

## BETTING CONTROL.

3° Elizabeth II., No. LXIII.

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### No. 63 of 1954.

(Affected by Acts No. 62 of 1954, and No. 49 of 1956.)

[As amended by Acts

No. 50 of 1956,<sup>1</sup> assented to 18th December, 1956;

No. 36 of 1957, assented to 18th November, 1957;

and reprinted pursuant to the Amendments Incorporation Act, 1938.]

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**AN ACT to Authorise, Regulate and Control, Betting and Bookmaking on Horse Racing; to Regulate the Assessment, Collection, and Allocation of a Tax on Money Paid or Promised to Bookmakers as Consideration for Bets, to Repeal certain Acts; to Amend certain Acts; and for Other Purposes.**

[Assented to 30th December, 1954.]

**BE** it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the *Betting Control Act, 1954-1957*.

Short title.  
Amended by  
No. 36 of  
1957, s. 1.

2. (1) This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.<sup>2</sup>

Commence-  
ment.

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<sup>1</sup> "Proclaimed Day" for purposes of s. 14; and "Day fixed by proclamation" for purposes of s. 15 of the Act is the 24th December, 1956. See *Gazette* 21/12/56, p. 2975.

<sup>2</sup> Came into operation on 1st August, 1955. See *Gazette* 29/7/55.

(2) After the passing of this Act and notwithstanding that a day has not been fixed by proclamation as that of the coming into operation of this Act,

- (a) the Governor may appoint the Board;
- (b) persons may make applications for
  - (i) licenses under this Act; and
  - (ii) registration under this Act of premises;
- (c) the Board may exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon it by this Act, including the power to accept, consider, and grant or refuse, applications mentioned in paragraph (b) of this subsection;

as validly as if this Act had been proclaimed to come into operation, but licenses granted before that day, and registrations effected and published in accordance with section eleven of this Act before that day, are not effective until that day.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) of this section are in addition to and not in derogation of those of section eleven or any other provisions of the Interpretation Act, 1918.

Repeal.

3. (1) The Stamp Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1952, Act No. 48 of 1952, and the Winning Bets Tax Act, 1952, Act No. 49 of 1952, are repealed.

Amendment.

(2) The Stamp Act, 1921-1954,<sup>1</sup> as affected by this section is amended and may be cited in accordance with Part I. of the Schedule to this Act.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act unless the context requires otherwise—

“Board” means The Betting Control Board of Western Australia constituted under this Act;

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<sup>1</sup> Now Stamp Act, 1921-1957.

“betting material” means—

- (a) lists, cards, books, tickets, vouchers, and papers, relating to betting;
- (b) other documents relating to betting whether they are of the same kind as, or a different kind from, those specified in paragraph (a) of this interpretation;
- (c) machines and devices used for facilitating betting; and
- (d) blackboards and other things used for betting whether of the same kind as, or a different kind from, things specified in this interpretation;

“bookmaker” means a person holding a current license;

“Commissioner” means the person occupying the office of Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Act, 1922;<sup>1</sup>

“consideration” used in relation to bets has the meaning attributed in the interpretation, “to bet”;

“license” means a license issued by the Board to carry on the business under this Act of a bookmaker;

“licensing year” means the period of twelve months ending the thirty-first day of July in every year;

“money” includes bank notes, bank drafts, cheques, and any other orders, warrants, authorities, or requests, for the payment of money;

“occupier” used in relation to a place includes a person by whom or on whose behalf, and a company or other corporation which or on behalf of which, the place is actually occupied, or who or which is the lessee or sub-lessee, not being the owner, and an attorney, agent, or manager, who has the

Cf. No. 15 of 1942, s. 2 (b).

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<sup>1</sup> Now Stamp Act, 1921-1957.

control, supervision, or management of the place on behalf of the person, company or corporation;

Cf. No. 15 of  
1942, s. 2 (c).

“owner” used in relation to a place includes a person who, or company or other corporation which, is, whether at law or in equity, entitled to the place and also includes the attorney, agent or manager having control or supervision of the place for that person, company, or corporation, or who, on his or its behalf, receives the rent or is authorised to issue receipts for the rent;

“place” means a building, erection, structure, house, office, room, tent, vessel, vehicle, premises, land whether enclosed or otherwise or part of any of them, and includes any other place or part of a place whether of the same kind as, or a different kind from, places specified in this interpretation;

“possession” includes having under control in any place whatever whether for the use or benefit of the person of whom the term is used or of another person, and notwithstanding that another person has the actual possession or custody of the thing in question;

“public place” means any place, used, or available for use, by the public, and includes a road, street, lane, footpath, thoroughfare, cul de sac, doorway, convenience, reserve, or part of any of them, and any other place or part of a place used, or available for use, by the public whether of the same kind as or a different kind from, those specified in this interpretation or the interpretation of the expression, place;

