



Development of lottery business and economic justification of its monopolisation by the state

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Abstract. The research relevance is determined by the fact that, despite the emergence of more modern gambling, millions of people around the world participate in lotteries every year, and this number is steadily growing. The study aims to assess the prospects for the development of the lottery business in the context of the state monopoly on this industry, as well as to consider possible risks for the economy. The structural-functional method was used as a basis for studying the place of the lottery business in the economic system on the example of different countries; the historical method addressed the peculiarities of the origin of lotteries in the world. The study conducted a comprehensive study of the stages of formation of modern models of lottery activity in the leading countries of the world, such as the USA, Great Britain and China. The reasons for the emergence of lotteries, their advantages and disadvantages, as well as the role of government agencies in regulating this activity were investigated. In particular, the study analysed the models of a complete ban, a free market and a state monopoly, as well as the impact of lotteries on the economy and society. The study showed that the high level of profitability of the lottery business allows organisers to make stable contributions to the state budget and charitable organisations, solving social and humanitarian problems. The results of the study determined the optimal model of the lottery business, formulated the prospects for the development of this type of activity at the present stage, and assessed the role of the state authorities in this process. The study materials can be used by public authorities engaged in reforming the legislative framework in the field of gambling

Keywords: gambling business; gambling; legislation; budget; financing

Introduction

The lottery business is a large and dynamically developing industry that not only generates profits for organisers but also provides significant revenues to the state treasury and various charitable foundations. They have become a significant part of daily lives for many and are important in the global economy.

Most developed countries have chosen the vector of lottery business development, which is the transfer of lotteries under state control. This approach guarantees strict compliance with the law when organising and conducting lotteries. It also contributes to budget revenues that are subsequently used to finance a wide range of government programmes and projects

(Clotfelter, 2023). However, the state policy of different countries of the world on regulating the lottery market and legislation in this area is gradually changing, which necessitates thorough scientific research on this issue. The relevance of this work is that lotteries continue to occupy one of the dominant places in the structure of gambling. At the same time, most countries in the world rely on strict state regulation of the lottery business, which raises many questions for analysis and reflection.

Ukrainian, Western European, American and Kyrgyz historiography has no studies devoted to this topic. Most researchers address various aspects of the impact of gambling on the economy and society and consider

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the situation with the lottery business not in a general way, but analysis of the experience of individual countries or regions in the historical perspective and at the present stage.

E. Ulvidienė *et al.* (2023) studied the relationship between Lithuanian gross domestic product (GDP) and tax revenues from the gambling and lottery market. Using data from 2004 to 2021, the study showed that GDP growth had a direct impact on tax revenues without delay, while budget revenues from gambling and lotteries showed significant inertia. T. Roukka & A.H. Salonen (2020) studied the tax burden of gambling in Finland. The study analysed the distribution of tax liabilities between winners and losers and addressed how tax policy affected gamblers and the financial state of the state. V. Marionneau *et al.* (2021) identified two models of gambling business functioning: the state monopoly model and the market-licensed model. In their study, the authors determined that in countries with the first type, the harm from gambling is less than in the second.

The authors S.A.U. Agha *et al.* (2021) analysed the legal nature of lotteries from the perspective of Shariah and Islamic jurisprudence. The results showed that modern lotteries, including prize bonds, require careful analysis to ensure their compliance with Islamic norms and protection against gambling and usury. The potential advantages and disadvantages of running a lottery business in a monopoly or competitive market were studied by Bulgarian scientist K. Ivanov (2021). The author argued that the creation of the National Lottery in Bulgaria was financially motivated. The authorities recognised an opportunity to replenish the state budget with additional funds and direct them to the implementation of various programmes.

A. Díaz & L. Pérez (2021) addressed the reasons for the decline in lottery revenues. Moreover, the authors analysed reforms in the lottery business to increase the number of participants and generate more profit. An interesting study was conducted by L. Del Viva *et al.* (2021), which analysed the behaviour of banks in the lottery context after the government bailout under the Troubled Asset Relief Programme (TARP), a US programme aimed at stabilising the financial sector, restoring confidence in financial institutions and preventing further economic decline in 2008. The study results show that banks have changed their strategies in response to the bailout, which has affected their behaviour in terms of risky investment decisions and asset management.

