

Description	Raffles
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1. We have set out below examples of raffles.
2. These descriptions of types of raffles should be read in conjunction with both of the accompanying notes in the Lotteries subfolder. The two accompanying notes are the **Law and Practice of Running a Lottery** which explains the law governing the conduct of raffles and the **Checklist for Lawful Raffles** which sets out the tests and checks to assist you to decide whether the raffle is lawful. The raffle is lawful if you are planning to run after 5 April 2016.
3. A small, medium or large group or organisation, whether it is a non-commercial or commercial organisation, might wish to run one of the raffles described below. A group or organisation may hold a raffle to raise money for another charity if the raffle is permitted by its constitution to raise money for a charity.
4. Please note carefully that the raffles described in Part 1 are lawful both before and after 6 April 2016. Those in Part 2 became lawful by virtue of changes made by the Legislative Reform (Exempt Lotteries and Raffles) Order 2016.

PART 1 – RAFFLES LAWFUL AFTER 6 APRIL 2016

PART 2 – RAFFLES LAWFUL BEFORE 6 APRIL 2016: THESE ARE ALSO

A: Incidental Non-Commercial Raffles

- (i) PTA (Parent Teacher Association) incidental raffle

The PTA

A school has a Parent Teacher Association (PTA). The PTA fundraises for the school on a number of occasions. It has held fetes, supper quizzes, dances, and other events. On each occasion running a raffle at the event. The PTA is not a charity but it chose for a time not to be registered as a charity. Its annual income exceeded that amount.

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The School

A PTA may raise funds for the purposes of the law on lotteries. If the PTA is not a charity, a school is

may run a raffle (as described below) if, for the purposes of the law on lotteries, it is a "charity" or "good cause". Even if it is not a charity, it is not for-profit, and is not for

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hool is a voluntary aided school.

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summer fete annually. It is held in
gives all of the proceeds of the fete

to the fete, but not every year. The
the fete.

a separate charge payable for each activity, *and the payment goes to the PTA*. The activities are run by PTA (the school's pupils), and none of the income goes to the school. If, for example, there might be charges for face painting, which is provided and run by the PTA and

arrangements with one or more of them to set up stalls and sell food. They keep all proceeds of their sales, with the exception of the fee to the PTA for the use of the school premises. *The fee received by the PTA is part of the PTA's income.*

ses to hire equipment that the PTA
stem. *That cost is deducted by the*
akes no charge to the PTA for use

publicity material about local traders
businesses who donated money to the
part of the proceeds of the fete.

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the proceeds of the fete. The PTA raffie prizes, valued in total at £400, at a cost of £200. Although the raffie

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prizes are worth over £500. It incurs various costs in connection with the raffle totalling £40 (i.e. less than the legal limit of £100). It passes the proceeds of £240 from the proceeds of the ticket sales before passing them to the school.

The draw is held, and the prizes are awarded at the fete, before the end of the fete. The winners who are present. Any winners not present receive their prize by post.

(ii) Amateur theatre group

The group's activities

A theatre group puts on performances each year. It is not a charity, but its funds are all spent on the group, e.g. hire of costumes and theatre, and in any year it has a surplus, it is not distributed to any member but is carried forward to help fund future productions. The group's surplus is used to help fund future productions on each occasion using the cash to help pay for that and other performances and its general expenses.

Charity events

It always puts on one or more charity evenings for a charity or other good cause. Its committee has decided that it will meet all of its costs of these charity evenings, the group will do so because its costs of these charity evenings is subsidized by the group's other activities, and the group's surplus and does not need to buy any costumes especially for these charity evenings.

Therefore it donates the proceeds of the performance to a local charity. The group bears its own costs of the performance, printing publicity material, tickets, and providing refreshments at the event. The group serves free refreshments at the event. The price of the ticket for the performance is included in the price of the ticket for the performance.

This year the group decides to donate the proceeds of the evening to a local hospice.

The raffle

The group runs a raffle at the end of the charity performance but it only sells the raffle tickets within the theatre. The group uses simple "cloakroom" tickets which are promoted by the Secretary of the group's committee.

To minimise costs, the raffle is held at the beginning of the performance by means of an announcement on the tickets for the performance.

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performance which are sold at the premises on the night and over the previous two weeks.

The raffle is drawn and prizes are announced by the Chair of the group announced at the end of the group's next performance.

The proceeds of the raffle (after deducting the cost of running the raffle and £150 spent on prizes) go to the hospice.

B: Private Society Raffle

- (i) Tennis Club Raffle associated event

The club

A tennis club's constitution is not for profit, i.e. it is a members club, and not a proprietary club, and any profits have to go to benefit the club (all of whom are club members).