“race” means a race of any kind by horses whether ridden or driven;

“race course” means a race course used for races;

“racing club” means a body which conducts race meetings;

“race meeting” means a meeting at which races are held;

“registered premises” means a building or parcel of land or part of a building or parcel of land approved by the Board to be used for the purpose of betting and registered under this Act as such;

“to bet” means to pay or deliver, or promise or agree to pay or deliver, or to receive or agree or promise to receive, any money or other property for the consideration for

*Cf. Crim. Code, s. 211..*

(a) an assurance, undertaking, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to pay or give thereafter any money or other property on any event or contingency of or relating to any race;  
or

(b) securing the paying or giving by some other person of any money or other property on any such event or contingency;

and primitives, derivatives and inflections of the expression, to bet, have correlative meanings;

“vessel” means every description of vessel used in navigation;

“vehicle” means every description of vehicle whether stationary or in motion.

5. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, persons may, in accordance with this Act, lawfully bet by way of wagering or gaming on races—

*Legalisation of betting with bookmakers.*

(a) on a race course during the holding at the race course of a race meeting; or

*Cf. s. 11 (4) (a) and s. 10 post.*

(b) at or in registered premises,

and their so doing does not of itself constitute a contravention of the law, and is not a ground for the race course or any part of it or the registered premises being deemed or declared to be, or to be

used as, a common betting house or a common gaming house, or to be a common nuisance and contrary to law.

(2) No bet or transaction arising out of or in connection with a bet shall be enforceable at law.

Exclusion of provisions of Criminal Code and Police Act.

(3) No person shall be prosecuted or convicted, or is liable to prosecution or conviction, or subject to penal consequences under the provisions of the Criminal Code, 1913,<sup>1</sup> or of the Police Act, 1892,<sup>2</sup> by reason of anything done by him under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act; but subject to this Act, the provisions of that Code and of that Act, relating to common gaming houses and common betting houses, or unlawful betting, are of full force and effect, and as affected by this Act, that Code and that Act are amended, and may be cited, in accordance with the Schedule to this Act.

Schedule.

Constitution of Betting Control Board.

6. (1) A Board shall be constituted by the name of The Betting Control Board of Western Australia, by the appointment by the Governor, who is hereby authorised to make the necessary appointments, of

one member being a person to represent The Western Australian Turf Club, and nominated by the committee thereof;

one member being a person to represent the Western Australian Trotting Association, and nominated by the committee thereof; and

three other members including one member to occupy the office of chairman of the Board being persons chosen by the Governor;

and as so constituted, the Board has the duties imposed and the powers conferred upon the Board by this Act.

Cf. No. 30 of 1918, s. 4. "This Act" includes regulations.

(2) A person is entitled to hold office as member of the Board for a term of three years from and including the day of his appointment as member,

<sup>1</sup> Now Criminal Code, 1913-1956.

<sup>2</sup> Now Police Act, 1892-1956.

but may be removed from office by the Minister, if in the opinion of the Minister, the member has become unsuitable to continue in office because of mental or physical infirmity or illness, neglect of duty as a member, or misbehaviour whether in his capacity as a member or otherwise.

- (3) The office of a member becomes vacant if
- (a) he dies;
  - (b) he resigns by written resignation delivered to the Minister; or
  - (c) he is removed from office under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) A person is not rendered ineligible for appointment as a member because he has previously occupied office of member of the Board unless he has been removed under subsection (2) of this section for misbehaviour.

(5) Where there is a vacancy in office of member of the Board, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill that vacancy, but where the vacancy occurs during the term for which the previous member was entitled to occupy the office, only for the remainder of that term.

(6) The chairman and two other members of the Board, or their respective deputies constitute a quorum of the Board, and may carry out the functions of the Board, as effectively as if all members were present.

(7) The decision of the Board on a question is that of the majority of the members each of whom is entitled to one vote, but if there is an equality of votes the decision is deemed to be in the negative.

(8) The Board when constituted is a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued and entering into contracts for the purpose of carrying out its powers and functions under this Act.

(9) No act or decision of the Board is invalid or defective on the ground that when the act was done or decision made a vacancy existed on the Board, or on the ground of a defect in the appointment of a member of the Board.

(10) (a) The Minister may appoint such persons as he thinks fit as deputies to act in the respective places of the chairman and other members of the Board, when not able or available to act, and persons so appointed may, while acting, exercise the same powers and are entitled to the same rights and subject to the same liabilities as the persons for whom they act as deputies.

(b) The deputies of the members nominated respectively by the committee of the Western Australian Turf Club and the Western Australian Trotting Association shall be respectively chosen by the committees of those corporations.

Remunera-  
tion of  
Board.