Despite a significant number of existing studies in the field of lottery business, areas such as the dynamics of its development and the economic justification for the state monopolisation of this sector remain insufficiently researched. In particular, the impact of different regulatory models on the economic efficiency and social consequences of the lottery business requires further analysis.

The study aims to assess the prospects for the development of the lottery business in conditions where

the state has a monopoly in this area and is looking for economic benefits in the form of attracting additional funds to the budget.

Materials and Methods

In the first stage of the research, the authors examined the stages of development of lottery activities in the world and identified the countries where they were most successful. In particular, the experience of China, Belgium, France, England and the United States in this regard is studied. The author formulates the prerequisites and reasons for the emergence of the first lotteries and highlights their advantages. In the second stage, the authors analysed the models of lottery business functioning at the current stage, such as the model of a complete ban, the free-market model and the state monopoly model. The United States, the United Kingdom, and China are examples. The study notes the role of state authorities in regulating lottery activities in each country and assesses the pros and cons of each model. In addition, the author formulated the main advantages of state lotteries. In addition, special methods such as historical, comparative, political and legal analysis, systemic, structural and functional, and forecasting methods were used.

This study is based on the structural-functional method. It was used to address the place of lottery activities in the economic system of the United States, the United Kingdom and China, and the role of government agencies in regulating the organisation and conduct of gambling. The historical method was used to study the global experience and history of one of the oldest gambling games, identify the main stages and patterns of lottery development, and outline the causes and consequences of the first lotteries in Belgium, China, France, the UK, and the USA. In addition, the areas where the initial income was channelled were outlined.

The economic and statistical method was used to estimate revenues in the global online lottery market and the number of users. This method was used to analyse market trends in detail and forecast their dynamics for the period from 2024 to 2029. The ranking of the US states with the highest level of lottery sales was also made using this method, which was used to identify the most successful states in the context of lottery sales and their contribution to the state budget. The Wilcoxon test, a non-parametric test, was used to compare the distribution of lottery revenues between different regions and demographic groups. This method was used to assess the significance of differences in income distribution and identify statistically significant differences between groups, necessary for the determination of the social and economic impact of lottery activities.

The comparative method compares the models of lottery business functioning in different countries at the present stage, addressing the experience of the United States, the United Kingdom and China. The main advantages and disadvantages of this or that model in terms

of filling the state budget and spending funds were outlined. The forecasting method was used to identify the main and ways of developing lottery activities in the US, UK and China, and to highlight trends and patterns of change in this area. The systematic method was used to address lottery activities as an effective tool for solving public problems, such as financing of charitable foundations, and ensuring the implementation of sports, cultural, social and educational programmes.

Results

One of the first lottery formulas close to the modern one appeared in ancient China. In 206-195 BC, the country was ruled by Emperor Gao Tzu, who initiated a lottery to provide for his military. The idea was to divide 120 characters into categories and place them on special cards. People bought cards with hieroglyphs, and the emperor drew a few coins among them. The emperor's lottery took place every day in the morning and evening. The emperor drew cards at random, and heralds in the main square of the capital announced the cards with which characters he had drawn (Willmann, 1999). It is worth noting that the funds received from the lottery allowed the treasury not only to maintain a huge army for those times but also to allocate funds for the construction of the Great Wall.

As early as the 15th century, lotteries appeared in Europe, including as a way to fill the state budget. For instance, the widow of the Flemish artist Jan Van Eyck organised a lottery to mark the 25th anniversary of his death. This was the first mention of a lottery in Europe. The lottery took place in Bruges (modern Belgium) in February 1466. Anyone could participate in the lottery and receive a cash prize. The money raised from ticket sales was spent to support low-income citizens. After that, lotteries were held in Belgium regularly, which helped to build chapels, ports, water canals and other socially important facilities.

