

Description	Examples
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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 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 other lotteries both pre- and post the Gambling Act 2005, and the **Checklist for Lawful Raffles** which sets out the tests and checks to assist you to decide whether the raffle is lawful for a particular raffle that 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 another 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 to the law by the Legislative Reform (Exempt Lotteries and Raffles) Regulations 2016.

raffles.

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PART 1 – RAFFLES WHICH ARE ALWAYS LAWFUL AFTER 6 APRIL 2016

PART 2 – RAFFLES WHICH ARE ONLY LAWFUL AFTER 6 APRIL 2016: THESE ARE ALSO

A: Incidental Non-Commercial Raffles

- (i) PTA Raffles

Incidental Raffles

The PTA

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

(PTA). The PTA fundraises for the school. It has held fetes, supper quizzes, dances, and other events at the school, on each occasion running a raffle. The PTA is not a charity but it chose for a time not to be registered as a charity because its annual income was less than £5000. Its annual income has now exceeded that amount and it has now registered as a charity.

The School

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

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, a school is not a "good cause" if it is not-for-profit, and is not for

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“private gain”. If any school is a foundation school, a voluntary aided or a qualifying academy, it is likely to be a charity in law, whether or not it is registered as a charity.

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In the following example, the school is a voluntary aided school.

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The fete

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Amongst other events held at the school are a summer fete annually. It is held in the buildings and grounds of the school. It gives all of the proceeds of the fete to the school.

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In some years the PTA charges for admission and the school does not charge for the fete, but not every year. The school does not charge for the fete.

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Various activities take place at the fete, each of which is charged for separately by anyone who organises the activity. The payment goes to the PTA and is part of the fete. The activities are run by PTA volunteers (some or all of whom are the school’s pupils), and none of the proceeds go to the school. There might be charges for face painting, hoop la and cooking, which are provided and run by the PTA and its volunteers.

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However, usually (not always) the school makes arrangements with one or more commercial businesses to allow them to set up stalls and sell food or drink to anyone at the fete. The school keeps all proceeds of their sales, with no part going to the PTA. The school does not charge for the privilege of being able to do this. The proceeds received by the PTA is part of the fete.

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The PTA has to pay several hundred pounds to hire equipment that the PTA uses to run the fete, e.g. a sound system. That cost is deducted by the PTA from the proceeds of the fete. The school makes no charge to the PTA for use of its premises for the fete.

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The PTA usually (not always) makes publicity material about local traders who have sponsored the fete. The school makes no charge to the PTA on the occasion of fete.

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The raffle

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During the fete, PTA members sell raffle tickets. The Treasurer of the PTA is responsible for the “cloakroom” type number of tickets sold, to anyone present at the school, to anyone present at the school, to anyone present at the school, to anyone present at the school. The raffle takes place before the fete takes place. The raffle takes place before the fete takes place.

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The raffle proceeds go to the PTA. The PTA receives donations of some money and the PTA buys the raffle prizes.

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prizes are worth over £500. It incurs various costs in conducting 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. The winners who are present receive their prizes.

(ii) Amateur theatre performance, with incidental raffle

The group's activities

A theatre group puts on performances each year. It is not a charity, but all of its funds are all spent on the group, e.g. hire of costumes and theatre, make up, printing of tickets. 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 sets for its performances, 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 events each year for a charity or other good cause. Its committee has decided to do so because its costs for these charity evenings, the group will meet all of its costs of the surplus and other funds. (It decides to do so because its costs of theatre rental cost for the charity evening is subsidized by group members who often helps local charities, and the group does not need to buy any costumes especially for the charity events.)

Therefore it donates the net and programme sales for the performance to a local charity. It is not deducting anything from those sales for performance or any other expenses. The group bears its own costs of the performance, printing publicity material, tickets, and providing refreshments at the event. The group serves free refreshments – the refreshments are included in the price of the ticket for the charity event.