(11) The chairman and other members of the Board and their deputies are entitled to such remuneration, allowances, and leave of absence as are prescribed.

Officers of  
Board.

7. The Governor may appoint under the Public Service Act, 1904,<sup>1</sup> such persons as officers of the Board as he considers necessary.

8. It shall be a duty of the Board to investigate and enquire as to whether the establishment of a system of betting through, or by means of, the instrument known as the totalisator is possible and advisable and the Board shall within twelve months after the commencement of this Act report to the Minister the result of such investigation and enquiry.

Expenses of  
administra-  
tion of this  
Act are  
payable out  
of money  
appropriated  
by  
Parliament.

9. The expenses of the administration of this Act are payable out of such money as Parliament appropriates for the purpose.

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<sup>1</sup> Now Public Service Act, 1904-1956.



10. The Board shall prepare and submit to the Minister, not later than the thirtieth day of September in each calendar year, a report on the exercise and performance by the Board of its powers, functions, and duties under this Act during the twelve months ended on the preceding thirty-first day of July. A copy of such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

11. (1) Applications for licenses may be made to the Board, which may grant or refuse an application for a license.

Applications for, and discretion of Board to grant, licenses.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, licenses are current and operative during the licensing year for which they are issued, or for the unexpired portion thereof, as the case may be, and expire on the thirty-first day of July in each year, but no license shall be transferable or pass to the personal representative of a deceased licensee.

Currency of licenses.

(3) When the unexpired portion of the licensing year does not exceed six months, the Commissioner may, if he deems fit, charge for a license issued for that unexpired portion, one-half only of the prescribed fee for the whole licensing year.

(4) A bookmaker's license, during the period of its currency, and subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act and the license, entitles the holder to carry on the business of a bookmaker either—

Effect of licenses. Cf. s. 5 (1) (a) ante and s. 10 post.

- (a) in person upon a race course if he holds a permit to do so from the committee or other authority controlling the race course; or
- (b) in person or subject to subsection (8) of this section by his employee at registered premises specified in the license.

Disqualifica-  
tion from  
obtaining  
license.

(5) The Board shall not grant a license—

- (a) to a person who holds, or to a person who is employed in any capacity by one who holds, a license for the sale of liquor under the Licensing Act, 1911;<sup>1</sup>
- (b) to a person under the age of twenty-one years;
- (c) to a body corporate;
- (d) to an undischarged bankrupt.

(6) A person making application for a license on his own behalf shall state the fact in the application.

(7) (a) A person making application for a license on behalf of another person shall state the fact and such particulars relating to that other person as are prescribed by the regulations or required by the Board.

(b) In this subsection person means an individual person and does not include more persons than one in respect of one license or a body corporate.

(8) A bookmaker shall not be absent from the registered premises in respect of which he holds a license while the premises are open for business on more than twenty-eight days in any one year without written permission of the Board, nor permit the business of bookmaker to be carried out on the premises in the absence of the bookmaker unless by a licensed employee on his behalf.

Permits  
required to  
bet on race  
courses, etc.

12. (1) Nothing in this Act authorises a bookmaker, to bet or carry on business as such on a race course without first having obtained a permit to do so from the committee or other authority controlling it.

(2) The committee or other authority may grant permits to do so subject to such conditions as the committee or other authority thinks fit, but to such persons only as are bookmakers holding current and operative licenses.

<sup>1</sup> Now Licensing Act, 1911-1956.

(3) No bookmaker shall bet or carry on business as such on a race course, except on such parts of it as are specially set apart for that purpose by the committee or other authority controlling it, and then only during the holding of a race meeting at the race course.

Cf. s. 5 (1)  
(a) and s. 11  
(4) (a) ante.

13. (1) The Board may, in accordance with the regulations register such number of suitable premises as the Board considers is commensurate with the reasonable requirements of the public and the general interests of the community, as premises in which betting may be carried on by bookmakers in accordance with this Act and their licenses.

Registration  
of premises.

(2) (a) In exercise, but without prejudicing the generality, of the power conferred by this section the Board,

- (i) may register premises in which a particular bookmaker may so carry on business;
- (ii) may register premises in which more bookmakers than one may so carry on business.

(b) Where premises are registered as premises in which a particular bookmaker may so carry on business, it is by virtue of this paragraph a condition of the registration and of his license, whether it is or is not expressly mentioned in the registration or license, that the bookmaker shall not directly or indirectly carry on business as a bookmaker elsewhere in the State than

- (i) at or in those premises; or
- (ii) at or in premises registered as those in which more bookmakers than one may so carry on business.

(c) A bookmaker who is convicted of an offence against the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or imprisonment for six months, and the Board shall in any case permanently suspend the license of the bookmaker so convicted and shall permanently disqualify him from obtaining a license under this Act.