In England, lotteries were introduced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, who came to the throne in 1559. At that moment the country was in economic difficulties. The queen's entourage favoured the monarch's marriage to a strong foreign ruler as a way to resolve the situation. However, Elizabeth I refused such a step and said that she knew how to solve these economic problems. As a result, the monarch suggested organising a

lottery. In January 1559, tens of thousands of lottery tickets were put up for sale, and the winners were rewarded with tapestries, gold and money. The proceeds from the sale of lottery tickets were spent on harbour improvements and other public needs (Díaz & Pérez, 2021). From then on, state lotteries in England were held regularly. However, in 1825, this tradition was interrupted by the government under pressure from opposition forces in Parliament. But it should be noted that for two centuries the London Aqueduct, the British Museum and many other architectural objects were built on "lottery" funds.

The lottery was brought to America by European settlers. In the United States, the emergence of the lottery relates to the construction of the first British colony in the New World. In 1612, King James I of England ordered the Virginia Joint Stock Company of London (which had previously obtained a licence to build the colony) to hold a lottery to finance the construction of the facility. The lottery was held regularly for several years, raising about 8000 pounds annually for the development of the colony. This played an important role in the creation of the first permanent English settlement in the United States, which was named Jamestown (Virginia) (Fu *et al.*, 2021).

Since the 17th century, lottery activities in the United States have been actively developing. The lottery has become an effective tool for financing military and social programmes. By 1860, the profits from the sale of lottery tickets accounted for most funding for social projects in 24 US states. For a little over 250 years, 200 churches, more than 350 educational institutions, dozens of medical facilities, orphanages and libraries were built in the US with lottery money. However, the American lottery activity had its drawbacks. By 1778, there were serious scandals in the country since lotteries were in private hands. Moreover, lottery activities were poorly regulated and exposed to corruption, which subsequently led to public discontent and caused its restriction.

At the end of the 19th century, a constitutional law banned lotteries in most states. In July 1890, US President B. Harrison sent a message to Congress demanding the adoption of a law banning lottery activities across the country. As a result, Congress approved a legal act that vetoed the sale of lottery tickets. In 1900, the lottery business was banned in the country and allowed only decades later (Walker, 2024). There are three main models of public gambling management in the world (Fig. 1).

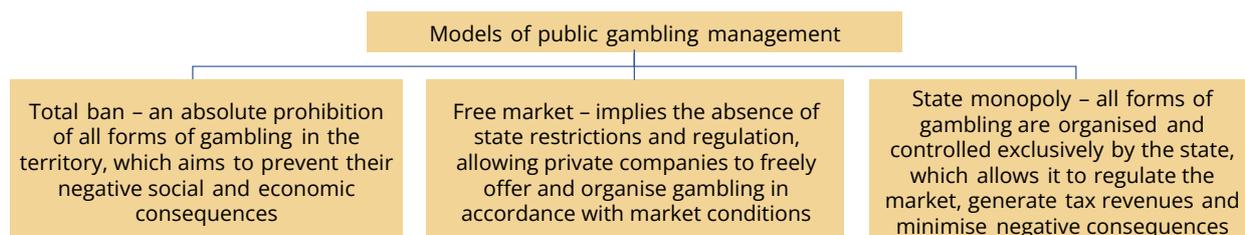


Figure 1. Models of public gambling management

Source: compiled by the author based on M. Pohoretskyi *et al.* (2022)

The first group includes Azerbaijan, Thailand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil, the second includes Monaco, Malta, and Gibraltar, and the third includes all countries of the European Union, the United States, and Canada (Pohoretskyi *et al.*, 2022). The lottery segment accounts for almost half of the gambling industry's revenues, which is why many states keep them under control through monopolies. To determine how the lottery business

works and why lotteries are held at all, it is necessary to highlight who organises them and where the income is channelled. Revenues in the online lottery market are projected to reach 16.94 billion USD in 2024. The market is also expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.51% from 2024 to 2029, leading to a market size of 22.15 billion USD by 2029. The number of users in the online lottery market is projected to reach 42.5 million by 2029 (Fig. 2).

