



ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

Gambling 2019

5th Edition

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Austria

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1 Relevant Authorities and Legislation

1.1 Which entities regulate what type of gambling and social/skill gaming activity in your jurisdiction?

Relevant Product		Who regulates it in digital form?	Who regulates it in land-based form?
Gaming	Casino gaming (including slots and casino table games such as roulette & blackjack)	Austrian Ministry of Finance (<i>Bundesministerium für Finanzen</i> , “BMF”).	BMF and competent government authority in <i>Bundesländer</i> .
	Poker	BMF.	BMF.
	Bingo	BMF.	BMF.
Betting	Betting	Competent government authority in the nine Austrian federal states (<i>Bundesländer</i>).	Competent government authority in <i>Bundesländer</i> .
	Sports/horse race betting (if regulated separately to other forms of betting)	Competent government authority in <i>Bundesländer</i> .	Competent government authority in <i>Bundesländer</i> .
	Fantasy betting (payment to back a ‘league’ or ‘portfolio’ selection over a period of time, for example in relation to sport or shares)	Not expressly defined by Austrian law.	Not expressly defined by Austrian law.
Lotteries	Lotteries	BMF.	BMF.
Social/Skill arrangements	“Social” gaming with no prize in money or money’s worth	Not expressly defined by Austrian law.	Not expressly defined by Austrian law.
	Skill games and competitions with no element of chance	Not expressly regulated and – depending on the product – this may be subject to trade law.	Not expressly regulated and – depending on the product – this may be subject to trade law.

1.2 Specify: (i) the law and regulation that applies to the Relevant Products in your jurisdiction; and (ii) – in broad terms – whether it permits or prohibits the offer of Relevant Products to persons located in your jurisdiction.

The most important set of Austrian laws applicable to all types of gaming and betting activities is the Austrian Civil Code (*Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*). The E-Commerce Act (*E-Commerce Gesetz*) is relevant for the provision of online gambling and betting.

The Unfair Competition Act (*Bundesgesetz gegen den unlauteren Wettbewerb*, “UWG”), which is based on the EU Unfair Commercial Practices Directive, contains a blacklist of trade practices that are prohibited in all circumstances *per se*, including in the gambling sector.

The federal Gambling Act (*Glücksspielgesetz*, “GSpG”) regulates games of chance and in particular refers to lotteries, land-based casinos, online gambling (“electronic lotteries”) and poker (which, despite the ongoing international debate on whether this is a game of skill or a game of chance, is expressly defined as a game of chance in the GSpG), and sets the framework for the regulation of slot machines at the level of the *Bundesländer*.

According to Section 1 GSpG, a game of chance is a game “*in which the decision on the outcome of the game depends solely or predominantly on chance*”. In order to trigger the licensing requirements under the GSpG, the game must further be played against monetary consideration (pay in) in order to acquire the chance of winning money or money’s worth (pay out) and be organised by an entrepreneur.

The UWG prohibits operators from, for example, directing advertising at minors or establishing promotional pyramid games where a consumer pays a consideration for the opportunity of receiving compensation that is derived from the introduction of new consumers into the gaming scheme. In addition to those activities that are considered unfair in all circumstances *per se*, certain trade practices, such as advertising campaigns, can also be prohibited under the UWG if they are considered unfair due to, for example, their aggressive nature. It must be noted, though, that Section 56 para 1 GSpG excludes any proceedings under the UWG being initiated against the holders of licences and concessions under the GSpG as regards their compliance with the requirement to advertise their products in a responsible manner.

While the GSpG prohibits minors from entering land-based casinos and slot machine arcades, as well as using slot machines outside arcades, protection of minors is, in principle, regulated by the *Bundesländer* in local minor-protection laws (*Jugendschutzgesetze*)

and local betting acts. According to these laws, in general, minors are banned from entering betting premises. It should be noted that many local laws, however, do not restrict minors from participating in lotteries or exempt lotteries offered by the lottery monopoly from age restrictions. In Upper Austria, the legal age for gambling is 18, save for lotteries offered by the lottery monopoly (16 years).

Section 168 of the Austrian Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch*, “StGB”) includes a prohibition on organising and/or promoting gambling without a licence according to the GSpG. Section 52 GSpG also contains a catalogue of administrative criminal offences subject to fines of up to EUR 22,000 or even EUR 60,000 in case of the provision of illegal gambling.

