Five years after the Gambling Act took effect the Department of Internal Affairs is creating a platform to gauge progress towards getting the best outcomes from gambling.

The Department is mounting a conference next May to consider in particular the costs and benefits of gambling, community engagement and how integrity, harm and crime issues are addressed. It will be held at the InterContinental Hotel, Wellington, on 19 and 20 May 2009.

The programme will be structured around the theme of safer communities, where the Department works to ensure that gambling is safe, fair, legal and honest.

The conference will focus on five desired intermediate outcomes that support this:

1. The benefits of gambling outweigh the costs
2. Communities are engaged, empowered and informed about gambling
3. Gambling is operated with integrity
4. Gambling-related harm is prevented and minimised
5. Gambling-related crime is prevented and minimised.

The conference will open with a paper from economist Brian Easton relating to intermediate outcome 1 – exploring the costs and benefits of gambling. Brian is a well-known independent scholar whose writings and research are especially concerned with economics, history, politics, sociology and culture.

The second day of the conference will open with a keynote session, The Impact of gambling on Māori, with speaker Terry Huriwai, project manager of Matua Raki, the National Addiction Treatment Workforce Development Programme.

There will be sessions relating to intermediate outcomes 2 to 5 and the final session will be a debate on the costs and benefits of gambling by a student debating team from Rongotai College.

The Department has created a Wikispace to encourage pre-conference discussion and to inform the conference programme. To view the draft conference programme and to seek an invitation to contribute to pre-conference discussion go to: https://gamblingconference2009.dia.govt.nz/

A conference registration form is included in this issue of Gambits. (see page 17)
IGP officially under way

Work has begun officially on the development of the Integrated Gambling Platform (IGP) Project with the first meeting of the steering committee chaired by Deputy Secretary, Regulation and Compliance, Keith Manch.

The IGP aims to:

- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Gambling Compliance Group’s business processes and reduce processing costs
- Improve the ability of the gambling sector to comply with the Act through providing straightforward access and interaction with Departmental systems via a web portal
- Increase the transparency and accuracy of information for the benefit of the Department, community and stakeholders.

Gambling Compliance Director, Mike Hill, says his group (GCG) is driving the direction of the project. As the project’s business owner Mike will ensure that the project team focuses on delivering what is required, with the support of an advisory group chaired by John Currie, National Manager Licensing. The advisory group will engage with relevant sector groups as required through the life of the project.

The project will take about two years and has commenced with a review of GCG business processes to ensure that they are as efficient and effective as possible in meeting the requirements of gambling law and regulation. The review will help identify the technology support required by the IGP.

A familiar face from the days of developing the Electronic Monitoring System has joined the steering committee. Ross McKenna was EMS Establishment Director and his background will bring a useful outside perspective to the project.

Venue expenses

The Department wrote recently to all societies that operate Class 4 gaming machines and pay venue expenses to Class 4 venue operators explaining the work that the Department has been doing on venue expenses and the work that is planned.

The Department has conducted a project benchmarking reasonable timeframes for Class 4 venue labour costs. Labour costs are the largest component of venue-related costs claimed by venue operators and have been the most volatile area of costs reflected in venue payment schedules.

With this information, the Department will provide the sector with a set of reasonable timeframes for completing labour activities associated with a Class 4 gambling operation. The Department will also revise the venue expenses schedule and all associated reference material. The Licensing Unit will now assess all venue payment schedules and the associated documentation supporting those payments to determine whether they are actual, reasonable and necessary. The Department wants to achieve consistency in approving venue payments on the basis of the current Gazette Notice and the requirement for those expenses to be actual, reasonable and necessary.

The Department does not deny that costs have increased since the Gazette Notice was first prescribed and is conscious of the frustration in the sector at both society and venue levels over venue costs. These frustrations are diverse and the key to addressing these matters is to ensure consistency and equality in treatment and to collate robust data to support reform of the Gazette Notice if appropriate. With the availability of benchmarked labour costs, the Department has an opportunity to achieve this consistency, provide a level playing field for all societies and venues and gather robust data.

The Department looks forward to the sector’s co-operation in the months ahead.
When venue operator or manager changes

Societies are advised that some are failing in their responsibilities and must notify the Department before, or as soon as practicable after, changes of venue manager and/or venue operator occur. This is required under sections 71(1)(d), 71(1)(e), and 71(2) of the Gambling Act 2003 and the Department will take action on continued breaches.

Societies may also be acting unlawfully after a change of operator at a venue for which the society holds a current Class 4 licence. The Department has identified several instances where the primary business at a Class 4 venue has changed hands and it has been some time before the venue agreement has been signed by both parties and even longer before the venue payment claim schedule has been agreed and signed. Meanwhile, Class 4 gambling at the venue has continued uninterrupted. The Gambling Act 2003 does not provide for this practice.

Section 67(1)(j) states that the Secretary must refuse to grant a Class 4 venue licence unless the Secretary is satisfied that the Class 4 venue agreement (if required) enables the Class 4 gambling conducted at the venue to comply with the Act and the proposed Class 4 venue licence and includes the information specified in section 69.

Section 69(1)(a) states that a Class 4 venue agreement must include a schedule signed by the venue manager and the venue operator setting out the full name, date of birth, contact details and gambling-related duties and responsibilities of the venue manager. Section 69(1)(b) states that a Class 4 venue agreement must include an itemised list of the costs associated with the operation of Class 4 gambling at the venue (i.e. the venue payment claim schedule). Section 69(2) states that the venue agreement must be signed by both the holder of (or applicant for) the Class 4 venue licence and the venue operator.