(d) The power to register premises in which more bookmakers than one may so carry on business, includes power to register portion of club premises if the portion is specially set apart to the satisfaction of the Board for the purpose of betting in accordance with this Act and the terms and conditions of the registration.

(e) Where portion of club premises is so registered, betting, or permitting betting, in accordance with this Act, at or in the portion so registered does not constitute an offence under this or any other Act.

(3) The registration of premises under this Act is not effective until the Board has published a notice of the registration in the *Gazette*.

(4) Upon and after the publication of the notice of the registration of the premises, a licensed bookmaker may lawfully carry on the business of bookmaking in the premises in accordance with this Act and the terms and conditions of the bookmaker's license so long as the registration remains in force, during such hours as are specified in the registration, but not on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Anzac Day and Sunday.

Board and  
Commissioner to  
have access  
to race  
courses and  
registered  
premises.

(5) Members of the Board and the Commissioner, and persons authorised by the Board or the Commissioner, have at all times access to and authority to inspect race courses, and registered premises, and a person refusing to admit or otherwise hindering, delaying, or obstructing a member of the Board or a person so authorised, commits an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

(6) If the Board is satisfied that any of the provisions of this Act relating to registered premises or a term or condition of registration of premises has not been observed, the Board may, as an administrative act, cancel the registration of the premises by notice in the *Gazette*, and upon the day of the publication, the registration ceases to be effective.

14. (1) In this section—

S. 14  
substituted  
by No. 50 of  
1956, s. 2.

“off-course turnover” means the amounts of money paid or promised as the consideration for bets which are made by a bookmaker or his employee on his behalf, and which are referred to in section sixteen of this Act, whether the bets are made by or on behalf of the bookmaker as a party to the bet, or whether the bets are negotiated by or on behalf of the bookmaker as agent for any other person, but does not include any money promised or paid by the bookmaker as the consideration for a bet made by him on his own behalf in the capacity of a backer but not in the capacity of bookmaker:

Provided however, that the Commissioner shall have an absolute discretion to decide what is and what is not a bet made by a bookmaker on his own behalf in the capacity of a backer but not in the capacity of bookmaker;

“on-course turnover” means the amounts of money paid or promised as the consideration for bets which are made by a bookmaker, and which are referred to in section fifteen of this Act, whether the bets are made by the bookmaker as a party to the bet, or whether the bets are negotiated by the bookmaker as agent for another person but does not include any money promised or paid by the bookmaker as the consideration for a bet made by him on his own behalf in the capacity of a backer but not in the capacity of bookmaker:

Provided however, that the Commissioner shall have an absolute discretion to decide what is and what is not a bet made by a bookmaker on his own behalf in the capacity of a backer but not in the capacity of bookmaker;

“proclaimed day”<sup>1</sup> means a day to be fixed by proclamation for the purposes of this section;

“tax” means bookmakers’ betting tax imposed by the taxing Act;

“taxing Act” means the Bookmakers Betting Tax Act, 1954.<sup>2</sup>

Cf. No. 30 of 1918, s. 14.

No. 50 of 1956, s. 2.

(2) A bookmaker shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act—

(a) make true and full returns of his off-course turnover or on-course turnover;

1½% on all turnover to proclaimed day.

(b) pay tax on the whole of that turnover, whether off-course or on-course, to but excluding the proclaimed day, at the rate imposed by paragraph (a) of section two of the taxing Act;

1½% on first £50,000 of on-course turnover after proclaimed day.

(c) pay tax on so much of his on-course turnover for the period commencing on the proclaimed day and ending on the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and for each year commencing on the first day of August thereafter, as does not exceed fifty thousand pounds, at the rate imposed by paragraph (b) of section two of the taxing Act;

1½% on on-course turnover exceeding £50,000 after proclaimed day.

(d) pay tax on so much of his on-course turnover for the period commencing on the proclaimed day and ending on the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and for each year commencing on the first day of August thereafter, as exceeds fifty thousand pounds at the rate imposed by paragraph (c) of section two of the taxing Act;

(e) pay tax on all of his off-course turnover for the period commencing on the proclaimed day and ending on the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine

<sup>1</sup> Proclaimed day, 24th December, 1956, see *Gazette* 21st December, 1956, p. 2975.

<sup>2</sup> Now Bookmakers Betting Tax Act, 1954-1956.

hundred and fifty-seven, and for each year commencing on the first day of August thereafter, at the rate imposed by paragraph (d) of section two of the taxing Act.

(3) The provisions of this section do not authorise a holder of any license under this Act to act as agent contrary to any condition of his license or to any provision of this Act.

Cf. s. 4 ante, "to bet."  
[No. 50 of 1956, s. 2.]

15. (1) Where a bookmaker with permission of a racing club conducting a race meeting bets in person as a bookmaker at the meeting, the provisions of this section apply.