Skill games: Skill games do not fall under the definition of games of chance and, as such, are not subject to the GSpG. While there is no sector-specific regulation of skill games, general customer protection laws, e-commerce provisions and the Austrian Civil Code apply to skill games, social games and E-Sports, save for when such games consist of elements subjecting them to the legal regime of the GSpG (an element of chance, an element of consideration and a prize of money or money’s worth). Traditional games of skill are considered “permitted games” under the federal Austrian Trade Act.

As regards prize draws/prize competitions, besides the applicable UWG, it must be noted that taxes apply and are regulated within the GSpG.

2 Application for a Licence and Licence Restrictions

2.1 What regulatory licences, permits, authorisations or other official approvals (collectively, “Licences”) are required for the lawful offer of the Relevant Products to persons located in your jurisdiction?

Austrian law requires only the operator to hold a licence. Advertising is considered a licensee’s accessory right.

In addition to the requirements described in question 2.2 below, the applicant (and/or its directors, if applicable) has to be considered reliable by the authority.

There are no licence requirements for B2B activities in Austria.

As regards betting and slot machines outside land-based casinos, some *Bundesländer* require premises licences under betting legislation and/or trade law.

2.2 Where Licences are available, please outline the structure of the relevant licensing regime.

Games of chance are subject to a federal gambling monopoly stipulated in Section 3 GSpG. The operation of (i) lotteries, and (ii) land-based casinos can be licensed according to Sections 14 and 21 GSpG respectively.

Lottery games, online gambling and VLTs: Lotteries are subject to a single licence pursuant to Section 14 GSpG – *de facto* constituting a monopoly. This licence may be granted to corporations established in the EU or EEA with a minimum share capital of EUR 109 million. A corporate seat in Austria is required unless the company has a comparable lotteries licence in its state of incorporation, is subject to a comparable gambling supervision and such supervisory authority cooperates with the BMF. If the applicant provides evidence for these criteria, it is sufficient to have a mere local presence.

In October 2012, the single licence, which is valid for the maximum statutory duration of 15 years, was again granted to *Österreichische Lotterien GmbH*, the only company ever to be licensed in Austria.

According to Section 12a GSpG, “electronic lotteries” are covered by the lotteries licence. Electronic lotteries cover all types of games of chance offered by electronic means, including casino-style games. As such, the scope of Section 12a GSpG is considered to cover all types of online gambling save for online betting, and exceeds the scope of lottery-style games the single licensee (monopolist) may operate offline. The licence also covers operating VLT outlets.

Casino games and poker: According to Section 21 GSpG, a casino applicant must be a corporation established within the EU or EEA under the same circumstances and applying the same restrictions applicable to the lottery licence. The minimum share capital is EUR 22 million. In 2010, the total amount of land-based casino licences to be granted for a maximum duration of 15 years was increased from 12 licences to 15. Following the expiry of the 12 “old” licences that had all been held by *de facto* monopolist *Casinos Austria AG*, these licences were again granted to the same company in two “packages”, one including the “city” locations and one including the “rural” locations of the existing land-based casinos.

The three new licences were individually granted by the BMF in a separate licence tender in 2014. The licence decisions were cancelled by the Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht*) in 2015, which found the licence tender to be in violation of the principle of transparency under EU law. The Supreme Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgerichtshof*) confirmed this decision in 2016. It is currently unlikely that the BMF will start a new licensing procedure for these three licences. The 12 licences which were granted to *Casinos Austria* remain valid.

Art 1 GSpG expressly defines poker as a game of chance. Poker is generally permitted only in casinos, with an exemption granted to poker casinos that are operated under licences issued on the basis of the Austrian Trade Act. Holders of such permissions may operate poker casinos until 31 December 2019 (transitional period).

Betting and slot machines outside land-based casinos: As previously stated, betting and slot machines are regulated at *Bundesländer* level. Due to the varying ages (some dating back to as early to 1919, others having entered into force in 2018) and quality of the local laws, licensing requirements as well as the exact product scope and licence term differ significantly. **Betting licences** are generally available without quantitative restrictions. In general, applicants have a **right to be granted a betting licence** after having fulfilled all legal requirements. Betting licences may be granted to natural persons as well as to companies. As for slot machines outside casinos, an applicant must be based in the EU or EEA. Further, the applicant must be a company with a supervisory board and a registered office in Austria and it needs to fulfil certain stock capital requirements.

