

## Gaming Law Wrap

May 09, 2023

### FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN ENTITIES OFFERING GAMES WITH NO REAL-MONEY REWARDS DOES NOT AMOUNT TO GAMBLING - UPHELD BY BOMBAY HIGH COURT

- The Petitioner, Play Games 24X7 Pvt. Ltd. owned and operated [www.rummycircle.com](http://www.rummycircle.com), my11circle ("Petitioner").
- The Petitioner had periodically received foreign direct investment ("FDI") during 2006 - 2012 ("Relevant Period").
- The Petitioner started offering Ultimate Teen Patti and Call it Right ("Impugned Games") after the Relevant Period. There was no cash / prizes / winnings being distributed to players in Impugned Games.
- By virtue of receiving foreign investments, the Petitioner was required to undertake certain reportings under Indian exchange control laws<sup>1</sup>.
- There were certain procedural/technical delays in carrying out the required reporting obligations. This required filing of compounding application to the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") which was filed by the Petitioner on August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012.
- The RBI directed the Petitioner to approach the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion now known as Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade ("DPIIT") to seek a clarification on the Petitioner's eligibility to receive FDI.
- However, for 8 years (i.e., from 2013 till 2020) there was no resolution despite three representations being made by the Petitioner to the DPIIT.
- In March, 2020, the Petitioner filed a fresh compounding application with the RBI. The RBI returned the application in September, 2020, stating that the clarification from the DPIIT had not been received.
- Accordingly, the Petitioner filed a writ petition before the High Court of Bombay ("Court") seeking a direction to the RBI to consider and decide the Petitioner's application for compounding of such non-compliances<sup>2</sup> ("Petition"). The DPIIT was also made a respondent in the Petition.
- In the affidavit filed by DPIIT, it raised an issue in relation to the Impugned Games on the ground that they are games of chance and therefore amounting to gambling (which is a prohibited sector for FDI).
- The Court interpreted past Supreme Court judgments while considering whether the Impugned Games amounted to 'gambling' and held that FDI in an entity offering games in which no reward is given, did not constitute 'gambling'.
- The Bombay High Court has accordingly directed the RBI to expeditiously hear and decide on the Petitioner's application for compounding of foreign investment related compliances<sup>3</sup>.

#### PARTIES' CONTENTIONS:

- DPIIT: The DPIIT contended that, apart from Rummy<sup>4</sup>, and fantasy cricket, the Petitioner also conducted Teen-Patti (three-card game), and 'Call it Right' ("Impugned Games") which fell into the category of betting and gambling, a sector in which FDI was prohibited. The Impugned Games, i.e. Teen Patti or the three card game was held to be a game of pure chance and accordingly fell under the category of 'gambling and betting activities.' Hence, the Petitioner was in violation of the Foreign Direct Investment Policy of India ("FDI Policy") of India.

[Note: It appears from DPIIT's affidavit that it has applied the test of skill vs. chance while assessing whether an activity amounts to 'betting and gambling' from a policy standpoint. This could be inferred because DPIIT did not object to the Rummy and fantasy cricket offerings of the Petitioner, thereby recognizing that FDI in entities offering such products does not contravene the FDI Policy.]

- **Petitioner:** The Petitioner argued that the Impugned Games were social games which did not involve any prizes in cash or in tangible/monetary value that could be won by players. The Petitioner monetized such games through in-app purchases to buy virtual chips (to play additional games, etc.), and through in-app advertisements. Since there were no rewards/prizes offered for such games, they did not amount to 'gambling' under Indian laws,<sup>5</sup> even if they were games of chance.
- **RBI:** The RBI was not concerned with the assessment of the nature of the business. It only required some authority, body or court to state that the activity was not illegal as it could not permit a compounding of an illegal activity.

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Accordingly, the question before the Court was whether the Petitioner's business activity was illegal/prohibited by law, such that it was disentitled to receive foreign investment, and specifically, whether online (i.e., website based and mobile-based) games offered by the Petitioner, constituted 'gambling,' under Indian law<sup>6</sup>.

## COURT'S ORDER:

- The court primarily relied upon the Supreme Court's judgment in Dr. K.R. Lakshmanan vs State Of Tamil Nadu And Anr<sup>7</sup> and held that the predominant element of the activity, skill or chance, determined the character of the game. However, to constitute gambling, both conditions had to be met (1) it must be predominantly a game of chance, and (2) it must be played for a reward.
- The DPIIT had also not demonstrated that there was any element of reward in either of the Impugned Games. Per contra, the Petitioner had clearly stated in its Terms of Service that there was no reward.
- Accordingly, since there was no reward the Impugned Games did not amount to gambling, hence not illegal.
- The Court also directed the RBI to hear and decide on the Petitioner's compounding application on an expedited basis.

## TAKEAWAYS

Under the FDI Policy issued by the Government of India and as codified into law by the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 ("**FEMA**"), the Foreign Exchange Management (Non- Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 ("**Non-Debt Rules**"), FDI in entities involved in following activities is prohibited

- Gambling and betting including casinos, etc.,
- Foreign technology collaborations in any form including licensing for franchise, trademark, brand name, management contract is also prohibited for lottery business and gambling and betting activities.

The terms "gambling and betting" have not been defined under Indian foreign exchange laws. While it appears that DPIIT applied the test of skill vs. chance while assessing whether an activity amounts to 'betting and gambling', the Bombay High Court too applied the same test. However, the Bombay High Court relying on Supreme Court's test in the Lakshmanan case, expressly recognized that for the Impugned Games to constitute gambling, both conditions had to be met: (1) it must be predominantly a game of chance, **and** (2) it must be played for a reward.

The Court further observed that an entity offering games in which no reward is given, did not constitute 'gambling', hence not illegal. Thus, FDI in entities offering such games is permissible under the FDI Policy.

While the Court has not specifically dealt with whether FDI in entities offering real-money games of skill like Rummy and Fantasy Sport (i.e. the other offerings of the Petitioner) is permissible, it is implied from the DPIIT's submission that it did not object to FDI in such business.

Although, the RBI refused to take a stand on whether the activities of the Petitioner amounts to gambling, the clear direction by Court is an express acceptance that the Impugned Games are not prohibited as they do not amount to gambling.

– [Tanisha Khanna](#), [Huzefa Tavawalla](#) & [Gowree Gokhale](#)

You can direct your queries or comments to the authors

<sup>1</sup>Under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 ("FEMA"), Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer of issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations 2000 (as substituted by the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer of issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations 2017.

<sup>2</sup>Play Games 24x7 Pvt. Ltd. v Reserve Bank of India & Anr., WP No. 3047/2022

<sup>3</sup>Play Games 24x7 Pvt. Ltd. v Reserve Bank of India & Anr., WP No. 3047/2022

<sup>4</sup>Rummy has been held to be a game of skill by the Supreme Court State Of Andhra Pradesh vs K. Satyanarayana & Ors, 1968 SCR (2) 387

<sup>5</sup>In addition, it was argued that the two games were launched beyond the reporting period for when compounding was sought. However, we have not focused on this aspect for the purpose of this note.

<sup>6</sup>Paragraph 14 of the Bombay High Court's order

<sup>7</sup>1996 AIR 1153

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