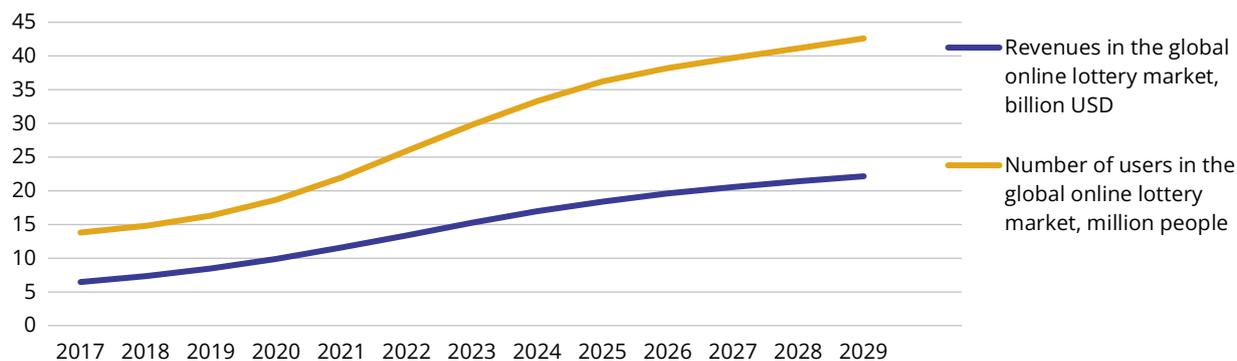


Figure 2. Revenues in the global online lottery market (USD billion) and the number of users (million)

Source: compiled by the author based on Statista (2024b)

Thus, as can be seen from the graph in Figure 2, the online lottery market is showing steady growth in terms of both revenue and the number of users. From 2017 to 2023, revenues increased from 6.46 billion USD to 15.24 billion USD and the number of users increased from 13.8 m to 29.8 m. The forecast from 2024 to 2029 also shows continued growth, with revenues expected to reach 22.15 bn USD and the number of users to reach 42.6 m by 2029. The data presented indicates a significant interest in online lotteries and suggests that this sector will remain one of the mainstays of the gambling

industry, continuing to attract more users and generating significant revenues.

In the leading countries of the world, the lottery business has become an alternative source of financing social expenditures and humanitarian projects. For example, in the United States, each state independently regulates this area. The authorities of administrative and political units prescribe the rules of conduct, the way of distributing proceeds, the prize pool, and other details. Figure 3 shows the ranking of US states with the highest level of lottery sales.

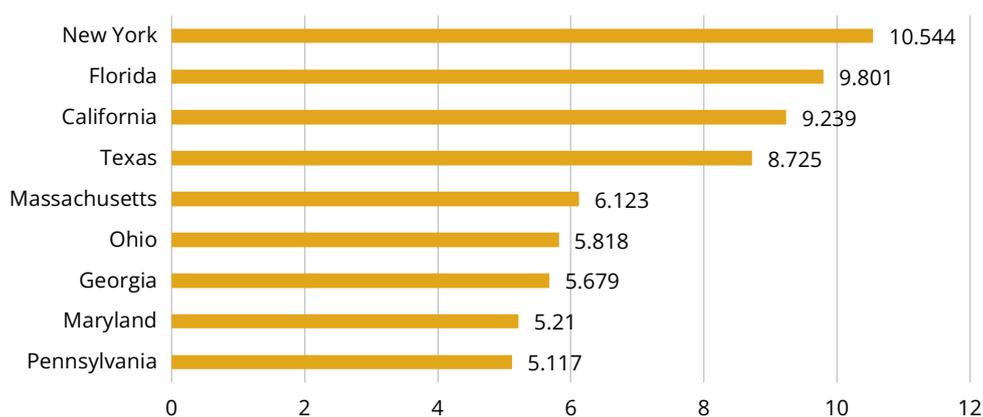


Figure 3. Ranking of US states with the highest level of lottery sales, in millions USD

Source: compiled by the author based on Statista (2024a)

It is also worth noting that, for instance, according to the Kansas statute, part of the proceeds from lottery ticket sales goes to the state gambling revenue fund and the general fund for the economic development

of the state, while in Idaho, a share of the ticket sales revenue is used to build schools. In the state of Georgia, four educational programmes funded by lottery proceeds were created in the early 90s. In this way, the

authorities managed to attract an interested group of parents of children to participate in lotteries (McCrary & Condrey, 2003).