2.3 What is the process of applying for a Licence for a Relevant Product?

As regards lotteries and casinos, the BMF is required to grant licences based on a transparent tender procedure. Applicants have to prove that they fulfil the licensing criteria mentioned in Sections 14 and 21 GSpG respectively. There is an application fee of EUR 10,000 and a fee of EUR 100,000 payable when receiving a licence. Licensing procedures and requirements for the operation of slot machines outside casinos and betting depend on *Bundesländer* laws.

2.4 Are any restrictions placed upon licensees in your jurisdiction?

Restrictions are generally product-specific (please refer to question 2.6 below).

2.5 Please give a summary of the following features of any Licences: (i) duration; (ii) vulnerability to review, suspension or revocation.

Lottery games: The lotteries licence was granted in 2012 and is valid until 2027.

Casino games: There are, in principle, up to 15 licences available, each of which has a maximum duration of 15 years. Six licences were granted to Casinos Austria in December 2012 and another six licences in September 2013.

Slot machines outside casinos: Maximum duration of 15 years.

Betting: Varies according to local laws at *Bundesländer* level.

A lottery or casino licence can be withdrawn by the BMF, if the licensee violates provisions of the GSpG or decisions by administrative authorities. The violation of licensing obligations can be sanctioned with fines of up to EUR 22,000. Withdrawing the licence is applied only as *ultima ratio*, if all other means (e.g. administrative penalties) fail. Essentially, the same applies for sports betting licences under *Bundesländer* laws. According to Section 53 GSpG, the authorities have the right to confiscate slot machines operated in violation of applicable legislation.

Decisions of the BMF to withdraw a licence can be appealed before the Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht*); the withdrawal of a sports betting licence can be appealed before the relevant Regional Administrative Court (*Landesverwaltungsgericht*).

2.6 By Relevant Product, what are the key limits on providing services to customers? Please include in this answer any material promotion and advertising restrictions.

Betting: The product scope varies according to local laws; while some *Bundesländer* allow only sports betting, others (e.g. Vorarlberg, Salzburg) also allow social bets (e.g. on political events). Most *Bundesländer* have introduced restrictions on betting on certain events, including virtual events, restrictions on the maximum stakes (e.g. EUR 500 in Salzburg, Upper Austria) and restrictions on live betting or certain maximum opening hours for betting shops. A number of *Bundesländer* have limited anonymous play by introducing a requirement to use personalised customer cards for all bets with stakes that reach certain thresholds (e.g. EUR 70 in Carinthia). For instance, Vienna allows live betting only on end results and partial results. Vorarlberg has introduced minimum distance requirements for betting locations.

Slot machines outside casinos: Subject to Section 5 GSpG, the maximum stake per game is EUR 1 (EUR 10 in cases where the operator holds a casino licence). Winnings per game are limited to EUR 1,000 (EUR 10,000 for casino licensees). Players must not be able to play games simultaneously. After two hours of playing, the machine has to shut down automatically. There are also requirements on minimum distances between gaming halls and provisions on how many machines may be installed in one location (10 to 50 machines in gaming halls, one to three machines outside gaming halls, e.g. in restaurants). According to the GSpG, the number of slot machines outside casinos is limited to a maximum

of three licences per *Bundesland*. Further, there is a restriction of a maximum of one machine per 1,200 inhabitants. A number of further restrictions include, e.g., minimum distance requirements between gaming machines.

VLTs: The operation of VLTs is subject to the lottery monopoly. The main legal restrictions regarding licensees are stipulated in the GSpG. According to the GSpG, in municipalities of more than 500,000 inhabitants, there must be at least two kilometres between a VLT outlet with more than 15 machines and a casino. Otherwise, the distance between venues with more than 15 machines must be 15 km.

Casinos and lotteries: There are no restrictions on maximum stakes or pay-outs. Section 56 GSpG obliges casino and lotteries licensees to restrict their advertising to a “responsible scale” (*verantwortungsvoller Maßstab*); however, non-compliance with this provision effectively remains unsanctioned, in particular as the UWG does not apply. Advertising illegal gambling carries an administrative penalty of up to EUR 22,000.