The raffle

The committee decides to raise money to go towards the cost of refurbishing the clubhouse and to promote the raffle.

Tickets are sold to all categories of people, not just members, but not to anybody else. Tickets are sold *at the club's premises*. Tickets are also sold *off the premises*.

The Secretary gives blood to members for them to sell on behalf of the Secretary.

Ticket sales take place over a period of several weeks) before the raffle is drawn, and on the day of the draw takes place.

The raffle is advertised on the club and by means of flyers given out to members when they are advertised elsewhere.

The Secretary prints the notice, and these include the rule that no ticket purchased by anyone else, and that each ticket will be the same price whether one buys one ticket or a number of tickets at any one time. Tickets are drawn and the prizes are used to help meet upkeep of club premises.

The tickets are specially printed with the name and address of the promoter (i.e. the club).

the Secretary), and it includes details of who can buy tickets and that the

The club spends some of the proceeds, but others also donate some of the proceeds to buy tickets. After the draw takes place, the cost of prizes and prizes are spent on the refurbishment

C: Work Raffles

(i) Office associated event

The workplace – an office

A company employs 200 employees in its four storey office block at a business park.

The raffle

Three of the employees of the company decide to run a "fun" raffle. Tickets are to be sold over a two week period before the annual office social event. The draw is to take place at the event, but it could instead have been fixed for any other date, and

Tickets are all the same price (£1) and are sold to employees who work at the office (not to anyone else). The raffle is not advertised anywhere except on a notice board in the office. Details of the prizes to be awarded and other details are given on each ticket.

The ticket price will be £1. The tickets also have details of the prizes. The three employees running the raffle will be awarded in the raffle but the company donates a picnic for all employees.

The three employees decide to run the raffle but the company donates a prize.

The promoters decide to run the raffle but the company donates a prize. They have to ensure that the raffle does not result in their private gain, i.e. that all proceeds are spent on prizes. When tickets have been sold, the cost of printing the raffle tickets is deducted from the gross proceeds of the ticket sales and all the net proceeds will be used entirely for the cash prizes. The first prize is to be 50% of the net cash, the second prize is to be 35% of the net cash, and the third prize is to be 15% of the net cash.

D: Residents' Raffles

(i) Neighbourhood associated event

promoter. The tickets also state who

prizes, but a few members and others also donate some of the proceeds to buy tickets. After the draw takes place, the cost of prizes and prizes are spent on the refurbishment

The club spends some of the proceeds, but others also donate some of the proceeds to buy tickets. After the draw takes place, the cost of prizes and prizes are spent on the refurbishment

its four storey office block at a business park.

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ment whose members are the members hold several formal ar. However, there are also a year during which residents can

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agree that, “for fun”, it would be
flats in any of the four blocks.
the raffle (i.e. they will be its

other residents if they would be
ould pay for a ticket, and if they
zes each comprising a voucher
total value of the three prizes to
isions with other residents, the
ell tickets at £5 each to a total
t £5 for each ticket.

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ended purchaser of a ticket is a year or more, they may buy a me are spouses, partners or nts of leaseholders A few have ent holidays, but none of them total of six out of the previous

s state that only adults who live
the ticket price. The tickets also
ickets by anyone, each of their
ticket may be transferred by its
raw, the promoters' names and
award of prizes will be within 7
uy the prizes after ticket sales

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uy the prizes after ticket sales

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Prizes

They have to ensure that the members of the residence have to be spent on prizes (with no rollover of any prize money). If tickets have been sold, the cost of prizes is the gross proceeds of the raffle, *entirely* for the voucher prize. The second prize a voucher for the costs of printing and those net proceeds, and the

to make a profit for promoters, any of the proceeds go to one else, i.e. all proceeds have to be spent on prizes, and no rollover of any proceeds, and no prize money. They decide that when tickets have been sold, the cost of prizes (£15) will be deducted from the gross proceeds. The remaining net cash will be used to be a voucher for £150, the first prize a voucher for £150, the second prize a voucher for 30% of the net proceeds, and the third prize a voucher for 20% of those net proceeds.

Selling tickets

The raffle is not advertised in the local press, and the promoters call at each flat (and they also call at the car park and the garden, but not the flat) to sell the raffle tickets. They sell the tickets until the date when the draw is to take place. The draw takes place at 3.00pm on that date, and

there is a notice board in the foyer of each block for the promoters. The two promoters go to the notice board when they see them in the car park (and the garden, but not the flat) to sell the tickets. The period up to and including the date when the draw is at 1.00pm on that date, and

Award of prizes

The raffle ticket sales cost £15, so the voucher prize is £135.