There are no restrictions on the organisation of lotteries in the UK. Lotteries can be conducted by government agencies, individuals, and businesses. To do this, it is necessary to obtain a licence from the Gambling

Commission every few years. At the same time, the UK National Lottery with sales of up to 10 billion USD per year is recognised as one of the most popular. USD per year is recognised as one of the most effective. It attracts more money to the government and charities than any other lottery in the world. Winnings are tax-free and paid out immediately (Fig. 4).

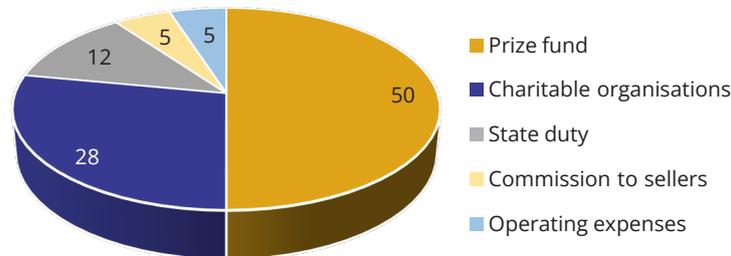


Figure 4. Distribution of the UK National Lottery, %

Source: compiled by the author based on Camelot Group (2023)

The example of the UK shows that, despite the existence of a free market for the lottery business, it is the national lottery that is most successful in the country. This is because citizens trust state institutions more than private ones. This suggests that the trend towards state monopolisation of the lottery business will continue in the coming years.

Meanwhile, China has a state monopoly on lottery activities. Currently, the only permitted form of gambling in China is lottery. There are two types of lotteries: sports and charity. The Ministry of Civil Affairs and the General

Administration of Sport are responsible for issuing lottery tickets and developing and implementing rules (Yuan & Gao, 2015). Lotteries in China are strictly regulated. According to the adopted rules, the money raised is used not only to cover organisation costs and the prize fund but also to implement socially important tasks and programmes aimed at improving the lives of Chinese people. The distribution of lottery revenue in China is carried out at two levels. The first level is the distribution of revenue from ticket sales shown in Figure 5. The second level is the distribution of funds from the public welfare fund.

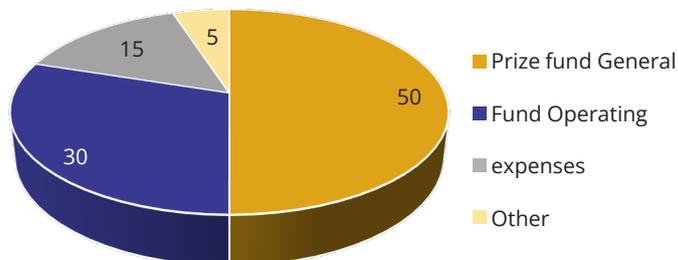


Figure 5. The first level of lottery revenue distribution in China, %

Source: compiled by the author based on J. Yuan & J.Z. Gao (2015)

Public welfare funds are distributed 50% between the central government and local governments. The government's funds are then divided into 60%, 30%, 5% and 5% to the social security funds, special public welfare funds, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the General Administration of Sports. The use of funds allocated to local governments is consistent with the purpose of the lottery, and the principles of distribution are studied and determined jointly by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the General Administration of Sports. In 2012, the PRC established a special

research institute to study gambling. The main focus of the organisation is on optimisation of lotteries so that they have a greater effect on the state economy. In addition, experts develop lottery methods considering the national peculiarities and mentality of Chinese citizens (Zhang, 2024).

The experience of developed countries demonstrates that the development of the lottery business with the participation of the state is the right principle of market functioning. This is caused by the advantages of using national lotteries (Table 1).