2.7 What are the tax and other compulsory levies?

Gaming and betting taxes are levied at the point of consumption and apply irrespectively of whether or not the operator holds a licence in Austria. Further, according to Section 6 para 9 of the Austrian VAT Law (*Umsatzsteuergesetz*), betting and games of chance are exempt from 20% VAT, save for draws placed on slot machines outside casinos and VLTs under the lotteries licence. Operators have to pay the following taxes:

Product	Tax rate
Betting (offline and online)	2% tax on stakes
Online gambling (“electronic lotteries”)	40% on gross gaming revenue (“GGR”) (stakes minus winnings)
Lottery games	2–27.5% on stakes
Slot machines outside casinos and VLTs under the lotteries licence	10% on net gaming revenue (“NGR”) + municipal fees
Land-based casinos	30% GGR (stakes minus winnings minus bonuses); slot machines in casinos: 30% on NGR (stakes minus winnings minus VAT)
Other slot machines and VLTs	30% on NGR
Other offline games of chance	16% on stakes

2.8 What are the broad social responsibility requirements?

Social responsibility measures mainly include providing staff with responsible gaming training.

The GSpG provides for a number of player protection regulations, most of which have to be fulfilled by an operator in order to receive a licence. The Austrian Gambling Act regulates, for instance, access to casinos (see question 2.6 above). Some of the *Bundesländer* betting acts provide that players must be able to self-exclude. Further, operators are obliged to observe new anti-money laundering (“AML”) rules provided by the FM-GWG (see question 2.9 below).

2.9 How do any AML, financial services regulations or payment restrictions restrict or impact on entities supplying gambling? Does your jurisdiction permit virtual currencies to be used for gambling and are they separately regulated?

The GSpG also contains provisions regarding the protection of minors. The AML provisions in the GSpG largely refer to the

new Capital Markets Anti-Money Laundering Act (*Finanzmarkt-Geldwäschegesetz*, “FM-GWG”) that entered into force on 1 January 2017. The amendments – enacted to implement the EU’s 4th AML Directive – increased the AML-related obligations of gambling operators licensed under the GSpG. According to the new AML provisions, gambling providers are subject to enhanced due diligence obligations, e.g. stricter customer identification, regarding suspicious financial transactions or customers living in high-risk countries. With the entry into force of the new AML Act, states such as Upper Austria and Styria are passing legislation which may affect player verification.

The local betting acts have been amended to implement AML provisions as required by the EU’s 4th AML Directive. Amendments to the Carinthian Betting Act entered into force in January 2018 and amendments to the Upper Austrian Betting Act entered into force in June 2018. On 7 July 2018, an Act amending the Vienna Betting Act entered into force (with some provisions becoming effective three to six months following the official announcement). The Act implements the 4th AML Directive, broadens the definition of a betting intermediary, and introduces stricter player protection measures and licensing requirements.

All suspicious activities must be reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit (*Geldwäschemeldestelle*). Moreover, licensees must nominate an AML officer and train their employees regarding AML risks and AML risk avoidance. Special provisions apply to dealing with politically exposed persons. Land-based casinos and slot machine operators are obliged to check the identity documents of all customers.

3 Online/Mobile/Digital/Electronic Media

3.1 How does local law/regulation affect the provision of the Relevant Products in online/mobile/digital/electronic form, both from: (i) operators located inside your jurisdiction; and (ii) operators located outside your jurisdiction?

Online gambling: The GSpG mentions online activity in Section 12a, defining so-called “electronic lotteries” as games “*in which the player participates directly using electronic media and the outcome is decided centrally and provided on electronic media*”. The operation of “electronic lotteries” is subject to the single lottery licence, thereby constituting a *de facto* monopoly for online gambling. Section 12a GSpG does not further describe the product scope. The BMF (and the current *de facto* monopoly holder, *Österreichische Lotterien GmbH*) consider the licence to cover all games of chance offered online, including online casino games, which are outside the scope of the products that *Österreichische Lotterien GmbH* may offer offline. As regards compliance of the Austrian (online) gambling monopoly with EU law, please see question 4.3 below.