The ticket printing costs are £15, and the ticket printing costs are £15, so the voucher prize is £135.

1st prize - £150
2nd prize - £400 less £165
3rd prize - £400 less £165
4th prize - £400 less £165

£117.50
£70.50
£47.00

Since the total prize value is £150, and the ticket sales of £400, the raffle is a success. The minimum (£300) indicates that the raffle is a success.

£15, and there were ticket sales of £400, and the value of prizes exceeds the minimum (£300) indicates that the raffle is a success.

Prizes for future raffles

After giving out the vouchers, the promoters discuss their experience of running the raffle. They find that, with the law, there had been a number of things they had not addressed but should have done:

The promoters discuss their experience of running the raffle. They find that, with the law, there had been a number of things they had not addressed but should have done:

- the raffle would have been a success if they had not sold enough tickets to make a substantial addition to the fund.
- if, on the contrary, they had sold more tickets than expected, the second prize might have been the first prize, and the first prize might have been the second prize.

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They agree that in future, also to make the *first* prize rather than a fixed sum, and sales less those costs.

PART 2 – RAFFLES LA **THAT ALL PART 1 TY** **2016)**

A: Incidental Raffles

(i) Commercial

The theatre

A commercial fringe theatre puts on all of the theatre which runs for the last two performance. It has a number of performances are run on all ticket and other sales theatre, they keep all profits

The raffle

Since the owners like to sell at children, the owners draw a local children's hospice

Two members of the family and they and other theatre (i.e. to those who come to show until the end of the theatre.

They use a simple form ticket contains the name details of the prizes. names/addresses, or say information.

The raffle is publicized by at the end of the first half by posters placed in various matinee, on the tickets premises over a three year theatre's performances take

The raffle is drawn and played Boxing Day matinee.

Similar raffles, it will be sensible to set ticket sales less printing costs and prizes being a percentage of

AFTER 6 APRIL 2016 (NOTE **SO BE RUN AFTER 6 APRIL**

Incidental charity raffle

by a family business. The family put on a pantomime every year and it usually sells out at every Boxing Day. That and all other profits, i.e. the theatre owners keep deducting their costs of running the gain.

and since the pantomime is aimed at the Boxing Day matinee in aid of charity.

act as promoters of the raffle, the tickets to people at the event (matinee) from 30 minutes before the show to sell the raffle tickets within the

which they have printed, and the price of the raffle ticket, and the details of the promoter's name transferable or give any other

ment before the show and also the interval. It is also publicized over the two weeks before the tickets are sold on and off the theatre premises by a brochure which lists all of the performances from 1st November to 31st December.

are the end of the interval at the

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The theatre has 200 seats and makes a substantial profit on sales of raffle tickets and other refreshments.

More than 90 people bought raffle tickets. The raffle tickets were purchased for £5.60 each and the total gross sales of raffle tickets came to £560. The cost of the raffle tickets was donated by local shopkeepers and the proceeds were solely for the raffle (not for the theatre).

The raffle costs of £155 (including the cost of the raffle tickets) were deducted from the raffle ticket sales of £560 = £405 and those proceeds were given to the children's hospice.

(ii) Commercial raffle

The club

A company quoted on the London Stock Exchange owns a chain of fitness/sports clubs. They are only open on Sundays. Each club provides a gym, swimming pool, crèche and entertainment facilities. The profits of each club are allocated to the company and the company gives a degree of discretion to the manager of each club as to how the funds are to be conducted by him at his discretion for the purpose of activities to benefit national charities.

The raffle

One of the club managers has arranged to hold a raffle every day per month between 1.00PM and 3.00PM on the first floor of the club. The raffle is promoted during the week as the club is closed on Sundays. The raffle is an incidental raffle in aid of the British Heart Foundation. The raffle is usually the busiest time of the day.

On a Sunday, many members of the club attend classes, or sports sessions. The first floor of the club is open from 12.00PM to 3.30PM. The members can relax in the lounge on the first floor between 12:00PM – 3:30PM. The lounge is open from 1.00PM – 3.00PM. The restaurant and bar are also open from 1.00PM – 3.00PM.

The first floor of the club is open from 1.00PM – 3.00PM. The lounge, bar, and restaurant are also open from 1.00PM – 3.00PM.

The club allows any member of the club on a Sunday, and it allows any member of the club on a Sunday on a "one off" basis.

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The raffle is sold out. The owners make a substantial profit on sales of raffle tickets, programmes, drinks and other refreshments.