Payment of tax by bookmakers on bets made at race meetings.  
Amended by No. 50 of 1956, s. 3.

(2) The bookmaker shall cause to be recorded in duplicate in the prescribed form signed by the bookmaker and in such manner that the original and duplicate are clearly legible and the duplicate is an exact copy of the original, particulars of his bets made at the meeting in respect of—

- (a) each race held or to be held at the meeting;  
and
- (b) each race held or to be held elsewhere.

(3) The bookmaker shall cause to be delivered to a person authorised by the racing club to receive it on behalf of the club conducting the race meeting, the duplicate record of the particulars of the bookmaker's bets in respect of—

- (a) each race held at the meeting, at the conclusion of the race; and
- (b) each race held or to be held elsewhere than at the meeting, at the conclusion of the meeting.

(4) The bookmaker shall cause to be delivered to the racing club within seven days of the race meeting,

- (a) a return in the prescribed form signed by the bookmaker and showing the amount of money paid or promised to the bookmaker as the consideration for bets made at the meeting by him in the capacity of bookmaker, and showing the sum payable on that amount as bookmakers betting tax; and
- (b) payment of that sum of bookmakers betting tax.

[No. 50 of  
1956, s. 3.]

(5) The racing club receiving that sum of bookmakers betting tax from the bookmaker—

- (a) shall,<sup>1</sup> prior to a day to be fixed by proclamation for the purposes of this section, retain twenty per centum of that sum, and after that day shall retain sixty per centum of that sum and apply one-half of the amount retained towards increasing stakes, and apply the remaining half to such purposes as the club thinks fit;
- (b) shall within such time of receiving that sum from the bookmaker, as the Commissioner appoints and is hereby authorised to appoint from time to time, either generally or for a particular case, remit the balance of that sum to the Commissioner, and supply to the Commissioner such particulars as the Commissioner requisitions and is hereby authorised to requisition.

(6) If the racing club does not remit that balance to the Commissioner by the appointed time, the Commissioner may, without prejudicing the liability of the club to penalty under this Act, sue the club in a court of competent jurisdiction for recovery of the amount of that balance as a debt due.

(7) The racing club shall preserve and retain possession of returns and duplicates of records delivered under this section to it by bookmakers, until the Commissioner consents to destruction of the returns and duplicates.

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<sup>1</sup> 24th December, 1956, see *Gazette*, 21st December, 1956, p. 2975.



16. (1) Where in the capacity of bookmaker, a bookmaker or his employee on his behalf makes bets at registered premises on races wherever held or to be held, the provisions of this section apply.

Payment of tax by bookmakers on bets made at registered premises. Amended by No. 50 of 1956, s. 4.

(2) The bookmaker shall cause to be recorded in duplicate in prescribed form signed by him and in such manner that the original and duplicate are clearly legible and the duplicate is an exact copy of the original, particulars of bets made by the bookmaker himself or by his employee on his behalf in respect of—

- (a) races of ridden horses held or to be held in this State;
- (b) races of driven horses held or to be held in this State; and
- (c) races of horses whether ridden or driven, held or to be held elsewhere than in this State.

(3) The bookmaker shall cause to be delivered to the Commissioner at such times as the Commissioner appoints and is hereby authorised to appoint from time to time, either generally or for a particular case,

- (a) duplicate recordings of bets mentioned in subsection (2) of this section made during such period as the Commissioner determines and is hereby authorised to determine from time to time, either generally or for a particular case;
- (b) a return in the prescribed form signed by the bookmaker showing the amount of money paid or promised to the bookmaker as consideration for those bets, and showing the sum payable on that amount as bookmakers' betting tax; and
- (c) payment of that sum of betting tax.

[No. 50 of  
1956, s. 4.]

(3a) As soon as is practicable after the thirty-first day of July in each year to and including the year ending on 31st July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six—

Distribution  
of percentage  
of tax among  
racing clubs.

(a) the Commissioner shall distribute among racing clubs registered with the body known as The Western Australian Turf Club ten per centum of the amount of bookmakers' betting tax received by him during the year on bets made at or in registered premises in respect of races of ridden horses, so that each of those clubs receives such part of that percentage as bears to the whole of that percentage the ratio which the amount of stakes paid by the club during the year bears to the total amount of stakes paid by all of those clubs during the year;

(b) the Commissioner shall distribute among racing clubs registered with the body known as the Western Australian Trotting Association (Incorporated) ten per centum of the amount of bookmakers' betting tax received by him during the year on bets made at or in registered premises in respect of races of driven horses, so that each of those clubs receives such part of that percentage as bears to the whole of that percentage the ratio which the amount of stakes paid by the club during the year bears to the total amount of stakes paid by all of those clubs during the year.