Online betting: Licences for (in general, land-based) sports betting are granted by the *Bundesländer*, which apply if sports betting is offered in the territory of a certain province (e.g. in a betting shop). Some Austrian provinces have extended the applicability of their legislation to online operators whose servers are located in the respective province (e.g. Salzburg). Betting legislation at *Bundesländer* level is not considered to apply to operators located outside the respective territory; neither does it subject them to any local licensing obligation. In general, Austrian law currently does

not contain provisions on the blocking of Internet service providers (“ISPs”) or payment service providers (“PSPs”).

3.2 What other restrictions have an impact on Relevant Products supplied via online/mobile/digital/electronic means?

Sanctions provided for the illegal offer of land-based gambling also apply to online gambling. This applies, in particular, to the administrative fines described in question 1.2 above.

Blacklisting websites, ISP and financial blocking are not part of the sanctioning measures of Austrian law. Despite doubts as regards compliance of the (online) gambling monopoly with EU law, the BMF firmly considers it illegal to offer online gambling without an Austrian licence.

3.3 What terminal/machine-based gaming is permitted and where?

The GSpG contains basic provisions regarding the operation of slot machines and video lottery terminals (“VLTs”). Further details are provided in the laws of the *Bundesländer*. There are several technical requirements concerning slot machines, including adequate warning and data protection systems in case of technical failures. Further, there is a minimum duration for certain games and players are only allowed to play for a maximum amount of time, after which the slot machine must automatically switch off for a cool-off period. Further, certain pay-out ratios must be applied. The technical requirements must be evidenced by a technical expert opinion. Slot machines must be connected to the Federal Computing Centre (*Bundesrechenzentrum*).

Some *Bundesländer* have added technical requirements for betting terminals to their laws, including that terminals must not enable placement of bets by more than one person (including by connecting terminals with other terminals or gadgets via Bluetooth or WiFi). Betting terminals must have a serial number that needs to be submitted to the authorities. In some *Bundesländer*, betting terminals may only be operated if a specifically trained responsible person is present, and the terminal must be able to store all data on placed bets in a so-called “electronic betting book” or database. In some *Bundesländer*, stake limits for betting terminals apply.

The main legal and technical requirements for operating VLTs are stipulated in the GSpG. VLT outlets require a location permit issued by the BMF. Further, VLTs must be connected to a central server operated by the Federal Computing Centre.

4 Enforcement and Liability

4.1 Who is liable under local law/regulation?

In the first place, the operators are held liable for violations of the GSpG. However, directors and other legal or natural persons supporting illegal activities carried out by the entity in connection with gambling (e.g. advertising illegal gambling) can also be subject to sanctions under the GSpG and/or Section 168 StGB.

Further, participation in illegal gambling as a regular source of income may be sanctioned under Section 168 StGB. A similar provision is also included in the GSpG, sanctioning the participation in unlicensed “electronic lotteries” by means of administrative fines.

4.2 What form does enforcement action take in your jurisdiction?

Recently, enforcement measures have been heavily concentrated on the allegedly illegal provision of slot machines. Besides fines, sanctions include the confiscation of slot machines.

Most local authorities have also consistently taken a strict approach towards the operation of allegedly illegal offers in retail betting shops. For example, local authorities have closed licensed betting shops and confiscated betting equipment, arguing that the operators do not observe restrictions on the betting offer, such as certain restrictions on live betting.

Given the remaining doubts on the compliance of the gambling monopoly with EU law (see question 4.3 below), Austrian authorities currently still seem reluctant to take enforcement measures against online gambling operators offering their products under the EU market freedoms. Due to the point of consumption taxation, the tax authorities also enforce tax provisions against operators which do not hold an Austrian licence.

In particular, criminal sanctions under Section 168 StGB are being applied only very rarely, which is due to the administrative sanctions stipulated in the GSpG taking precedence over Section 168 StGB in case an offence could be sanctioned under both provisions.

There is no case law on authorities applying sanctions against players taking part in unlicensed gambling or betting offers.

