
	Casinos	SLGA	SGC, SLGA, WCLC (agent for SLGA)	SGC, SIGA	
	EGMs (non-casino)	SLGA	SLGA	WCLC (agent for SLGA)	The Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation Act
	Horse Racing	SLGA, CPMA	n/a	Exhibition Assoc's, Non-profit organizations	
	Ticket Lotteries	Dept. of Culture, Youth and Recreation	WCLC (agent for SK)	WCLC (as agent for SK Lotteries/ Sask Sport), WCLC, ILC	

Charitable Sector 207(1) (b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)
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SK	Licensed charitable gaming (bingo, break open tickets, raffles, poker tournaments and table games at SIGA casinos)	SLGA, IGR (on-reserve)	Charitable/religious organizations	
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**Provincial Legislation governing gaming**

SK	<i>The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997</i> and related regulations.
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### **First Nations operational role**

First Nations casino gaming in Saskatchewan is conducted through a Gaming Framework Agreement between the Province and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN). The Agreement was first signed in 1995 and renewed in 2002, and contemplates both a casino gaming operational role for First Nations and an on-reserve regulatory role. It also commits the parties to jointly develop and submit to the federal government proposals regarding increased First Nation jurisdiction for on-reserve gaming.

#### Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority

The FSIN created the Saskatchewan Indian Gaming Authority (SIGA) in 1995 as a non-profit corporation to carry out its casino gaming operation interests. SIGA in turn provides physical infrastructure and personnel to support casino operations through a Casino Operating Agreement with SLGA. SLGA retains conduct and management responsibility for the slots in SIGA casinos, while table games are operated through a charitable gaming license. SIGA currently operates four casinos and is developing two additional sites.

#### Indigenous Gaming Regulators (IGR)

Effective April 2007, IGR was delegated responsibility for licensing and regulating on-reserve charitable gaming (bingo, break open tickets, raffles, poker tournaments, and table games at SIGA casinos) on most First Nations in Saskatchewan. Authority for such on-reserve regulatory activity was removed from SLGA and placed with IGR through an Order in Council. IGR's activities will be conducted in accordance with a Licensing Agreement signed with SLGA that ensures charitable gaming is conducted on and off reserve in essentially the same manner.

### **Where net revenue goes**

SIGA: 37.5% to the provincial government's General Revenue Fund  
37.5% to the First Nations Trust which distributes proceeds equitably among all Saskatchewan First Nations, and  
25% to Community Development Corporations (CDCs) in the SIGA casino host communities.

SGC: 50% to the provincial government's General Revenue Fund  
25% to the First Nations Trust which distributes proceeds equitably among all Saskatchewan First Nations, and  
25% to the Community Initiatives Fund to be distributed to community groups throughout the province.

SLGA (VLTs): 85% to the provincial government's General Revenue Fund  
15% as a commission to the VLT site operators.

Net revenue from charitable gaming licensed by SLGA or IGR is retained by the licensed organization for its charitable/religious purposes.

WCLC (ticket lotteries): A flat rate annual licensing fee of \$4M is paid to the provincial government's General Revenue Fund; the remainder is distributed through Sask Sport to sport, culture and recreation organizations throughout the province.

## Manitoba

In Manitoba, *The Gaming Control Act*, the *Manitoba Lotteries Corporation Act* & *The Gaming Control Local Option (VLT) Act* defines parameters for the conduct of gaming activities. As well, under Orders-in Council, Manitoba has designated municipalities to license raffles (with prizes under \$3,000) and First Nations Gaming Commissions to license on-reserve charitable gaming.

The Manitoba Gaming Control Commission (MGCC) serves regulatory, policy advisory and responsible gaming roles. In addition to traditional functions related to licensing, registration, game integrity and compliance, the MGCC responsibilities include research, public education initiatives and oversight of Manitoba Lotteries Corporation (MLC) and First Nations casino responsible gaming policies.

MLC manages and conducts gaming activities including commercial casinos, gaming at First Nations casinos (operated by First Nations groups under agreements with the Province), the Video Lottery Terminal Network and sales/distribution for lotteries operated by Western Canada Lottery Corporation. Under its Responsible Gaming Policy & Strategy, MLC develops and implements responsible gaming programming throughout the province (independently and in consultation with MGCC and the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba (AFM) ) and funds the problem gambling program administered by the AFM.

By authority of *The Addictions Foundation Act*, the AFM is responsible for problem gambling intervention, rehabilitation, prevention, education and research services for citizens of Manitoba.

	Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
MB	Bingo (commercial)	MGCC	MLC	MLC	
	Casinos	MGCC	MLC	MLC	
	Horse Racing	Manitoba Horse Racing Commission			
	Licensed Charitable Gaming	MGCC, municipalities and First Nation Gaming Commissions		HRA, Non-profit organizations	
	Ticket lotteries	WCLC/MLC	WCLC/MLC	MLC	
	EGMs (non-casino)	MGCC	MLC	MLC	

### First Nations Gaming

- First Nations Gaming Commissions license gaming activities on-reserve in accordance with the same terms and conditions as the MGCC. There are 31 First Nations Gaming Commissions eligible to license charitable organizations to conduct and manage specified gaming activities in keeping with 207(1)(b) of the Criminal Code (Canada).
- There are two First Nation casinos operating in Manitoba under formal agreement with the Province of Manitoba and MLC. Each facility operates under a Comprehensive Provincial Framework Agreement and a Conduct and Management Agreement to facilitate operations in keeping with the Criminal Code (Canada).
- First Nations may operate VLTs under agreement with MLC.

### Where net revenue goes

207 (1)(a) – Net revenue from MLC is directed to the provincial government to support priority government programs in health care, education, community and social services and economic development.

All profits from First Nations casinos accrue to First Nations under a formula set by the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs: 70% to the casino operator; 27.5% to a Trust to benefit all Manitoba First Nations and 2.5% to fund First Nations gambling addictions programs and services.

207 (1) (b) – All profits from licensed charitable gaming events go to the licensed organizations.

	Charitable Sector 207(1) (b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)
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MB	Licensed Charitable Gaming including:			
	- Bingo, raffles, break open tickets, Texas hold'em tournaments and special occasion casinos	MGCC and First Nations Gaming Commissions	Charitable/religious Organizations	No commercial bingo halls in Manitoba-only community bingos
	- Raffles with prizes under \$3000	Municipalities	Charitable/religious Organizations	A Monte Carlo licence allows only Blackjack and Wheel of Fortune events

### Provincial Legislation governing gaming

MB	207 (1) (a) – The Manitoba Lotteries Corporation Act
	207 (1) (b) – The Gaming Control Act and The Gaming Control Local Option (VLT) Act

## Ontario

In addition to the *Criminal Code of Canada*, in Ontario the following legislation governs gaming activities in the province, the *Gaming Control Act 1992*, the *Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation Act, 1999* and the *Racing Commission Act, 2000*.

The Legislative authority of Ontario Lottery and Gaming (OLG) is set out in the *Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation Act, 1999*. Classified as an Operational Enterprise Agency, OLG has a single shareholder, the Government of Ontario, and reports through its Board of Directors to the Minister of Public Infrastructure Renewal.

The Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) was established under the *Alcohol and Gaming Regulation and Public Protection Act, 1996*. The AGCO is responsible for regulating gaming in Ontario pursuant to the *Gaming Control Act, 1992*. The AGCO reports to the Ministry of Government Services.

The Legislative authority of the Ontario Racing Commission (ORC) is set out in the *Racing Commission Act, 2000*. The ORC is a Crown agency of the Ontario Government responsible for regulating the horse racing industry in Ontario. The Commission reports to the Ministry of Government Services and assists the Ministry in fulfilling its responsibilities in ensuring public confidence and social controls in the horse racing sector. The ORC maintains the integrity of the horse racing industry through regulation and standards setting.

Every year, the Government of Ontario allocates two per cent of gross slot machine revenue at OLG Casinos and OLG Slots at racetrack facilities to support problem gambling services including research, treatment and prevention. Ontario's Problem Gambling Strategy is administered through the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care for treatment and research initiatives and the Ministry of Health Promotion for prevention initiatives.

	Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
ON	Bingo (commercial)	OLG	OLG	OLG	
	Casino	AGCO	OLG	OLG & private corps	
	Ticket lotteries	AGCO	OLG	OLG	
	EGMs (non-casino)	n/a	n/a	n/a	No EGMs in bars and pubs
	Pull Tabs	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Racinos (slots at tracks)	AGCO	OLG	OLG	
	Horse Racing	CPMA & ORC	n/a	Private operating corporations	

## **First Nations operational role**

OLG & First Nations.

### **Where net revenue goes**

OLG's Distribution of Revenues and Profits:

- 100% of net income from Casino Rama to Ontario First Nations (after deduction of the Win Contribution from the gross gaming revenues)
- 2% of slot revenues from OLG Casino and OLG Slots at Racetracks to Ontario's problem gambling strategy
- \$105 million to the Ontario Trillium Foundation (increasing to \$120 million by 2008/09) – this is a set dollar amount and is not calculated by a formula
- direct financial support to Ontario's amateur athletes from the proceeds of the Quest for Gold Lottery (\$3 million 2005/06, \$10 million 2006/07)
- 100% of resort casino net income to general government priority programs
- remaining funds are used to support hospitals and other government priority programs

Other commitments that government makes are paid by OLG and are reported as expenses in the OLG financial statements and therefore are not included in the allocation of the net revenue that OLG provides to government. These include:

- 5% of gross slot machines revenues from OLG Casino and OLG Slots at Racetracks to the host municipality on the first 450 slots at a specific gaming site and an additional 2% on any slot machines above 450
- 20% of gross slot revenues to the horse racing industry which is then equally shared by horse people and track operators (10% each)

**Charitable Sector 207(1)  
(b) & (d)****Licenses****Operates Charitable  
Gaming****Notes on 207(1)(b)****Provincial Legislation  
governing gaming**

ON	Licensed Charitable Gaming including:	AGCO	Charitable/religious Organizations	
	- Bingo	AGCO/Municipalities		
	- Break open – Nevada tickets – Raffles	AGCO/Municipalities		
	- Social Gaming event	AGCO		

**Provincial Legislation governing gaming**

ON	<i>Gaming Control Act, 1992 and Provincial Order in Council</i>
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## Québec

In addition to the Criminal Code, gaming activities in Quebec are governed by two legislations, the *Act regarding the Société des loteries du Québec* and the *Act regarding lotteries, publicity contests and amusement machines*.

Loto-Québec who is a state agent with a single shareholder the Minister of Finance was created in 1969 and was given the mandate to operate a state lottery in the province. Its powers with regards to gaming are set in the *Act respecting the Société des loteries du Québec*. In addition to traditional lotteries, Loto-Québec operates 3 casinos, a video lottery network, satellite bingos and will soon operate gaming centers.

In 1993, although Loto-Québec could have operated casino without legislative change, because of the nature of the activity, a Liquor, racing and gaming Board (LRGB) was created. As established in the *Act respecting lotteries, publicity contests and amusement machines*, the board was given certain surveillance authority over casinos and lottery videos. It has no authority over other lottery activities of Loto-Québec. The minister responsible for the control board is the Minister of Public Security.

	Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
QC	Satellite Bingos	n/a	Loto-Québec	Societe des bingos du Québec (SBQ, subsidiary of Loto-Québec)	
	Casino	LRGB	Loto-Québec	Societe des casinos du Québec (SCQ, subsidiary of Loto-Québec)	
	Video Lottery Terminal	LRGB	Loto-Québec	Societe des loteries video du Québec (SLVQ, subsidiary of Loto-Québec)	
	Horse Racing	CPMA & LRGB	n/a	Private corporations & Non-profit Organizations	
	Lottery Tickets	n/a	Loto-Québec	Loto-Québec & ILC	

**First Nations operational role**

All commercial gaming in Québec is operated by Loto-Québec.

**Where net revenue goes**

Net revenue from gaming goes to the provincial Consolidated Fund.

**Charitable Sector 207(1)  
(b) & (d)****Licenses****Operates Charitable  
Gaming****Notes on 207(1)(b)**

	Charitable Sector 207(1) (b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)
QC	Licensed Charitable Gaming including:	LRGB	Charitable/religious Organizations	
	- Bingo	LRGB		
	- Break open – Nevada tickets – Raffles			

\* RACJ: Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux.

**Provincial Legislation governing gaming**

QC

<http://www.racj.gouv.qc.ca/section.asp?lang=en&noSection=6&noGrappe=3>

## Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation (NSGC) is responsible for the business of gaming in Nova Scotia. It is a crown corporation governed by the provincial *Gaming Control Act*, and is charged with leading an economically sustainable and socially responsible gaming industry for the benefit of Nova Scotians and their communities.

Operations include ticket lotteries, video lotteries and casinos. The day-to-day operations of NSGC's businesses are carried out by its operators. The Atlantic Lottery Corporation (ALC) operates the ticket and video lottery businesses and the Great Canadian Gaming Corporation (GCGC) owns and operates Casino Nova Scotia (CNS) in Halifax and Sydney.

In 1995, Nova Scotia modernized its gaming legislation by introducing *The Gaming Control Act*. The Act established, for the first time, two distinct and separate organizations to handle the responsibility of gaming: one agency to manage the business of gaming, the Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation, and one to regulate, the Alcohol and Gaming Division (AGD). Nova Scotia is the only province in the Atlantic region operating under such a regime.

	Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
NS	Bingo (commercial)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Casinos	Alcohol & Gaming Div. Dpt. of Environment and Labour (AGD)	NSGC	Great Canadian Gaming Corp	
	EGMs (non-casino)	AGD	NSGC	ALC	
	Horse Racing	CPMA & Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission	Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission (MPHRC)	Independent Operators	
	Ticket lotteries	AGD	NSGC	ALC	
	Internet	AGD	NSGC	ALC	

### First Nations operational role

Gaming on First Nations reserves is governed through agreements between the Province and individual First Nations. These agreements support the community and economic development of First Nations communities in Nova Scotia by providing bands with own-source revenue. The Office of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for the negotiation of these agreements and acts as a liaison between First Nations and government on matters related to gaming.