Most people bought three or more tickets. The total gross sales of raffle tickets came to £110. Some prizes were also donated by local shopkeepers and the proceeds of the raffle tickets and other publicity came to £45.

The raffle costs of £155 (including the cost of the raffle tickets) were deducted from the raffle ticket sales of £560 = £405 and those proceeds were given to the children's hospice.

with incidental charity raffle

The company owns a chain of fitness/sports clubs. They are only open on Sundays. Each club provides a gym, swimming pool, crèche and entertainment facilities. The profits of each club are allocated to the company and the company gives a degree of discretion to the manager of each club as to how the funds are to be conducted by him at his discretion for the purpose of activities to benefit national charities.

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On a Sunday, many members of the club attend classes, or sports sessions. The first floor of the club is open from 12.00PM to 3.30PM. The members can relax in the lounge on the first floor between 12:00PM – 3:30PM. The lounge is open from 1.00PM – 3.00PM. The restaurant and bar are also open from 1.00PM – 3.00PM.

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The club allows any member of the club on a Sunday, and it allows any member of the club on a Sunday on a "one off" basis.

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point. Those guests and those on the first floor.

Location of the event

The manager decides that the Club Social between that the draw and prize

The club staff only sell visitors) who come to the ticket for the raffle. The parts of the club building day of the draw.

The raffle is drawn and

More than 65 people bought. The raffle tickets were purchased came to £320.

The cost of buying the first donated by the company.

The raffle costs of £95 (£320 = £225 and those sent to the British Heart Foundation.

B: Private Society Raffle

(i) Tennis

The club

A tennis club provides facilities that it is not for profit, i.e. the purposes of the club, the club is run by a committee categories of membership

The good cause

The committee decides to at the club for a number afford to pay for lessons (N.B. Until 6 April 2016, but could only use proceeds April Tennis Club example to promote the raffle.

The raffle

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facilities of the club including

be sold on the first floor during the Sunday of the draw, and lounge at 3.00PM.

people (i.e. members, guests, and a. They use a “cloakroom” type of posters placed in various over the two weeks before the

at 3.00PM.

most bought three or more tickets. total gross sales of raffle tickets

other prizes (total cost £50) were for the raffle came to £15.

from the raffle ticket sales of were sent to the British Heart

sociated event

tennis. Its constitution provides all monies have to be used for any member or other person. The members) and it has various of children of members.

money to fund free tennis lessons (are not members) who cannot will not be eligible to benefit. a raffle to benefit a good cause club purposes – see the pre 6 is appointed by the committee

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Tickets are sold to all club members, but not to anybody else. Tickets are sold *only at the club's premises*. Tickets are also sold to members' guests, but not to anybody else.

and also to members' guests, but not to anybody else. Tickets are sold *only at the club's premises*. Tickets are also sold to members' guests, but not to anybody else.

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The Secretary gives books of members for them to sell on behalf of the Secretary. The books are *"bookroom" type tickets containing only the ticket number*. The tickets, if they are to be printed with certain details – see the previous page for an example above.)

of members for them to sell on behalf of the Secretary. The books are *"bookroom" type tickets containing only the ticket number*. The tickets, if they are to be printed with certain details – see the previous page for an example above.)

Ticket sales take place over a period of several weeks) before the raffle is drawn, and also on the day of the draw takes place.

several weeks) before the raffle is drawn, and also on the day of the draw takes place.

The raffle is advertised by notice on notice boards at the club and by means of flyers given to members when they come to the club. No advertisement is sent to anybody else.

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The Secretary prints the rules that no ticket purchaser may transfer the ticket to anyone else. The rules also say that each ticket purchaser must buy one ticket or a number of tickets. The notice also states the date and time when the raffle will be held, and that the proceeds will be used to pay for children of non-members. It explains that the Club has asked the Secretary and Treasurer of the Club to act as trustees of the fund and to administer that fund and sell the tickets.

ed on notice boards at the club and by means of flyers given to members when they come to the club. No advertisement is sent to anybody else.

The club spends some of the money on the raffle prizes. After the draw takes place, all of the money, less the cost of prizes and other incidental costs, is given to the Secretary and Treasurer to spend on local children of non-members whose parents cannot afford to pay for them.

ed on notice boards at the club and by means of flyers given to members when they come to the club. No advertisement is sent to anybody else.

(ii) Social club associated event

The club

A social club provides various activities for its members. It is a not for profit members club. The club is run by a committee of all of whom are club members.

ed on notice boards at the club and by means of flyers given to members when they come to the club. No advertisement is sent to anybody else.

The raffle

The committee decides that the money which the club will donate as follows: half will go to a registered charity and half will go to a local scout group. (It is only permitted to benefit good causes in this way.)

ed on notice boards at the club and by means of flyers given to members when they come to the club. No advertisement is sent to anybody else.