[No. 50 of  
1956, s. 4.]

(3b) As soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and in each succeeding year—

(a) the Commissioner shall distribute among racing clubs referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (3a) of this section, ten per centum of the amount of bookmakers' betting tax received by him during the year on bets made at or in registered premises in respect of races of ridden horses held or to be held within the State, so that each of

those clubs receives such part of that percentage as bears to the whole of that percentage the ratio mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (3a) of this section;

- (b) the Commissioner shall distribute among racing clubs referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (3a) of this section, ten per centum of the amount of bookmakers' betting tax received by him during the year on bets made at or in registered premises in respect of races of driven horses held or to be held within the State, so that each of those clubs receives such part of that percentage as bears to the whole of that percentage the ratio mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (3a) of this section.

(4) A racing club receiving distribution of an amount under subsection (3) of this section shall apply one-half of the amount towards increasing stakes, and shall apply the remaining half to such purposes as the club thinks fit.

17. Where a bookmaker or his employee on his behalf has made a bet on a race and has included the bet in a record or return as required under this Act, if it appears to the Commissioner that because of a decision of a competent authority controlling the race or betting in respect of the race, the bookmaker is not entitled to receive or retain the whole or part of the consideration for the bet, the Commissioner shall exempt the bookmaker from payment of bookmakers' betting tax on the whole or part, as the case may be, of that consideration, and if the bookmaker has already paid the tax, the Commissioner shall refund it to the bookmaker on demand.

Effect on  
liability for  
payment of  
tax where  
racing  
authority  
declares bets  
off, etc.

18. The omission from a record required to be made or from a return required to be delivered under this Act by a bookmaker, of a bet made by the bookmaker or by his employee on his behalf, does not relieve the bookmaker from liability for bookmakers betting tax payable on the consideration for the bet or from penalty under this Act.

Omissions of  
bets from  
records or  
returns does  
not affect  
liability for  
tax or  
penalty.

Commis-  
sioner may  
sue  
bookmakers  
for unpaid  
tax.

19. Where a bookmaker does not pay bookmakers betting tax payable under this Act by the bookmaker, whether payable to the Commissioner or to a racing club, the Commissioner may, without prejudicing the liability of the bookmaker to penalty under this Act, sue the bookmaker for the amount of the tax unpaid in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Powers of  
inspection.

20. (1) Officers authorised in writing by the Commissioner to do so, whether generally or for a particular case, may, on producing the written authorisation,

- (a) require a bookmaker or his employee, or a member or executive officer of the committee or other body controlling a racing club or race meeting to produce for inspection anything in his control or possession relating to betting, or to answer questions relating to betting; and
- (b) make and retain a copy of the whole or part of any of those things.

(2) Officers of a racing club authorised in writing as the circumstances may require either by the secretary of the Western Australian Turf Club or the secretary of the Western Australian Trotting Association and with the consent of the secretary of the Board to do so, whether generally or for a particular case may, on producing the written authorisation—

- (a) require a bookmaker to produce for inspection anything in his control or possession relating to betting or to answer questions relating to betting, and
- (b) in either case make and retain a copy of the whole or part of any of those things.

(3) A person, who on production by an officer of the written authorisation,

- (a) does not, when required, produce those things for inspection by the officer;

- (b) does not, when required, answer to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, a question relating to betting put to him by the officer; or
- (c) hinders or obstructs the officer in carrying out his duties;

commits an offence.

21. No bookmaker, and no employee of a bookmaker shall knowingly—

Prohibition of betting with minors, intoxicated persons, etc.

- (a) bet with, or pay money or deliver property relating to a bet to, a person apparently under the age of twenty-one years;
- (b) bet with, or pay money or deliver property relating to a bet to, a person apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
- (c) permit a person under the age of twenty-one years, or a person apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor, to enter registered premises while the bookmaker or his employee has the premises open for betting, except in the case of a person under the age of twenty-one years entering the premises for the purpose of delivery of mail or goods, or effecting repairs or otherwise carrying out his duties but this exception does not authorise employment contrary to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section;
- (d) have open registered premises at a time other than such as is prescribed by or under this Act;
- (e) advertise his business of betting except as prescribed by or under this Act;
- (f) refuse or prevent entry to premises of which he is the owner or occupier to or by a member of the Board, a person authorised to enter them by the Board, the Commissioner,

Bookmakers  
must accept  
only money  
as considera-  
tion for bets.

24. No bookmaker, and no person employed by a bookmaker, shall receive or agree or promise to receive, as the consideration for a bet, delivery, or an agreement or promise to deliver, property other than money.

Penalty: For a first offence, five pounds; for a subsequent offence, twenty-five pounds.