Section 74(1)(a) provides for the Secretary to suspend or cancel a Class 4 venue licence if any of the grounds of section 67 are no longer met.

The overall meaning of these combined sections is that when the business at a Class 4 venue changes hands Class 4 gambling cannot continue at that venue unless there is a current, complete, signed venue agreement in place between the society and the venue operator. When the new venue operator takes over the business Class 4 gambling at the venue must cease immediately until the corporate society and the new venue operator have both signed a complete venue agreement. This includes a venue payment claim schedule. Section 71(1)(g) provides for a period of four weeks of no Class 4 gambling before the venue licence must be surrendered and this should be more than enough time in which to get a complete venue agreement signed by both parties.

Any society (and venue operator) that continues to conduct Class 4 gambling when there is no current, complete, signed venue agreement in place between the society and the venue operator is in breach of the Gambling Act 2003. The society would put its licence at risk and could face sanctions.

Societies need to ensure full compliance with these requirements.

The overall meaning of these combined sections is that when the business at a Class 4 venue changes hands Class 4 gambling cannot continue at that venue unless there is a current, complete, signed venue agreement in place between the society and the new venue operator.
EMS “sniffer” technology and VM systems

The Electronic Monitoring System (Cabling and Site Controller) Minimum Equipment Standard has been amended, effective from 8 August 2008, to allow for “sniffer” technology. This technology allows a device to be attached to the EMS loop in venues and collect data from it in real-time.

Societies may be offered enhancements to or new venue management systems (VMS) that use this new technology. A “sniffer” device’s only function is to read data; it is the VMS that processes that data in order to provide the information that is used.

Any “sniffer” device must first be approved by the Department and any approval does not apply to the VMS that connects to it. As such, the Department does not issue any assurances about the effectiveness, usefulness or value of any VMS.

A “sniffer” device is passive – it can only ‘listen’ to the real-time data on the EMS loop. It cannot alter the data in any way. However, if a fault occurs with the “sniffer” device, it can interrupt the connection to the site controller in the same way that a cable fault would and cause all machines to stop play. If a “sniffer” device is operated at a venue, we recommend that venue staff are aware of this and they know what to do if it occurs.

Societies should ensure that their service contractors are able to maintain any venue QCOM communication network, the integrity of the venue loop, gaming machines and connected third party technology. Intralot has no responsibility for fault identification, testing the integrity of the venue loop or restoration where communication is lost for reasons other than a problem with the site controller. Service contractors should have the necessary knowledge and tools to carry out these checks.

Societies alone will be responsible financially for rectifying any EMS faults caused by “sniffer” devices.

The Department is aware that VMS are used in some venues, for example, to assist staff in daily cash management and to print standard forms and collate data about the performance of machines. However, we remind and caution societies to ensure that any product it considers for purchase adds real value to venue management and can be justified as an actual, reasonable and necessary expense on this basis. Remote networking of venues to societies would not seem to be of value, as we expect current EMS reports to provide identical audited data for regulatory purposes.

The Department is committed to the ongoing development of the EMS reporting facility to better meet the needs of societies and venues and to ensure that overall costs are minimised by facilitating better access to, and use of, the data available through EMS.

The Department is looking at ways of using the existing EMS to provide similar functionality to current VMS or other reconciliation systems. The Department will update the sector on developments as and when appropriate. We appreciate and will consider carefully any suggestions or comments that you have in relation to EMS enhancements and benefits for your society and venues.

This information is also available on the Gambling Technical Equipment page at: www.dia.govt.nz
Community Engagement Update

A pilot for the community engagement model, outlined in the June 08 issue of Gambits, is under way in the north and east Christchurch wards of Papanui-Shirley and Burwood-Pegasus.

The first stage of the pilot, which began in November and will run to February, involved the collection of information related to these areas from the Department’s own resources and those that are publicly available.

There have also been two workshops conducted in the Department’s Hereford St offices. The first workshop was attended by community development, health and problem gambling organisations that work in the area. The second workshop involved representatives from other regulatory compliance and enforcement organisations such as Police, Christchurch City Council and the Canterbury District Health Board. The workshops are complemented by one-on-one interviews with relevant parties.

The information collection phase will provide the Department with a more complete community profile, allowing issues to be identified that might be impacting on community safety such as venue operations or the types of gambling conducted in the area. There will also be a number of venue inspections and club audits conducted as part of the overall activity.

EMS USER MANUALS – new versions

Intralot have revised the EMS Web Site and EMS Societies and Venues User Manuals. These were first published during the EMS roll-out in June 2006. The new versions cover some procedural changes that have occurred since then and also recent changes to the EMS reports themselves.

The Electronic Meter Access Manual has also been updated.

The new manuals are available from the EMS web site https://venues.nzems.net.nz (log in to the Restricted area, then click the “Help” tab).

The manuals are also available from the DIA web site www.dia.govt.nz (Go to “gambling”, “Electronic Monitoring System”, then “Publications”). The new versions replace the original ones.

These new editions provide useful and essential information to help you understand and use EMS effectively. They can be downloaded and saved or printed off from either web site at no charge.
PIDs readiness update

The Department and gaming machine manufacturers strongly urge clubs and societies to arrange without further delay the upgrade of their electronic gaming machines to provide Player Information Displays (PIDs). About 11,000 Class 4 pokies were still to be upgraded as at the beginning of December.

Manufacturers advise that upgrade arrangements need to be in hand by the beginning of April 2009 at the latest, to allow time for purchase, delivery, service requirements and the processing of licence changes.

The Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004 require all electronic gaming machines in New Zealand Class 4 venues and casinos to have PIDs from 1 July 2009. The regulation has applied to new electronic gaming machines since 1 October 2005.