The secretary promotes the sale of tickets to members and to members' guests, but not to anybody else.

ed on notice boards at the club and by means of flyers given to members when they come to the club. No advertisement is sent to anybody else.

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their guests *at the club's* /
to members.

The Secretary gives book
behalf of the Secretary. T
only the ticket number.
certain details – see the p

Ticket sales take place w
before the raffle is drawn
out to members when the
or published elsewhere.

The rules of the raffle incl
transferred to anyone els
price whether a purchase
The rules also state the
prizes awarded, and tha
scout group.

A few members donate so
the remaining raffle prize
from the tickets sales, le
raffle, is all sent to the ho

Future raffles

The club committee finds
and decides that in future
before, except that, after
50:50 between a local ch
They also decide that, t
evening as one of its mai
convenience only, i.e. the
event. They decide that
some time after members
the club will hold the draw

C: Work raffles

- (i) C associated event

The workplace

A company employs 150
business park.

The raffle

Three of the employees o
whose details are includ

to sold off the premises *but only*

of members for them to sell on
"bakroom" type tickets containing
s, they had to be printed with
(sample above.)

meetings over a number of weeks
advertised by means of flyers given
advertisement is sent to anyone

not purchased by anyone may be
that each ticket will be the same
number of tickets at any one time.
The raffle will be drawn and the
donated to the hospice and the

spends some of its funds to buy
now takes place, all of the money
and other incidental costs of the
o.

in very successful and popular
six months in the same way as
net raffle proceeds will be split
of the costs of running the club.
on each occasion on the same
is a guest speaker. This is for
combine it with that or any other
ished on each occasion, and
ar area for drinks, the Chair of

its four storey office block at a

the raffle to *benefit a local charity*
office board in the office) which

advertises the raffle. (The post-6 April 2016.)

The raffle will be drawn at is mentioned in the notice the draw is not part of or

The raffle is not advertise mouth in the office.

Tickets are all the same are only sold to employee week period before the dr 6 April 2016, they had to Workplace example above

The three employees do donates a picnic hamper

When the tickets have b awarded to the winning t donation to the charity tha

D: Residents' raffles

(i) Neig

The residential premises

Three blocks each conta site, and they share a si owned and managed by c

The residents' activities

There is a residents' as formally four times each y

The raffle

At one of the socials, son local disability care home run the raffle (i.e. as prom

Only residents to buy raff

The promoter confirms to

- he will only sell r blocks who has d on holiday or to se

benefit good causes in this way

en in the office on a date which to come along. The meeting for ll or other event.

he notice board and by word of

ferred by their purchasers, and e. Tickets are sold over a four le cloakroom tickets. (N.B. Until tails – see the pre 6 April 2016

or the raffle, but the company ize.

has taken place, the prize is n from ticket sales is sent as a minated.

sociated event

locks are located on the same car park. The three blocks are

holders of the flats. It meets ral social events each year.

old a raffle to raise money for a ty. One of residents decides to

actually living in flats in the two excluding trips away from home

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- “resident” includes the leaseholder or a subtenant of a leaseholder of that flat (i.e. who occupies the flat), and any spouse, partner, and relative of the tenant.

Tickets

The promoter uses simple raffle tickets, and decides on a ticket price (£2). If there is any sale of tickets by anyone, each of their tickets will still be at that price. A ticket may be transferred by its purchaser.

Prizes

The promoter wants to be as generous as possible, so he tries to keep the cost of prizes as low as possible. He personally donates an unwanted Christmas present – a bottle of wine – to be used as third prize, and as second prize he will use a hairdresser’s voucher given to him for the raffle by the local hairdressers which a nurse has won. He buys a voucher for £25 to be used as first prize. The cost of this from the raffle tickets sales. The other costs are for the notice and ink/paper for the notice board (£5) and for the computer printer (£10).

Selling tickets

The raffle is not advertised in the local press, but a notice board in the foyer of each of the blocks, and the promoter. In order to sell the raffle tickets the promoter also speaks to residents when he sees them in the car park. At meetings and socials held at the flats, but not elsewhere. He fixes the date of the draw to provide a good opportunity to make contact with all residents. The raffle by placing notices in the three blocks and by putting a notice in the letterbox of each flat giving details of the raffle, and he sells 16 or more tickets.

Award of prizes

The raffle ticket sales cover the costs of the prizes, the ticket, notice and flyer costs, and the costs (first prize, second prize, and the costs of the prizes) and total £38, so the balance is £144. This is all donated to the charity.

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