25. (1) Upon proof being given to the satisfaction of any two Justices of the Peace that any person by excessive betting is likely to impoverish himself to such a degree as to expose himself or his family to want, such justices may order that no bookmaker shall bet with such person for not exceeding the space of one year.

(2) Any two Justices of the Peace may in like manner renew such order from time to time as to all such persons as have not in their opinion reformed.

(3) No bookmaker after notice of such prohibition shall bet with the person named therein.

Penalty: Twenty-five pounds.

(4) No person so prohibited as aforesaid shall loiter about or enter any registered premises or race course for the purposes of betting.

Penalty: Five pounds.

(5) An order made under this section may be revoked by any two Justices of the Peace.

(6) All proceedings under subsection (1) of this section shall be heard in camera.

26. Whenever any Justices of the Peace have in the execution of the foregoing powers prohibited any person from betting no person having knowledge of such prohibition shall assist such prohibited person in laying, procuring or obtaining a bet with any bookmaker.

Penalty: Five pounds.

27. No person being the owner or occupier of a place shall open, use, or permit the use of the place for betting by any means whether by persons present or their agents, or by post, telegraph, telephone or other manner, whether of the same kind as or a different kind from any manner specified in this section,

Penalty on owner or occupier of premises used for unlawful betting.

- (a) unless the place is registered as registered premises;
- (b) unless the place, not being registered as registered premises, is on a race course and then only where a race meeting or trotting meeting is being conducted under license issued under the Racing Restriction Act, 1917;<sup>1</sup> or
- (c) unless in either case the place is opened and used in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Cf. No. 11 of 1917, as amended.

Penalty: For a first offence, one hundred pounds or imprisonment for three months; for a second offence, two hundred pounds or imprisonment for six months; for a third or subsequent offence, imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than twelve months without the option of a pecuniary penalty.

28. (1) A Court recording a conviction of a charge of an offence against this Act, shall order that betting material found and produced in evidence at the hearing of the charge be destroyed, and that money found on or in a place used for betting contrary to the provisions of this Act be forfeited to the Crown.

Forfeiture of betting material and money in certain cases.

(2) Where money is found in the possession of an offender convicted of betting, contrary to this Act, and is proved to have been received in connection with that betting, the Court shall order that the money be forfeited to the Crown.

<sup>1</sup> Now Racing Restriction Act, 1917-1925.

**Minimum penalties.**

29. Where by or under this Act a penalty is prescribed for an offence, but no minimum penalty is prescribed for the offence, the minimum penalty is one-fifth of that prescribed and is irreducible in mitigation, notwithstanding the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-six of the Justices Act, 1902,<sup>1</sup> or those of sections nineteen and six hundred and ninety-nine of the Criminal Code, 1913,<sup>2</sup> or another Act.

**General penalty.**

30. A person who omits to do anything directed to be done or does or attempts to do anything forbidden to be done by or under this Act commits an offence against this Act and is liable to the penalty expressly provided for the offence, but if no penalty is expressly provided for the offence, he is liable,

- (a) if the offence is a continuing offence, to a penalty of a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in addition to a penalty of a sum not exceeding one pound for each day the offence continues; or
- (b) if the offence is not a continuing offence, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

**Bookmaker liable for offences of agent.**

31. (1) Where an employee of a bookmaker by act or omission related to the business of the bookmaker as such commits an offence against this Act, the bookmaker and the employee are severally liable in respect of the offence.

(2) That there is no proof—

- (a) that the bookmaker had knowledge of, or relating to, the act or omission of the employee; or
- (b) that it was the intention of the bookmaker that the employee should do the act or make the omission,

is not a defence to the bookmaker.

<sup>1</sup> Now Justices Act, 1902-1957.

<sup>2</sup> Now Criminal Code, 1913-1956.



32. Where there is a question or dispute as to whether a bet has been made or as to the amount payable in respect of a bet, the Board may, as an administrative act, decide the question or dispute, and the decision of the Board is final.

Settlement  
of disputes  
relating to  
bets.

33. The Governor may make regulations for giving effect to the operation of this Act and without affecting the generality of the foregoing, may by the regulations—

Regulations.

- (a) provide for the payment of remuneration and allowances to the chairman and other members of the Board and their respective deputies; and
- (b) provide for—
  - (i) licensing of bookmakers;
  - (ii) licensing of bookmakers' employees;
  - (iii) classification of licenses;
  - (iv) terms and conditions upon which license or respective classes of licenses may be obtained and which shall be observed by the holders of licenses;
  - (v) payment to the Commissioner of, and amounts payable as, fees in respect of licenses and applications for licenses or respective classes of licenses, and for different amounts to be payable in respect of different classes of licenses;
  - (vi) variation, suspension, and cancellation of licenses, and the grounds upon which licenses may be varied, suspended, or cancelled;
  - (vii) bookmakers being required to keep accounts and records and furnish particulars of their betting transactions, and prescribing the form of and all matters relevant to those accounts, records, and particulars;