PIDs or pop-ups are a design feature that aim to minimise or prevent gambling harm by interrupting continuous pokie play at least every 30 minutes, telling the player how long they have been playing, how much they have spent and their net wins and losses. They complement other activities carried out under venue host responsibility programmes to recognise and assist problem gamblers.

Non-compliant EGMs will not operate after 1 July 2009.
CGA’s PIDs claims rejected

Claims that the funding pool for New Zealand sports and community groups will be slashed by $100 million because of the introduction of player information displays (PIDs) in electronic gaming machines are exaggerated, Internal Affairs Gambling Compliance Director, Mike Hill, said.

The claims were contained in a wide-ranging attack on the pop-ups by Charity Gaming Association Chief Executive, Francis Wevers, in a recent issue of the Sunday Star-Times. PIDs will be mandatory in all EGMs from 1 July 2009.

“The figures quoted by Mr Wevers should not be viewed as a reason for gaming machine operators not to maximise their returns to the community and if there were significant reductions in those returns we would want to know why,” Mike Hill said.

“Mr Wevers claimed it costs about $5000 to update machines. Even at this very late stage, we understand that at least one large manufacturer is supplying upgrades at well below this price.

“In any case, the requirement for player information displays was put in place in August 2004. It has applied to new machines since 1 October 2005 and applies to all machines from 1 July 2009. In other words, by the time the requirement comes fully into force, pokie operators will have had almost five years’ notice of the requirement to get these pop-up displays onto their machines.

“This long and staggered lead-in time was to allow the sector to depreciate existing machines and introduce pop-up compliant machines as part of their standard machine upgrade and replacement programmes. This should have minimised any one-off cost. Prudent operators could have taken advantage of these opportunities as part of their business-as-usual.”

Mr Wevers also said that the warnings would prove ineffective and there was now newer technology that should be investigated.

Gambling Policy Manager, John Markland, said the Department monitors and considers technological developments from around the world. Research shows that player information displays are useful.

“All gamblers are entitled to a safe gambling environment. The pop-ups help prevent gambling becoming a problem, rather than focusing primarily on those who are already ‘problem gamblers’, “ John Markland said.

“Nova Scotia included pop-ups on its machines from 2001 on, and its research concluded that they reduced expenditure by higher risk players.

“Contrary to other comments being made by some sections of the industry, Nova Scotia has not abandoned PIDs. Player information displays are an integral feature of the on-line real-time player tracking and pre-commitment system that is now being introduced in Nova Scotia. While that top-of-the-range system might be more effective than PIDs alone, putting in place a similar system in New Zealand would take several more years and would be far more expensive and far more difficult to implement than PIDs.

“What’s more, differences between the original Nova Scotia pop-up system and the New Zealand system suggest that New Zealand’s will be more effective. For example, in Nova Scotia the pop-ups appeared at regular intervals. Therefore, if a player was keeping a very close watch on the time, they could cash out and move to another machine, or run the machine down to zero, just before time was up, so that they never had to see the pop-ups. If a player is this aware, then arguably the pop-ups have achieved one of the key things we are trying to achieve in New Zealand – an informed decision whether or not to continue gambling. However, in New Zealand it isn’t quite so predictable and the pop-ups are harder to avoid because they have to appear at irregular intervals not exceeding 30 minutes of continuous play.

“PIDs in New Zealand are not intended to be a silver bullet. They are one tool in a wide range of tools to reduce the risk of problem gambling and/or prevent or minimise harm.”

In May 2005, Parliament’s Regulations Review Committee responded to industry complaints by saying that the pop-up requirement was in accordance with the general objects and intentions of the Gambling Act, which include preventing and minimising the harm caused by gambling. The Committee also said that the requirement did not trespass unduly on gamblers’ personal rights and liberties and there was sufficient consultation before the regulation was made.
Officials support evidence-based approach

Ross Ferrar, chief executive of the Gaming Technologies Association, criticised “anti-gambling zealots” in an opinion piece for the NZ Herald headlined Problem pokies? Pull the other one. He said that those who attack the hospitality industry should employ evidence-based research and not “hysterical anti-gambling nonsense”.

In response the Ministry of Health and the Department of Internal Affairs note that Mr Ferrar made some valid points in his article, including the considerable amount of money donated to community purposes each year. Also, there was no disputing the high level of regulation to which the gaming machine sector is subject.

“The gambling industry, much like the tobacco and alcohol industries, is subject to close scrutiny and controls, due to the potentially harmful nature of its products,” the departments said. “And the potentially harmful nature of the gambling industry’s products is highlighted by the facts about the wider harm associated with gambling, something not covered in Mr Ferrar’s article.

“Studies indicate that, on average, several other people experience negative effects from the behaviour of each problem gambler and at-risk gambler, a total, when the gambler is included, that numbers in the hundreds of thousands across New Zealand. What is more, by far the majority have problems relating to gaming machines.

“Rather than acknowledging this, Mr Ferrar instead takes issue with the ‘zealots’ opposed to gambling. The reality is, however, that a large proportion of the population, 64 per cent (Department of Internal Affairs People’s Participation in, and Attitudes to, Gambling, 1985 - 2005), views non-casino gaming machines as a socially undesirable gambling activity.

“This attitude is in fact not an isolated example of zealotry, but rather a majority view that perhaps reflects society’s growing discomfort with the regular headlines around the impacts of problem gambling on families, communities and businesses.

“A sensible, evidence-based approach to addressing problem gambling issues is a laudable objective, but one that everyone across the gambling and problem gambling sectors needs to adhere to.

“For example, a figure recently cited by the gambling industry indicated that people gamble only $60 a year, on average. This average figure appears to ignore the fact that only a proportion of the population actually gambles, and only a small proportion plays gaming machines.