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 advertised by means of an announcement at the beginning of the performance to it on the tickets for the

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performance which are sold on 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 performance ends just before 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 after deducting the cost of running the raffle and £150 spent on prizes.

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, not a proprietary club, and its funds are not to be used for the benefit of any individual. The club is to be run by a committee (all of whom are club members) and provides for several categories of membership.

The raffle

The committee decides to raise money to go towards the cost of refurbishing the clubhouse. The money is raised by means of a raffle. The raffle is promoted by the committee to promote the club.

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

The Secretary gives blocks of tickets to a number of 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 raffle the draw takes place.

The raffle is advertised on the club and by means of flyers given out to members when they are sent out. An advertisement is sent to anyone or published elsewhere.

The Secretary prints the rules of the raffle, and these include the rule that no ticket purchased by anyone is to be transferred to anyone else, and that each member buys one ticket or a number of tickets at any one time. The date and time when the raffle will be drawn and the prizes to be awarded are also stated. The proceeds will be used to help meet upkeep of club premises.

The tickets are specially printed and are not simple "cloakroom" type tickets. The ticket states the price of the ticket and the name and address of the promoter (i.e.

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the Secretary), and it includes the promoter. The tickets also state who can buy tickets and that the promoter.

The club spends some of the proceeds on prizes, but a few members and others also donate some prizes. The promoter covers the costs of printing the raffle tickets. After the draw takes place, the promoter pays for the prizes. The net proceeds, after deducting the cost of printing the raffle tickets and other administrative costs, is all set aside to be spent on the refurbishment of the club.

C: Work Raffles

- (i) Office Raffle – 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 are chosen to be the promoters of 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 end of the period, but it could instead have been fixed for any other date, as long as it is at any event.

Tickets are all the same price and are to be 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 to be included on each ticket.

The ticket price will be £1.00. The net proceeds of the raffle are to be split equally between the three employees running the raffle. The promoter who has sold the most tickets, and that they are to be awarded in the raffle but the company donates a picnic for all employees as a prize.

The three employees do not receive any prizes. The promoter who has sold the most tickets, and that they are to be awarded in the raffle but the company donates a picnic for all employees as a prize.

The promoters decide that the raffle should be for their private gain, i.e. that all the net proceeds are to be split equally between them. When tickets have been sold, 10% of the net cash is to be deducted from the gross proceeds and the remaining 90% 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 Raffle – associated event

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Prizes

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

to ensure 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 remaining net cash will be used to be a voucher for £150, the second prize a voucher for £150, the third prize a voucher for 30% of those net proceeds, and the fourth prize 20% of those net proceeds.

Selling tickets

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

The promoters put a notice board in the foyer of each block for the promoters. The two promoters call at each flat when they see them in the car park (and the garden, but not the development) to sell the tickets until the date and time up to and including the date when the draw is at 1.00pm on that date, and the draw takes place at 3.00pm on that date.

Award of prizes

The raffle ticket sales cost £15, and the ticket printing costs were £15, so the voucher prize is £117.50.

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- 1st prize - £150
- 2nd prize - £400 less £165 = £235
- 3rd prize - £400 less £165 = £235
- 4th prize - £400 less £165 = £235

- 1st prize = £117.50
- 2nd prize = £70.50
- 3rd prize = £47.00

Since the total prize value is £117.50 + £235 + £235 + £235 = £827.50, and there were ticket sales of £400, the raffle is profitable and the value of prizes exceeds the minimum (£300) indicated in the regulations before they organised the raffle.

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Prizes for future raffles

After giving out the vouchers, the promoters discuss their experience of running the raffle. They had not run the raffle in accordance with the law, there had been some issues that had not addressed but should have done:

After giving out the vouchers, the promoters discuss their experience of running the raffle. They had not run the raffle in accordance with the law, there had been some issues that had not addressed but should have done:

- the raffle would not have been profitable if they had not sold enough tickets to cover the costs of prizes and a substantial additional amount.
- if, on the contrary, they had sold more tickets than expected, the raffle would have been profitable and the second prize might have been more than the fixed amount of £150, and the first prize, and the other prizes, would have been unfair.

