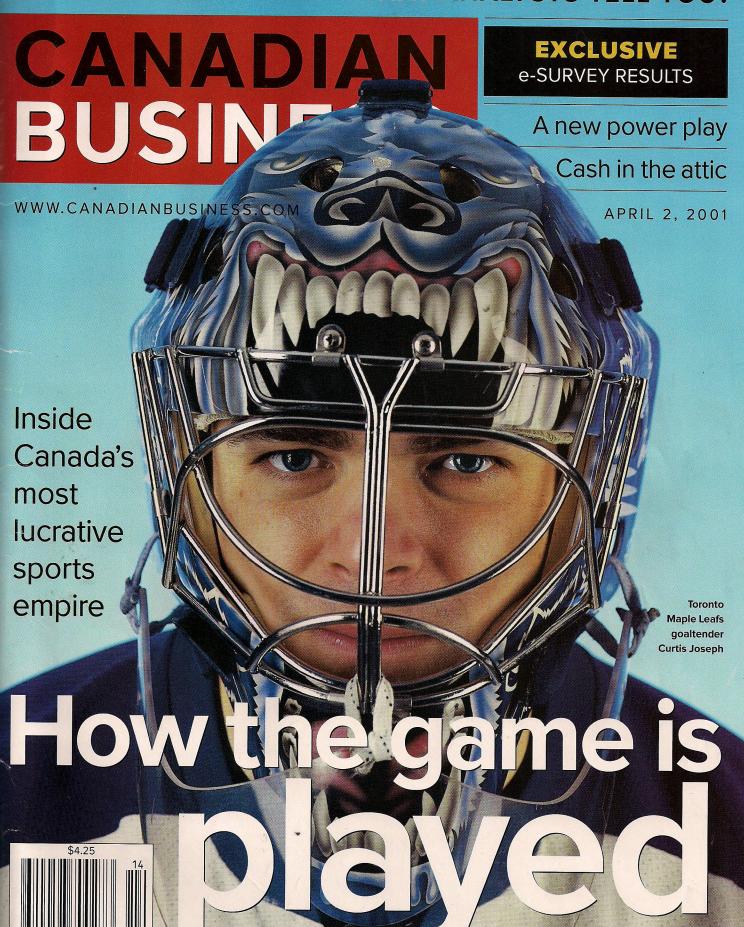
CAN YOU REALLY TRUST WHAT ANALYSTS TELL YOU?





TECHNOLOGY

GAMBLING



Beach blanket bingo

Offshore gambling sites could make you rich

very year in cavernous halls filled with smoke, blue-haired, dauber-wielding grannies spend more than US\$70 billion on bingo cards, or so says International Gaming and Wagering Business Magazine. But bingo halls may soon be a thing of the past, if dot com Entertainment Group Ltd. (DCEG) has its way.

For the past five years, DCEG has been developing online bingo software from its office in Oakville, Ont., and recently started designing casino programs, as well. You might think that's a risky venture, considering that setting up online gambling sites is illegal in Canada and most of the US. Lucky for DCEG, though, it's perfectly legal to develop the software for those sites. And the market is growing, especially in the Caribbean and Central America, where there are no laws against online gambling. DCEG (OTC: DCEG) has licensed its bingo programs to 10 online operators—seven

of them since January including Cyberbingo.com of Antigua, BingoPalace.com of Costa Rica and the mysterious Company X Corp. of Belize.

But Scott White, DCEG's difficult CEO, is betting governments bingo so in North America will soon don't h succumb to the lure of online ence we gaming. "Three states in the US difficult bingo so in North America will soon don't h succumb to the lure of online ence we www.dceg.com

have tabled legislation that allows for Internet gaming," says White, "and all the Canadian provinces are looking at it." No wonder: the average Internet casino generates about 50% net income, according to David Hartley, a technology analyst with Toronto-based First Associates Investments. Pretty lucrative, and online bingo can generate an even bigger payout—up to 90%. "There's too much tax money at stake," says Hartley, "Eventually, provincial, state and municipal governments will want a piece of this." The UK legalized it in March, and Hartley thinks both Canada

and the US could follow suit within the year.

Even if governments get in on the action, there's still plenty left over for DCEG, which takes home up to half of its licensees' profits. In 2000, the company raked in almost US\$2 million, and White projects it will generate US\$6 million in revenue this year. After all, there's nothing like a clientele of gamblers to keep the cash flowing. Online gambling sites—just like their landbased counterparts—are very sticky. If players win \$100, they don't cash out; instead, they stay online to try to double their money. "You spend it on the next game," says Hartley. "And the odds are always against you."

Players don't seem to mind. "I play almost 24/7!!" enthuses one person at Cyberbingo.com. "I am addicted. Keep up the great work." Despite the happy gamblers, though, it can be difficult attracting players to bingo sites because "you don't have a brand name presence with bingo," says Hartley.

White hopes to remedy that

soon: he's in the process of developing partnerships with a few land-based casinos, but so far has no deals to report.

In the meantime, DCEG will just have to hope its licensees down south can convince those blue-haired grannies to go online instead of to the bingo hall down the street. If the sites can capture just 1% of worldwide bingo wagers, DCEG—the first and only player in the bingo software game—could be looking at profits of about US\$35 million. And with its stock trading at US\$1.05, or less than the price of a night of bingo, DCEG sounds like a pretty good bet.

RAIZEL ROBIN

GEOFF GEORGE