“Based on surveys of people’s participation in gambling and the $927 million players lost on non-casino gaming machines in the year to 30 September 2008, we estimate that these gamblers alone lost an average of $1500 each.

“Of course, many of them will have lost a lot less than this average figure and the smaller number of problem and at-risk gamblers will have lost a lot more.

“Both the Ministry of Health and the Department of Internal Affairs support Mr Ferrar’s call for a sensible and evidence-based approach, but suggest that it must be consistent with the public health approach required by the Gambling Act 2003.

“We look forward to the day that both these requirements are acknowledged in a meaningful way by all involved in the gambling and problem gambling sectors.”

“The gambling industry, much like the tobacco and alcohol industries, is subject to close scrutiny and controls, due to the potentially harmful nature of its products.”
Commission concerned at gaming room monitoring

The Gambling Commission remains concerned at the effectiveness of technology and the diligence of venue staff in monitoring for underage and problem gambling.

It rejected an appeal by Perry Foundation Ltd against a condition the Secretary of Internal Affairs imposed on Mount Maunganui’s Mount Mellick Restaurant and Bar Class 4 licence, to close an internal entrance to the gaming room and lock an external entrance. The Department was concerned the entrances could be used by under-18s and encourage problem gamblers to access the gaming machines.

This is the third time the Commission has backed Department decisions to close external access to gaming machine areas. One from the Lion Foundation involved 11 venues and the other was from Unison Trust over the Occidental Hotel in Wellington.

In its latest decision the Commission said it gave “serious consideration” to directing the Secretary to reconsider whether Mt Mellick should be licensed for gaming machines at all without significant changes to its layout and operation. Staff lacked ready opportunity to observe activity in the gaming room and the Commission suggested the Department consider its concerns in consultation with the operator.

A Commissioner twice visited the venue as a member of the public.

“At no stage during either of the two visits did any member of staff enter the gaming room, nor did they appear to pay any attention to the CCTV monitor located at the bar,” the Commission said in its decision. “Irrespective of whether technological assistance is used, all measures to prevent underage gambling or minimisation of harm from gambling rely in practice on the diligence of the venue’s staff in making and following up on observations of activity.”

Mystery shopper campaign will test HPM

The Department is embarking on a national mystery shopper campaign to test venue compliance for minimising and preventing gambling harm.

Gambling operators are obliged to monitor patrons for potential gambling problems and harm prevention and minimisation (HPM) requirements remain a focus of venue compliance. But the Department is still finding a lack of problem gambling awareness with untrained staff on duty at a gambling venue.

The Department has a range of sanctions available for non-compliance:
- Infringement notices
- Cancellation or suspension of the Class 4 venue licence
- Prosecution proceedings
- Reviewing the suitability of venue key persons.

Earlier this year the Department prosecuted a Kaiapoi publican for providing credit to a gambler. The prohibition on credit is a harm prevention measure.

Societies are advised to tell their venues about the mystery shopper campaign and ensure that venue staff are fully acquainted with the relevant harm prevention and minimisation requirements.

Mystery shoppers can be used to test a range of compliance areas and is an option that may be used randomly and without warning.
PG intervention officer appointed

The Tokaanu-Turangi District Memorial RSA Inc takes harm prevention and minimisation seriously. They have reworked the ClubNZ HPM policy to make it better match the club and appointed a problem gambling intervention officer from the society’s committee.

The society’s policy is:
• Approach a suspected problem gambler before they need it
• Encourage them to get involved in other club activities
• Tell the person they are being monitored
• Encourage self exclusion.

The intervention officer has taken all the committee through HPM training and three committee members and four staff have their PG training certificates displayed in the gaming area along with the HPM policy, which is also in the bar.

Staff identify a person suspected of having a gambling problem and the intervention officer will assess the action needed.

This might involve distracting the gambler into other activities or the officer may initiate ways to manage the situation. For example, this might involve allowing them a certain amount of time or money to gamble and then steer them to other activities.

The club maintains an incident book and staff must visually check the gaming area at hourly intervals and conduct physical checks two hourly. The checks are noted and staff know to pass information to the intervention officer.

Harm prevention and minimisation is discussed at every staff meeting. The RSA also shares information with the Tongariro Chartered Club.

Multi-venue exclusion model a success

Queenstown’s pioneering multi-venue exclusion order model has proved a success and is now being adopted in several areas including Invercargill, Dunedin, Nelson and Hamilton.

Since Queenstown adopted the model in 2006, 65 gamblers, or about 90 per cent, wishing to “self-exclude” have used the multi-venue process.

Rose Fraser, a counsellor with the Salvation Army’s Oasis problem gambling treatment service, says that since the inception of the multi-venue process the number of persons seeking problem gambling counselling has reduced significantly. She attributes this directly to the multi-venue process. Her enquiries revealed that by opting to participate in this process the choices to gamble are greatly reduced and most feel that is enough to stop them gambling.

The Department’s Queenstown-based gambling inspectors developed the model after they found that many patrons with gambling problems would self-exclude from one casino but then gamble at the other or a Class 4 venue.

To self-exclude from all local venues the gambler would have to contact them all individually.

The solution was a ‘one stop shop’ for multi-venue exclusion. The first venue visited by the person wanting to self-exclude becomes the initiating venue and goes through the normal self-exclusion process. The venue then offers the person the option of filling out a letter to the other venues.

In the letter, the patron selects other venues in the area from which they want to be excluded. They specify the period of exclusion, sign the letter and have their photo taken.