After giving out the vouchers, the promoters discuss their experience of running the raffle. They had not run the raffle in accordance with the law, there had been some issues that had not addressed but should have done:

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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.

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

PART 2 – RAFFLES LAUNCHED AFTER 6 APRIL 2016 (NOTE THAT ALL PART 1 TYPING MUST ALSO BE RUN AFTER 6 APRIL 2016)

LAUNCHED AFTER 6 APRIL 2016 (NOTE THAT ALL PART 1 TYPING MUST ALSO BE RUN AFTER 6 APRIL 2016)

A: Incidental Raffles

(i) Commercial

Incidental charity raffle

The theatre

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

by a family business. The family puts 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 theatre.

The raffle

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

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

Two members of the family act as promoters of the raffle, and they and other theatre goers (i.e. to those who come to the show until the end of the theatre.

They sell the tickets to people at the event (i.e. the matinee) from 30 minutes before the show until the end of the show.

They use a simple form which they have printed, and the ticket contains the name of the raffle ticket, and the details of the prizes. The details of the promoter's names/addresses, or say other information.

The ticket is not transferable or give any other information.

The raffle is publicized by posters at the end of the first half of the matinee, on the tickets sold on and off the theatre premises over a three week period of the theatre's performances to

before the show and also during the interval. It is also publicized by posters over the two weeks before the show are sold on and off the theatre premises over a three week period of the theatre's performances to 31st December.

The raffle is drawn and prizes are given before the end of the interval at the Boxing Day matinee.

The raffle is drawn and prizes are given before 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 a total of £560. The cost of the raffle was £405, donated by local shopkeepers and other donors 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 a Sunday. Each club provides a gym, swimming pool, crèche and entertainment facilities. The profits of each club are shared between the company and the manager, who is given a degree of discretion over the activities conducted by him at his discretion, including activities to benefit national charities.

The raffle

One of the club managers has arranged to promote a raffle on the first floor of the club on a Sunday between 1.00PM and 3.00PM. The raffle is promoted during the week as the first floor is usually the busiest time of the day.

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

The first floor of the club is an *open plan*, and it includes the lounge, bar, and restaurant.

The club allows any member to attend the club on a Sunday, and it also allows unaccompanied visitors on a Sunday on a "one off" basis.

The raffle tickets were sold out. The owners make a profit on the raffle tickets, refreshments, programmes, drinks and other refreshments.

Most people who bought three or more tickets. The total gross sales of raffle tickets were £110. Some prizes were also given to those who bought raffle tickets and other publicity (including the cost of the raffle tickets) came to £45.

The raffle tickets were sold 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 a Sunday. Each club provides a gym, swimming pool, crèche and entertainment facilities. The profits of each club are shared between the company and the manager, who is given a degree of discretion over the activities conducted by him at his discretion, including activities to benefit national charities.

One of the club managers has arranged to promote a raffle on the first floor of the club on a Sunday between 1.00PM and 3.00PM. The raffle is promoted during the week as the first floor is usually the busiest time of the day.

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

The first floor of the club is an *open plan*, and it includes the lounge, bar, and restaurant.

The club allows any member to attend the club on a Sunday, and it also allows unaccompanied visitors 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 are

The club staff only sell (i.e. members, guests, and visitors) who come to the ticket for the raffle. The raffle tickets are sold in various parts of the club building over the two weeks before the day of the draw.

The raffle is drawn and prizes are given out at 3.00PM.

More than 65 people bought tickets. The raffle tickets were purchased for a total gross sales of raffle tickets came to £320.

The cost of buying the prizes (total cost £50) were donated by the company. The net profit for the raffle came to £15.