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of using national lotteries

No.	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Official winnings (taxes are paid automatically, guaranteed receipt of funds)	Limited probability of winning (the odds may be small)
2	Low cost (ticket price is usually low)	Limited number of prizes (many participants may not win)
3	Simple rules (takes a few minutes to learn)	Small amounts of winnings (compared to large private lotteries)
4	No possibility of becoming addicted (frequency of lotteries)	Possible lack of flexibility in terms and conditions (e.g., limited ways to participate)
5	High level of trust and legitimacy (state control)	Risk of fraud in informal lotteries if controls are insufficient
6	Transparency and reliability of lotteries (guaranteed honesty and security)	Need to register and follow certain rules to participate
7	Support for social and charitable programmes (often funds are donated to charity)	Less dynamic and diverse compared to private lotteries
8	Widespread and accessible (lotteries are often available in different regions)	Less attractive for players who prefer larger prizes
9	Government regulation and control (consumer protection)	Lower frequency of lotteries (could be less interesting for players)

Source: compiled by the author based on D. van Wyk & A. van der Merwe (2022), B. Bolkvadze (2023), C.T. Clotfelter (2023)

In summary, national lotteries provide important financial resources for public projects and have attractive aspects for participants, but their social and economic impacts, as well as the need for strict regulation and

transparency, require careful analysis and control. Table 2 summarises examples from different countries that illustrate how state authorities regulate and use national lotteries for different purposes.

Table 2. Examples from different countries showing how public authorities regulate and use national lotteries for different purposes

Country	National Lottery	Regulatory body	Purpose of income use	Examples of income use
USA	Powerball, Mega Millions	State commissions	Financing education	Funds are used to finance schools, colleges and universities
United Kingdom	National Lottery	National Lottery Commission	Charity and sport	The funds are used to support charities, sports and cultural projects
France	La Française des Jeux	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Social programmes	The proceeds are used for social programmes, support for pensioners and the disabled
Canada	Lotto 6/49, Lotto Max	Provincial Lottery Corporations	Healthcare and education	Financing of medical institutions and educational programmes
Italy	SuperEnalotto	Agenzia delle Dogane e dei Monopoli	Social and cultural projects	Funds are used to restore cultural monuments and support the social sector
Spain	El Gordo	Loterías and Apuestas del Estado	Charity and education	Financing of charitable organisations and educational institutions

Source: compiled by the author

Thus, the distribution of revenues from national lotteries has a significant impact on the financing of public projects, increasing public confidence in the activities of public authorities. Examples from around the world demonstrate that funds allocated to education, and social and cultural programmes help to improve the quality of life and provide additional funding for important public initiatives.

Discussion

To determine the trends in the development of the lottery business at the current stage, it is necessary to look at the origin of the first lotteries. In Ukrainian science, this topic was studied by M. Lyskov (2017). The author

addressed the genesis of the formation and development of the lottery sector in China, Belgium, England, Holland, France, the USA and Russia. The author noted that at the initial stage of the lottery business development, this sector was based on the principles of strict control by the state, which was also the organiser and the main beneficiary. The main goal of lotteries in this period was patronage initiated by the same state.

The relationship between the socioeconomic status of a person and propensity for participation in lotteries was studied by H.-N. Fu *et al.* (2021). The researchers examined how age, education, employment, and income influence the frequency of participation in lotteries in the largest cities of Canada. The researchers also

determined that lottery ticket sales are higher in areas with lower socioeconomic status than in high-income areas.

J. Beckert & M. Lutter (2013) also addressed this issue. The authors explained why people with lower levels of education and income spend more on lotteries than the rich and educated. The authors, referring to survey data, found that on average, households in the United States spend about 162 USD annually on lottery tickets. At the same time, low-income households spend about 289 USD for this purpose. The researchers theorise that participation in lotteries serves to compensate for and relieve tension arising from feelings of social inequality. At the same time, they noted that lottery players systematically overestimate the extremely low probability of winning and have overly optimistic estimates of their chances of winning.