Then the initiating venue sets the multi-exclusion process in motion by sending the letter to all the venues specified by the patron. On receipt, other nominated venues issue their own exclusion orders to the patron.
PG online library in demand

Three years in the making, the Problem Gambling Foundation’s online catalogue is a hit with Internet users, according to PGFNZ’s Research Librarian, Glenda Northey. Use of the library online has exceeded expectations.

The catalogue went online in June 2008. July and September recorded 6000-7000 searches per month, with many articles and reports instantly accessible by the URL details provided. Materials not provided online are scanned and emailed out within 24 hours.

“Over 22,000 searches were recorded during October, more than supporting the library as an important information source and provider in our problem gambling environment,” Glenda Northey said.

Key areas researched included: ethnicity (1708), law and business (1284), biomedical (1179), relationships (1145) and gambling (1134).

An online survey in October with 175 respondents showed that about 64 per cent were New Zealand-based clients; 25 per cent used the library web site and 10 per cent used the online catalogue. Those who used the catalogue commented how it contained essential information that they needed and that they particularly liked being able to download material straight away. Others suggested material in pdf form that they would like on the site such as more gambling reports and other “grey” literature not easily available.

Glenda Northey said overall 60 per cent of respondents rated the library highly at 4 out of 5.

The library catalogue and the online publication are updated regularly and are evolving to suit the needs of the clients who use them.

The catalogue is available at: http://pgfnz.infospecs.co.nz/

“Over 22,000 searches were recorded during October, more than supporting the library as an important information source and provider in our problem gambling environment.”

Gambits’ Editor is Trevor Henry.

If you have any questions about articles in Gambits, would like further information or have comments about what information we could provide to make Gambits more useful to you, please contact: Trevor Henry

Ph: (04) 495 7211 or 0275 843 679    E-mail: trevor.henry@dia.govt.nz
Warning re promoting overseas gambling

Two New Zealand poker leagues immediately removed overseas gambling-related material from their electronic publications after the Department told them they contravened the Gambling Act.

S16 (1) states: A person must not publish or arrange to publish, in New Zealand, an overseas gambling advertisement.

The Department commends both the National Pub Poker League [NPPL] and Kiwi Poker League for their immediate cooperation and acknowledged that the offences were inadvertent.

These cases highlight the need for individuals and groups to take care when they are considering advertising overseas gambling-related items in any form. Section 16 is not limited to “advertising” overseas gambling, but includes any communication that either publicises or promotes a gambling operator who is outside New Zealand or communication that is likely to induce persons to gamble outside New Zealand.

The Act defines “publish” broadly, including newspapers and periodicals and a range of other means of conveying information, such as broadcasting, computer disc, film or video and bringing to the notice of the public in New Zealand “in any other manner”. A person who contravenes S16 (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Agreement over soccer logo issue

The Department accepted an undertaking from the Newcastle Jets soccer team that its sponsor’s logo, advertising an Australian betting agency, will be removed from players’ jerseys when they return in January to replay the Wellington Phoenix.

Gambling Compliance Director, Mike Hill, said the Department contacted the Newcastle team before its November 23 match in Wellington and asked them to consider the implications of New Zealand’s Gambling Act, which makes it an offence to advertise overseas gambling.

“We considered their explanation that they were unaware of our law and that they did not have time to get new logo-free jerseys before the match. Taping over the logos was not an option as this would damage the shirts irreparably,” Mike Hill said. “Given their undertakings to rectify the situation before January’s return game and to avoid displaying the betting agency’s logo during any televised match interviews, we are confining our action in this instance to one of education and persuasion.”

Television broadcasters covering the Wellington match could have a defence under the Gambling Act if the promotion of the betting agency is only incidental to the coverage of the game.

“We considered their explanation that they were unaware of our law and that they did not have time to get new logo-free jerseys before the match. Taping over the logos was not an option as this would damage the shirts irreparably.”
Former pokie venue manager sentenced

21 November 2008

A former venue manager of Petone’s Empire Hotel was sentenced to seven months home detention and ordered to pay reparation of $12,000 after failing to account for gaming machine money owed to the Lion Foundation.

Raeleen Isabelle Stewart, aged 26, of Porirua, admitted her part in providing false information to conceal theft. Earlier this year, Whetu Kamokamo Awatere, 26, former bar manager at the Empire, pleaded guilty to the same charge of causing loss by deception. He was sentenced to 10 months home detention and ordered to pay $15,000 in reparation. He was also directed to undertake drug, alcohol and gambling counselling.

Internal Affairs Gambling Compliance Director, Mike Hill, said the prosecution arose after Lion Foundation advised the Department of unaccounted-for funds. Raeleen Stewart was responsible for supervising the gambling operation and banking proceeds.

Whetu Awatere had a variety of duties associated with the machines, including meter reading and cash handling.

“Both admitted to us that they had stolen gaming machine proceeds to pay for personal expenses or gambling,” Mike Hill said.

When sentencing Awatere, Judge A P Walsh, noted that $180,280.22 was taken over 14 months in 2004-2005. The offending was premeditated and an abuse of trust and authority.

“Your offending deprived agencies who exist in the community, without making a profit, to help others who are not so fortunate,” the judge said.

Wine prize must be withdrawn

18 November 2008

The Department of Internal Affairs reminds advertising agencies and businesses that liquor cannot be offered as a prize in sales promotions and customer loyalty scheme draws.

It told a winemaker to withdraw its offer of a case of Pinot Noir in a sales promotion prize draw. The main part of the prize is a weekend for two people in Marlborough.

The Department’s Gambling Compliance Director, Mike Hill, said sales promotion schemes are classified as gambling under the Gambling Act 2003 and it is illegal to offer liquor as a gambling prize.