The raffle costs of £95 (£320 - £225 = £95) were sent to the British Heart Foundation.

B: Private Society Raffle

(i) Tennis club

The club

A tennis club provides facilities for its members that it is not for profit, i.e. all monies have to be used for the purposes of the club, no money can be given to any member or other person. The club is run by a committee (made up of members) and it has various categories of membership including children of members.

The good cause

The committee decides to raise money to fund free tennis lessons at the club for a number of children (who are not members) who cannot afford to pay for lessons. The money will not be eligible to benefit the club purposes – see the pre 6 April Tennis Club example which is appointed by the committee to promote the raffle.

The raffle

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facilities of the club including

be sold on the first floor during the Club Social between the Sunday of the draw, and prizes are given out in the lounge at 3.00PM.

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associated event

A tennis club provides facilities for its members that it is not for profit, i.e. all monies have to be used for the purposes of the club, no money can be given to any member or other person. The club is run by a committee (made up of members) and it has various categories of membership including children of members.

The committee decides to raise money to fund free tennis lessons at the club for a number of children (who are not members) who cannot afford to pay for lessons. The money will not be eligible to benefit the club purposes – see the pre 6 April Tennis Club example which is appointed by the committee to promote the raffle.

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Tickets are sold to all club members 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.

The Secretary gives books of members for them to sell on behalf of the Secretary. Tickets are sold *only at the club's premises*. Tickets are also sold to members' guests, but not to anybody else.

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.

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.

The Secretary prints the rules of the raffle and these include the rule that no ticket purchased can be transferred to anyone else. The rules also say that each ticket costs £1.00, whether a purchaser buys one ticket or a number of tickets. The notice also states the date and time when the raffle draw will take place, prizes awarded, and that the proceeds will be used to support the club for children of non-members. It explains that the Club has asked the Chairman and Treasurer of the Club to act as trustees of the raffle, and that they will administer that fund and spend the proceeds on the raffle prizes.

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

(ii) Some other 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 all of whom are club members.

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.)

The secretary promotes the raffle. Tickets are sold to members and to members' guests, but not to anybody else.

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scout group.

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

Future raffles

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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

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its four storey office block at a

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

- “resident” includes of that flat (i.e. w partner, and relative

or a subtenant of a leaseholder (i.e. who occupies the flat), and any spouse, partner, and relative of a tenant.

Tickets

The promoter uses simple tickets at a price (£2). If there is any unsold tickets will still be at the promoter's purchaser.

the promoter runs the raffle, and decides on a ticket price. If there are any unsold tickets by anyone, each of their tickets 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. The first prize is a Christmas present – a boiler. As a second prize he will use a hairdresser's voucher which a nurse has given him. He buys a £25 voucher to be used as first prize. The other costs are for the notice and ink/paper for the notice and a computer printer (£10).

As much as possible, so he tries to personally donate an unwanted Christmas present to be used as third prize, and as a second prize he will use a hairdresser's voucher to him for the raffle by the local hairdressers which a nurse has given him. He buys a voucher for £25 to be used as first prize. The cost of this from the raffle is £25. The other costs are for the notice and ink/paper for the notice and a computer printer (£10) by the promoter using his own money.

Selling tickets

The raffle is not advertised in each of the blocks, and the promoter sells raffle tickets the promoter sees them in the car park of the flats, but not elsewhere. He has been for two months after he first makes contact with all residents in the three blocks and by putting notices in the foyer of the raffle, and he sells

the raffle by putting a notice board in the foyer of each of the blocks. The promoter. In order to sell the raffle tickets, he also speaks to residents when he is in the blocks, meetings and socials held at the flats. He fixes the date of the draw to provide a good opportunity to win the raffle by placing notices in the letterbox of each flat giving details of the raffle. He has sold 16 or more tickets.

Award of prizes

The raffle ticket sales cover the cost of the ticket, notice and flyer costs. The promoter has £144. This is all donated to the charity.

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S A M P L E