### Where net revenue goes

100% of revenue generated from gambling in Nova Scotia is given back to the province to pay for programs and services that benefit all Nova Scotians.

	Charitable Sector 207(1) (b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)	Provincial Legislation governing gaming
NS	Licensed Charitable Gaming including		Non-Profits & Private corporations		
	- Bingo	AGD	Municipalities/charitable organizations		
	- Special occasion casinos	AGD	Municipalities/charitable organizations		

### Provincial Legislation governing gaming

NS	<i>Gaming Control Act</i>
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## Atlantic Provinces – New Brunswick, PEI, Newfoundland and Labrador (see Nova Scotia section for information specific to that Province)

The four provincial governments established ALC in 1976 on behalf of all Atlantic Canadians. The shareholders are the:

- Lotteries Commission of New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation
- Prince Edward Island Lotteries Commission
- Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

Each shareholder appoints two directors to the Board of Directors, which determines ALC's strategic direction and corporate policies, and guides business operations. In addition to the eight voting members, additional support and guidance is provided by an independent chair, which is a non-voting position. The Board also approves the annual business plan and operating and capital budgets and oversees their implementation at monthly meetings. With the assistance of the Audit Committee, the Board also monitors the corporation's internal controls and financial systems. 100 per cent of net profit is returned to ALC's four shareholders.

	Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
AP	Bingo (commercial)	n/a	n/a	n/a	No government operated bingo in NB
	Ticket lotteries	Department of Public Safety	ALC	ALC	
	EGMs (non-casino)	Department of Public Safety	ALC	ALC	
	Casinos	n/a	n/a	n/a	No government operated casinos in NB
	Horse Racing	CPMA & Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission	Exhibition Association	Non-profit organizations	

### First Nations operational role

There is no formalized First Nations gaming in PEI and NL. In NB there are a number of First Nations VLT retailers. Revenue generated in those establishments is distributed by government to the appropriate First Nations bands. (see the NS section for information on that province)

### Where net revenue goes

Net revenue is returned to the governments of the four shareholder provinces.

	Charitable Sector 207(1) (b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)
AP	Licensed Charitable Gaming including			
	- Bingo	Department of Public Safety on behalf of the Lotteries Commission	Groups eligible for licensing: a) Religious or Charitable b) Fairs and Exhibitions	"Charitable or Religious purpose" means any object for 1) the relief of poverty 2) education 3) advancement of religion or any purpose beneficial to the community
	- Special occasion casinos	Department of Public Safety on behalf of the Lotteries Commission	Groups eligible for licensing: a) Religious or Charitable b) Fairs and Exhibitions	"Charitable or Religious purpose" means any object for 1) the relief of poverty 2) education 3) advancement of religion or any purpose beneficial to the community

### Provincial Legislation governing gaming

AP

Lotteries Act and Terms for Lottery licensing can be found at [www.gnb.ca/0276/publications/lottlic\\_e.pdf](http://www.gnb.ca/0276/publications/lottlic_e.pdf)

# Newfoundland and Labrador

Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
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NL	Bingo (commercial)	n/a	n/a	n/a	No government operated bingo NL
	Ticket lotteries	Department of Finance	ALC	ALC	
	EGMs (non-casino)	Department of Finance	ALC	ALC	
	Horse Racing	CPMA & Standardbred Canada	Private Enterprise	Private corporations	

Charitable Sector 207(1)(b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)
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NL	Licensed Charitable Gaming including			
	- Bingo	Department of Government Services	Non-profit and registered charity groups	
	- Special occasion casinos	Department of Government Services	Non-profit and registered charity groups	

## Provincial Legislation governing gaming

NL	See more information at <a href="http://www.hoa.gov.nl.ca/hoa/regulations/cc020001.htm">www.hoa.gov.nl.ca/hoa/regulations/cc020001.htm</a>
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# PEI

Commercial Sector 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing	Regulator	Conduct & Manage	Operates	Notes on 207(1)(a) and Horse Racing
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PE	Bingo (commercial)	n/a	n/a	n/a	No government operated bingo in PEI
	Ticket lotteries	Department of Finance	ALC	ALC	
	EGMs (non-casino)	Department of Finance	ALC	ALC	
	Racinos (slots at tracks)	Department of Finance	ALC	ALC	
	Horse Racing	CPMA & Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission	Harness Racing PEI (HRPEI)	Non-profit organizations	

Charitable Sector 207(1)(b) & (d)	Licenses	Operates Charitable Gaming	Notes on 207(1)(b)
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PE	Licensed Charitable Gaming including		
	- Bingo	Consumer Corporate & Insurance Companies	Non-profit organization or other charity
	- Special occasion casinos	Consumer Corporate & Insurance Companies	Non-profit organization or other charity

### Provincial Legislation governing gaming

PE	Lottery Schemes Order
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