“Advertising agencies and their clients should be aware of the Gambling Act when devising sales promotions,” Mike Hill said.

“Last year we had to warn liquor stores that points won in customer loyalty scheme draws could not be used to purchase alcohol. The same applies to sales promotions.”

Prohibited prizes are:

- A firearm, explosive (including ammunition), restricted weapon, or airgun
- Liquor
- Tobacco products
- A taonga tuturu (an object more than 50 years old that relates to Māori culture, history or society, and was manufactured, modified, used, or brought into New Zealand by Māori)
- Vouchers or entitlements to commercial sexual services
- Vouchers or entitlements to any of the other property listed above.

Detailed information about sales promotions and prohibited prizes is available on the Department’s web site: www.dia.govt.nz
Pokie spend tracking down

23 October 2008

Gaming machine expenditure in pubs and clubs declined over 12 months. Total annual expenditure for the year to 30 September 2008 was $927.1 million compared with $938.3 million in the year to 30 June 2008.

In the September quarter spending was almost five per cent down on the same period last year but up marginally on the June 2008 quarter.

Spending rose from $231 million at 30 June 2008 to $232.3 million at 30 September 2008 compared with $237.7 million for June 2007 and $243.5 million for September 2007.

The spending is captured through the electronic monitoring of non-casino gaming machines (EMS), which became fully operational in March 2007.

The Department can track and monitor operations, ensuring the integrity of games and the accurate accounting of money.

Pubs accounted for 86 per cent of the September 08 quarter expenditure at $200 million, with chartered clubs registering 7.8 per cent ($18 million), RSAs 4 per cent ($9.3 million) and sports clubs ($4.9 million) the remainder.

Director of Gambling Compliance, Mike Hill, said the number of gaming machines was slightly up on the June 08 quarter but has remained at around 20,000 since the introduction of EMS.

“There is always some fluctuation in venues and gaming machines when these statistics are recorded,” Mike Hill said. “They are a snapshot of the sector as at September 30. During transfers machines are unlicensed, not operating and, therefore, not counted, which would have accounted for the lower number at 30 June.”

| QUARTERLY NON-CASINO GAMING MACHINE EXPENDITURE JUNE 2007 – SEPT 2008 |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| GM SPEND ($ MILLION)   | 237.7           | 233.5           | 243.3           | 231             | 232.3           |
|                       | Jun 07          | Sep 07          | Dec 07          | Mar 08          | June 08         | Sep 08          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LICENSED GAMBLING OPERATIONS IN PUBS AND CLUBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 September 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LICENCE HOLDERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VENUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMING MACHINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GM SPENDING BY SOCIETY TYPE – JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIETY TYPE</th>
<th>TOTAL GMP QUARTER</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NON-CLUB</td>
<td>$200,054,016.19</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Clubs</td>
<td>$4,906,767.85</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chartered Clubs</td>
<td>$18,036,625.39</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSAs</td>
<td>$9,333,985.96</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CLUB</td>
<td>$32,277,379.20</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ALL</td>
<td>$232,331,395.39</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NON-CASINO GM SPENDING IN QUARTER ENDED:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 September 2008</td>
<td>$232.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2008</td>
<td>$231m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 2008</td>
<td>$218.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December 2007</td>
<td>$245.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 September 2007</td>
<td>$243.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2007</td>
<td>$237.7m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information, including numbers of venues, machines and expenditure by territorial authority and changes in the quarter, is available from the Department’s Gaming Statistics web page at: www.dia.govt.nz

Gaming machine licence continues

3 October 2008

The Department of Internal Affairs was satisfied that the Clendon Tavern, Manurewa, had been rebuilt on its existing site and licensed the venue to continue operating gaming machines.

Manukau City Council has a policy preventing gambling venues that have not previously held a licence being licensed and Councillor Daniel Newman questioned the Department’s decision to extend the venue’s gaming machine licence during rebuilding.

The Department said that after legal advice and comment from the Manukau City Council it was satisfied the gaming machine operator was legally entitled to continue operating under its existing licence.

Manukau City Council provided written confirmation that it considers the new building to have the same physical location as the previous venue.

The 18 gaming machines at the tavern were operated by the South Auckland Charitable Trust before it merged with the Lion Foundation.
### GM societies’ contacts