*Betting Control.*

- (viii) prohibiting or restricting of advertising by bookmakers and employees;
- (ix) the conduct of bookmakers and their employees;
- (x) regulation and control of betting by and with bookmakers, including without limiting the generality of this power, the determination of questions and disputes as to whether a bet has been made, or as to the amount payable in respect of a bet;
- (xi) bookmakers being required to give security for the due observance of this Act and the regulations, and of the terms and conditions of their licenses;
- (xii) registration of premises upon which licensed bookmakers personally or by their employees may bet;
- (xiii) classification of registered premises;
- (xiv) terms, conditions, and duration of the registration of registered premises, or respective classes of registered premises;
- (xv) suspension and cancellation of the registration of registered premises, and the transfer of registration from the registered premises to other premises;
- (xvi) payment to the Commissioner of, and amounts payable as, fees in respect of registration and applications for registration, or transfer of registration, of registered premises, or respective classes of registered premises, and for different amounts in respect of different classes of registered premises;

- (xvii) the general administration of this Act; and
- (xviii) imposing as the penalty for breach of a regulation so made, or the breach of a term or condition of a license issued or registration of premises effected under this Act, where the breach is a continuing breach, a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds and in addition a sum not exceeding one pound for each day the breach continues; or where the breach is other than a continuing breach, a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds.

34. Where and to the extent that there is inconsistency between—

Regulations  
under this  
Act.

- (a) the provisions of regulations having effect under this Act; and
- (b) the provisions of by-laws having effect under the Western Australian Turf Club Act, 1892, or under the Western Australian Trotting Association Act, 1946,<sup>1</sup> or by-laws, rules, or regulations, made by a racing club under the Associations Incorporation Act, 1895,<sup>2</sup> or any other Act;

the provisions mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section prevail.

35. The provisions of this Act shall continue in operation until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty, and no longer.

Amended by  
No. 36 of  
1957, s. 2.

<sup>1</sup> Now Western Australian Trotting Association Act, 1946-1948.

<sup>2</sup> Now Associations Incorporation Act, 1895-1957.

SCHEDULE.

S. 3 (2).

PART I.

Stamp Act, 1922.

Short title and citation.

1. (1) In this Part of this Schedule the Stamp Act, 1922-1954,

Reprinted Acts, Vol. 5, 1952. Approved for reprint 3rd April, 1950.

Act No. 10 of 1922 as reprinted with amendments to and including Act No. 11 of 1950 incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Amendments Incorporation Act, 1938, and as further amended by Acts No. 48 of 1952 and 5 of 1954,

is referred to as the principal Act.

(2) The principal Act as amended by this Act may be cited as the Stamp Act, 1921-1954.

S. 105 am.

2. Section one hundred and five of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words, "and issue the same so cancelled to the backer."

Second Sched. am.

3. The Second Schedule to the principal Act is amended by adding after paragraph (b) of the item, "BETTING TICKET" the following paragraph:—

	£	s.	d.
(c) Elsewhere than within the Grand stand enclosure of any metropolitan racecourse or than within the grounds of a race-course	....	....	....
	0	0	1

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PART II.

S. 5 (2).

Criminal Code.

The Criminal Code.

1. In this Part of this Schedule "Code" means The Criminal Code as contained in the Schedule to the Criminal Code Act, 1913, Act No. 28 of 1913 and as amended by Acts Nos. 32 of 1918, 51 of 1932, 15 of 1942, 40 of 1945, 27 of 1952, 55 of 1953 and 20 of 1954.

S. 211 am.

2. Section two hundred and eleven of the Code is amended by adding after the figures, "1911" at the end of subsection (2), the following passage, "The Totalisator Act, 1883, the Lotteries Control Act, 1954, and to the Betting Control Act, 1954."

PART III.

*Police Act, 1892.*

S. 5 (2).

1. (1) In this Part of this Schedule the Police Act, 1892-1954,

Short title and citation.

Act Victoriae No. 27, 1892, as reprinted with amendments to and including Act No. 15 of 1952 incorporated pursuant to the Amendments Incorporation Act, 1938, and as further amended by Acts Nos. 6 and 25 of 1954.

Approved for reprint 23rd March, 1953.

is referred to as the principal Act.

(2) The principal Act as amended by this Act may be cited as the Police Act, 1892-1954.

2. The principal Act is amended by adding the following section:—

S. 83A added.

83A. The provisions of this Act are subject to The Totalisator Act, 1883, the Totalisator Regulation Act, 1911, the Lotteries Control Act, 1954, and the Betting Control Act, 1954.

This Act is subject to certain Acts. Cf. ss. 84-94. Cf. Crim. Code s. 211 (2).