K. Ivanov (2020) suggested that in Bulgaria, the tourism industry plays an important role in the country's economy. Gambling, in turn, as a need of a modern person, has its place in the regional tourism and entertainment sector along with other countries. The collection of taxes and fees is the main way for states to replenish their budgets, and the Bulgarian gambling sector is no exception to the rule. The researcher compared the practice of the leading European lottery markets with the conditions that have developed in Bulgaria in recent years. The author also analysed some of the economic and financial difficulties facing the industry now and the issue of reforming Bulgarian legislation in the field of gambling business organisation to increase state budget revenues. The author believes that the funds received by the treasury from gambling should be used to develop healthcare, education and sports, environmental protection, charity events and the restoration of cultural sites.

This is confirmed in the study by T. Roukka & A.H. Salonen (2020). The authors investigated how socio-demographic factors influence gambling participation and how tax policy distributes the financial burden among different population groups. The results showed that socio-economic conditions such as low income, low education level and living in rural areas have a significant impact on how people participate in gambling and how they become "losers" in the context of the Finnish gambling tax system. In particular, the most vulnerable segments of the population often bear a heavier tax burden, which can exacerbate their financial situation.

Following A. Díaz & L. Pérez (2021), the choice often falls on lotteries and other games of chance. The lottery fee is considered another state tax. Therefore, the allocation of a part of the lottery revenues to charity and social or humanitarian programmes can be considered quite understandable. The advantage of such a specific type of tax over the usual one is that the taxation process is not so significant, and it also brings benefits to the citizen in the form of the opportunity to win a cash prize. Based on the above arguments, the authors conclude that lotteries are an effective tool for countries to

increase funding for public services. However, the authors also emphasise that lottery activities need to be carefully regulated and controlled to minimise the negative social and economic consequences associated with gambling.

V. Cornea & A.-E. Matic (2021) presents the lottery as a real business focused on maximising profits. The authors suggested that where lotteries are under the control of the state, the important goal is to collect as much money as possible for the state treasury. The scientists analysed the charitable purpose of lottery activities in the public administration system using the example of Romania. In addition, they noted that few players are aware of the fact that the lottery institution is largely determined by the income generated by lottery games and that the element of risk inherent in this activity does not exclude its economic nature.

Z. Metzker & J. Streimikis (2020) investigated how state lotteries in Europe benefit the government, the private sector, and civil society. The authors believe that lotteries are a form of gambling in which European governments have taken on the greatest degree of direct ownership and management. The researcher also emphasises that lotteries are also the most massive form of gambling. That is why the proceeds from lottery activities should be allocated to socially important projects.

When studying lottery activities, it is necessary to note the physiological component of the game. Several studies examine the relationship between a person's participation in the lottery and happiness, as well as what emotions a loss causes. M. Burger *et al.* (2020) focused on the emotional aspect of playing the lottery in their study. The authors used the example of the UK National Lottery to examine the goals of citizens participating in lotteries. Researchers determined that people who participate in lotteries for fun become happier. Therefore, lotteries have a positive effect on emotional state. This is also confirmed by S. Kim & A.J. Oswald (2022) and Y. Ji *et al.* (2024), who believed that it is necessary to regulate the development of the lottery industry by expanding entertainment and cultural activities, expanding economic opportunities, increasing awareness of laws, and improving the business model of the public welfare lottery. W. Nirantechaphat & A. Nedpogaeo (2023) noted that bargaining power with underground lottery players is driven by two objectives: preserving honour and dignity, as well as supporting the underground lotto business network.

J.D. Cohen (2022) addressed the American lottery market. Statistics have shown that every year, US residents spend more on lottery tickets than on books, cinema, and concerts combined. The author explains that Americans perceive the lottery as a chance to drastically change their lives. The researcher also addressed the US national lottery, which has been popular among the population since the second half of the 20th century. The analysis determined how the lottery market was formed and how the political forces involved influenced this

process. Ya. Peng *et al.* (2015) outline the directions and goals of China's lottery management and reform system and put forward proposals for improving the lottery management system.