The Department’s gambling compliance and licensing inspectors each have responsibilities for liaising with gaming machine societies. If societies have issues to discuss, they may contact these inspectors first by phoning the Department’s toll free number 0800 257 887.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIETY</th>
<th>COMPLIANCE INSPECTOR</th>
<th>LICENSING INSPECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHAURA/GREY VALLEY LIONS CLUB INC</td>
<td>Lisa Barclay x 7031</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR RESCUE SERVICES LIMITED</td>
<td>Geoff McCambridge x 7307</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASHBURTON TRUST CHARITABLE FOUNDATION</td>
<td>Geoff McCambridge x 7307</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUCKLAND BOWLS TRUST</td>
<td>Scott Carsons x 7920</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEFICIAL CHARITABLE TRUST</td>
<td>Scott Carsons x 7920</td>
<td>Brent Addison ext 5345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULLER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED</td>
<td>David MacDonald x 7035</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVERSHAM FOUNDATION LIMITED</td>
<td>Stuart Fuller x 7319</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTELLATION COMMUNITIES TRUST INC</td>
<td>Scott Carsons x 7920</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUESPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED</td>
<td>Artie McClelland x 7948</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDEAVOUR COMMUNITY TRUST</td>
<td>Garth Cherrington x 5520</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUREKA TRUST</td>
<td>David MacDonald x 7035</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST SOVEREIGN TRUST</td>
<td>Cliff Simpson from 21/04/08</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUR WINDS FOUNDATION LIMITED</td>
<td>Dave Batenberg x 7922</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASSROOTS TRUST</td>
<td>Ann Hart x 7267</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOROWHENA COMMUNITY TRUST LIMITED</td>
<td>Ian Leitch x 5418</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUCKLEBERRYS SPORTS &amp; CHARITABLE SOCIETY INC</td>
<td>Ian Leitch x 5418</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILT FOUNDATION</td>
<td>David MacDonald x 7035</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFINITY FOUNDATION LTD</td>
<td>Val Hawley x 5614</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAIWAKA SPORTS ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED</td>
<td>Artie McClelland x 7948</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIWI COMMUNITY TRUST LIMITED</td>
<td>Artie McClelland x 7948</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIONS CLUB OF OHAI-NIGHTCAPS INCORPORATED</td>
<td>David MacDonald x 7035</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINLAND FOUNDATION LIMITED</td>
<td>Geoff McCambridge x 7307</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANA COMMUNITY GRANTS FOUNDATION</td>
<td>Garth Cherrington x 5520</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANUKAU COUNTIES COMMUNITY FACILITIES CHARITABLE TRUST</td>
<td>Scott Carsons x 7920</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT WELLINGTON FOUNDATION LTD</td>
<td>Dave Batenberg x 7922</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW ZEALAND COMMUNITY TRUST</td>
<td>Daryl Te Whiti x 5667</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTAUTAU COMBINED SPORTS COMPLEX INCORPORATED</td>
<td>David MacDonald x 7035</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXFORD SPORTS TRUST INC</td>
<td>David Batenburg x 7922</td>
<td>Niall Miller ext 5485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC SPORTS &amp; COMMUNITY TRUST</td>
<td>Cliff Simpson x 7937</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELORUS TRUST</td>
<td>Daryl Te Whiti x 5667</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRY FOUNDATION LIMITED</td>
<td>Ann Hart x 7267</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRY FOUNDATION TRUST</td>
<td>Ann Hart x 7267</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIME COMMUNITY TRUST</td>
<td>Daryl Te Whiti x 5667</td>
<td>Niall Miller ext 5485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCERS TRUST INC</td>
<td>Scott Carsons x 7920</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUB CHARITY</td>
<td>Val Hawley x 5614</td>
<td>Niall Miller ext 5485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDWOOD TRUST INC</td>
<td>Lisa Barclay x 7031</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN VICTORIAN CHARITABLE TRUST INC</td>
<td>Greg Clark x 7036</td>
<td>Niall Miller ext 5485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST KILDA COMMUNITY SPORTS SOCIETY</td>
<td>Greg Clark x 7036</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE BENDIGO VALLEY SPORTS AND CHARITY FOUNDATION</td>
<td>Greg Clark x 7036</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE BRUNNER RUGBY LEAGUE CLUB INCORPORATED</td>
<td>Lisa Barclay x 7031</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE LION FOUNDATION</td>
<td>Stephen Balmer x 7923</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE RUNANGA COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL TRUST</td>
<td>Lisa Barclay x 7031</td>
<td>Brent Addison ext 5345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SEAGULL FOUNDATION</td>
<td>Scott Carsons x 7920</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SOUTHERN TRUST</td>
<td>Lisa Barclay x 7031</td>
<td>Rochelle Goodwin-Kanara ext 5350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE TRUSTS CHARITABLE FOUNDATION INCORPORATED</td>
<td>Greg Clark x 7036</td>
<td>Niall Miller ext 5485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRILLIUM TRUST</td>
<td>Stephen Balmer x 7923</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUST AORAKI LIMITED</td>
<td>Geoff McCambridge x 7307</td>
<td>Brent Addison ext 5345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUST HOUSE CHARITABLE TRUST</td>
<td>Ian Leitch x 5418</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER SAFETY EDUCATION FOUNDATION</td>
<td>Garth Cherrington x 5520</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITEHOUSE TAVERN TRUST</td>
<td>Cliff Simpson x 7937</td>
<td>Craig Holmes ext 5486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTHTOWN INCORPORATED</td>
<td>Artie McClelland x 7948</td>
<td>Judy Rohloff ext 5466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NZ Gambling Conference 2009
Getting the best outcomes from gambling

REGISTRATION FORM
Tuesday 19 May – Wednesday 20 May 2009
InterContinental Hotel
2 Grey Street, Wellington

YOUR DETAILS:

Title
First name (for badge)
Last name
Organisation
Job Title
Postal Address

Suburb/Town/City
Postcode
Country
Phone
Mobile
Fax
Email

If you DO NOT wish your details to appear in the list of delegates, please tick here. ☐

PAYMENT:
Delegate fees cover attendance for two full days at the conference including lunch, refreshments, and dinner on the evening of Tuesday 19 May at the InterContinental Hotel, Wellington.

Please tick as appropriate:

- Earlybird Registration (booked before Friday 17 April 2009) $500 + GST
- Standard Registration (booked on or after Saturday 18 April 2009) $550 + GST

Special dietary requirements:
Disability access requirements:

ACCOMMODATION:

InterContinental Hotel
2 Grey Street
Wellington
P: 04 472 2722
$259.00 + GST

A limited number of rooms is available at the InterContinental Hotel on the nights of Monday 18 May and Tuesday 19 May 2009.
Check in time is 3pm
Check out time is 11am
To secure your room, please contact the hotel directly and quote the reference QDI. Credit card details will be required to secure the booking and payment must be processed upon departure.

Hotel Ibis Wellington
153 Featherston Street
Wellington
P: 04 496 1880
$125.00 + GST

A limited number of rooms is available at the Hotel Ibis on the nights of Monday 18 May and Tuesday 19 May 2009.
Check in time is 2pm
Check out time is 11.00am
To secure your room, please contact the hotel directly and quote the reference number DIA180509. Credit card details will be required to secure the booking and payment must be processed upon departure.
PAYMENT:

Registration Total Payable: $

- My cheque is enclosed (please make cheques payable to Clockwork Group Ltd)
- Please invoice me
- Please debit credit card: (circle one) MasterCard Visa

Cardholder's Name: ________________________________

Card Number: ____________________________ Expiry Date: / / 

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SEND TO:

Clockwork – NZ Gambling Conference 2009
P O Box 11260
Wellington 6142
Phone: +64 4 473 9911
Fax: +64 4 473 9916
e-mail: diagclockwork.co.nz

Terms and Conditions:
All cancellations must be made in writing and be received by Friday 24 April 2009. Once received, a refund of registration fees less a cancellation fee of $100 + GST will be issued. After Friday 24 April 2009 no refund will be issued. Please note, by registering you are deemed to agree to these terms and conditions.

INDICATIVE CONFERENCE PROGRAMME:

**Tuesday 19 May 2009**
8.00 am Registration
9.00 am Opening comments
9.15 am The Department’s strategic approach to gambling
9.30 am Keynote presentation

**Costs and benefits of gambling**
11.00 am Gambling is operated with integrity
1.00 pm Lunch
2.00 pm Preventing and minimising gambling related crime
4.30 pm Reflections on Day One
7.00 pm Dinner

**Wednesday 20 May 2009**
8.00 am Tea/Coffee
8.30 am Keynote presentation

**The impact of gambling on Maori**
9.30 am Preventing and minimising gambling related harm
11.15 am Community engagement and gambling
1.00 pm Lunch
2.00 pm Debate – The benefits of gambling outweigh the costs
4.00 pm Closing remarks

FURTHER INFORMATION:

For further information please contact:
NZ Gambling Conference 2009
Leana Keen at Clockwork
P O Box 11260
Wellington 6142
Phone: 04 473 9926
Fax: 04 473 9916
Email: diagclockwork.co.nz
Website: http://gamblingconference2009.dia.govt.nz
Keith Manch
Deputy Secretary, Regulation and Compliance Branch

The Regulation and Compliance Branch encompasses all the roles where the Department is, in effect, the regulator of a sector of the economy.

In addition to gambling, this includes censorship and anti-spam compliance, local government services, fire service policy, identity services policy, civil defence and emergency management policy and crown entity monitoring functions. For the sake of simplicity, the functions outside the gambling sector are not included on this page.

For gambling regulation this includes the management of Gambling, Censorship and Racing Policy and Gambling Compliance.

John Markland
Manager Gambling, Racing and Censorship Policy

This team is responsible for policy advice to the Government, especially in relation to Acts and Regulations. This policy team is in the same branch as the Gambling Inspectors and other Gambling Compliance staff. This means that policy and operational staff can benefit from each other’s knowledge and experience.

Mike Hill
Director Gambling Compliance

This position is responsible for the Inspectors and other staff working with the gambling sector to bring about compliance with the law. The Director works closely with the Manager Gambling, Racing and Censorship Policy so that there is a constant flow of information between the staff involved in applying the law and those who develop the law.

Debbie Despard
National Manager Compliance

This position is primarily responsible for delivering compliance and audit services as well as developing and implementing an integrated compliance strategy.

John Currie
National Manager Licensing

This position has prime responsibility for Class 4 Licensing, championing a new electronic licensing regime and management oversight of the Electronic Monitoring System contract with Intralot.

Michael Cassidy
National Manager Gaming Technology

This position oversees the technical integrity of gaming issues across casino and all other classes of gambling.

Heather McShane
National Manager Operational Policy

Operational policy provides support and advice to the Gambling Inspectors and other staff working in the sector. It develops standards, game rules and other “deemed regulations”. In broad terms, its role is to develop the Department’s policies about how the law will be turned into the work done in the field.

Geoff Owen
National Manager Investigations

The Investigations Unit is responsible for undertaking significant (complex, cross group, lengthy and sensitive) investigation projects involving criminal, legal and financial issues related to the governance and operation of gaming sector people and organisations. It also provides expertise and support to investigations and audits across the group.

Sanjay Sewambar
National Manager Performance Assurance

This unit focuses on ensuring that the Gambling Compliance Group achieves both its strategic objectives (short and long-term) and its business goals. It coordinates strategic and business planning for GCG as well as providing robust analysis, monitoring and reporting around performance.
The Department of Internal Affairs produces Gambits quarterly. Copies are distributed in March, June, September and December. Gambits provides information about the Department’s recent work and significant issues in the gambling sector. It is intended for sector organisations and the community in general, to increase understanding of and compliance with the law.

Editor: Trevor Henry
Telephone: (04) 495 7211, 0275 843 679
E-mail: trevor.henry@dia.govt.nz

Do you want to receive Departmental media releases and Gambits?

If you would like to have your organisation added to the Department’s distribution list for media releases about gambling issues, or want to receive Gambits but are not currently on the mailing list, please fill out this form and return it, or e-mail the information to:

Department of Internal Affairs, PO Box 805, Wellington 6140. Communications Advisor Trevor Henry, telephone (04) 495 7211, fax (04) 495 7224, e-mail trevor.henry@dia.govt.nz

Organisation name:

Contact person:

Media releases: e-mail:

Gambits postal address:

ISSN : 1175-9453 (PRINT) 1178-1041 (ONLINE)