It is possible to conclude that lottery activities have an ancient history. In the very beginning, lotteries were used to fill the treasury and to build social facilities. Over time, the forms and types of gambling have changed significantly. The leading countries identified the best models of gambling regulation and created the appropriate legal framework. Some of them relied on the monopolisation of gambling activities. However, despite the choice of the gambling regulation model, in many countries, lottery revenues continue to be used to implement humanitarian, social and sports programmes.

Conclusions

The high level of profitability of the lottery business allows organisers to make stable contributions to the state budget and to various charitable organisations to solve social and humanitarian problems.

In many developed countries, the lottery industry is well established and generates revenue for the state. Therefore, the classic monopoly ownership of lottery activities helps to significantly increase the revenue item in this industry. This allows countries to restrain tax increases and implement social projects. This model of lottery business operation demonstrates its effectiveness in the modern world, as it has several advantages over private organisers. For example, China has a complete state monopoly on the lottery business. In China, analysts record a significant increase in lottery turnover every year. In their opinion, citizens trust national lotteries more, as they have several advantages, such as low-ticket prices, official winnings, and simple rules.

The study generated data that led to several important conclusions. Firstly, the use of the econometric-statistical method showed that revenues in the global

online lotteries market are growing steadily, from 6.46 billion USD in 2017 to a projected 22.15 billion USD by 2029. This is further supported by the growing number of users, which has increased from 13.8 million in 2017 to a projected 42.6 million in 2029. In the ranking of US states with the highest lottery sales, the most successful states were those that actively use lottery revenues to fund educational programmes and other community projects. In the UK, according to the results of the analysis, the distribution of National Lottery revenues shows high efficiency in supporting charitable and sporting events, which increases public trust in government bodies. In China, lottery revenues were allocated to social programmes, such as assistance to pensioners and the disabled, under the strict control of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Collectively, the results of the study highlighted the importance of lotteries as a tool for additional funding of government programmes and social initiatives, as well as the need for careful control and regulation of their use for maximum public benefit. But an exception can be highlighted here. In the example of Great Britain, where there are no restrictions on the organisation of lotteries, it can be traced that the most successful in terms of sales is also the national lottery. Citizens choose it because the proceeds from ticket sales are used for sports programmes, museum renovation, restoration of works of art and other humanitarian needs.

Further scientific research should address the experience of other countries in the functioning of lottery activities. Those countries that have a free market for public gambling are of interest to researchers.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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Розвиток лотерейного бізнесу та економічне обґрунтування його монополізації державою

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Анотація. Актуальність науково-дослідницької роботи полягає в тому, що, незважаючи на появу більш сучасних азартних ігор, у лотереях щорічно беруть участь мільйони людей по всьому світу, і це число неухильно зростає. Мета дослідження – оцінити перспективи розвитку лотерейного бізнесу в умовах існування державної монополії на цю галузь, а також розглянути можливі ризики для економіки. Структурно-функціональний метод став основою для вивчення місця лотерейного бізнесу в економічній системі на прикладі різних країн; історичний метод допоміг вивчити особливості зародження лотерей у світі. У даній роботі проведено комплексне дослідження етапів становлення сучасних моделей функціонування лотерейної діяльності у провідних країнах світу, таких як США, Великобританія та Китай. Досліджено причини виникнення лотерей, їхні переваги та недоліки, а також роль державних органів у регулюванні цієї діяльності. Зокрема, аналізувалися моделі повної заборони, вільного ринку та державної монополії, а також вплив лотерей на економіку та суспільство. Дослідження показало, що високий рівень рентабельності лотерейного бізнесу дає змогу організаторам здійснювати стабільні відрахування до державного бюджету та благодійних організацій, розв'язуючи соціальні та гуманітарні проблеми. Результати дослідження полягають у визначенні оптимальної моделі функціонування лотерейного бізнесу, формулюванні перспектив розвитку цього виду діяльності на сучасному етапі, а також в оцінці ролі державної влади в цьому процесі. Матеріали можуть використовувати у своїй роботі органи державної влади, які займаються реформуванням законодавчої бази у сфері грального бізнесу

Ключові слова: гральний бізнес; азартні ігри; законодавство; бюджет; фінансування