4.3 Do other non-national laws impact upon liability and enforcement?

As Austria is a Member State of the EU, Austrian law is heavily influenced by EU law, including case law from the Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”). According to the CJEU, any national measure hindering the exercise of the EU market freedoms or rendering the exercise of these rights less attractive must: be justified by overriding public interest objectives; be suitable for securing the attainment of these objectives; not go beyond what is necessary to achieve these objectives; and be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

Conformity of Austrian gaming legislation with EU law has often been tested in national court proceedings, with several cases having been referred to the CJEU (*Engelmann, Dickinger and Ömer, HIT and HIT Larix, Pfleger, Admiral Casinos and Online Games*). These rulings have led to various reforms of the GSpG (including the introduction of the requirement for transparent licensing procedures). The CJEU concluded that the Austrian *de facto* monopoly “appears to be disproportionate”. The Austrian case law is currently not consistent as regards the compatibility of the Austrian *de facto* monopoly with EU law. In August 2016,

the Austrian Constitutional Court was dealing with a request put forward by the Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*) to rule on the compatibility of the Austrian gambling monopoly with the Austrian Constitution, given that the Supreme Court’s 4th Chamber had held the gambling monopoly to be contrary to EU law. The Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*) rejected the Supreme Court’s referral for formal reasons but ruled on a number of administrative complaints filed by slot machine operators, which were based on the same arguments as the referral of the Austrian Supreme Court, confirming the compliance of the GSpG with EU law and the Austrian Constitution. In November 2016, the Supreme Court issued its final decision on the case it had referred to the Constitutional Court, stating that the questions regarding the monopoly’s compliance with EU law had been sufficiently clarified. In May 2017, the Supreme Court again issued a decision reiterating its view that the GSpG is in line with EU law.

Although the three Austrian high courts appear to take a similar approach as regards the compatibility of the GSpG with EU law, the Regional Administrative Court of Upper Austria (*Landesverwaltungsgericht Oberösterreich*) has issued several contrary decisions and submitted cases regarding the compatibility of the Austrian gambling regime for preliminary ruling to the CJEU. There are two preliminary ruling requests, regarding the compatibility of the Austrian gambling legislation with EU law, currently pending before the CJEU: *Gmalieva* (C-79/17) and *Gmalieva and Naderhirn* (C-633/17).

4.4 Are gambling debts enforceable in your jurisdiction?

Section 1271 of the Austrian Civil Code provides that, in general, gambling debts are unenforceable. A gambling debt is considered *obligatio naturalis* and cannot be enforced before the court. However, Section 1274 of the Austrian Civil Code provides an exception for operators licensed in Austria.

5 Anticipated Reforms

5.1 What (if any) intended changes to the gambling law/regulations are being discussed currently?

As noted above in question 2.9, local betting acts have been amended mainly to implement AML provisions as required by the EU’s 4th AML Directive. Further, the *Bundesländer* are in the process of updating their betting laws (with some still dating back to 1919), e.g. the new Salzburg Betting Act entered into force on 1 June 2017. The new Styrian Betting Act has been passed by the Styrian parliament and entered into force on 1 January 2018. The new Upper Austrian Betting Act entered into force on 1 June 2018.

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Dr. Thomas Talos, LL.M. (Virginia) is a founding partner of Brandl & Talos and an expert on M&A, capital markets, corporate law and international gambling law.

He advised on bwin's IPO, has led all acquisitions in the company's history, led the company's merger with PartyGaming Plc in 2011 and advised on bwin.party's takeover by GVC Holdings PLC, completed in February 2016; as well as GVC's GBP 4 billion acquisition of Ladbrokes Coral Group plc, completed in March 2018. He continues to advise GVC on legal and regulatory issues.

Thomas advises gaming companies at an international level and is highly regarded for his specific industry knowledge in the DACH region (Germany, Austria and Switzerland), where he provides legal advice and regulatory guidance to operators active or seeking to become active in these markets. In January 2017, Thomas was mandated as Tipico Group's counsel. Tipico operates branches in Germany, Austria, Croatia and Gibraltar. In summer 2018, Thomas advised Sportradar Group and its founder and CEO Carsten Koerl as lead counsel on the exit of EQT and the sale of shares to Canada Pension Plan Investment Board and Silicon Valley-based growth equity firm TCV. The deal, valued at USD 2.4 billion, is one of the largest tech deals in the DACH region to date.

Thomas is co-editor of a comprehensive commentary on Austrian EU merger law and co-author of *Social Gaming in Europe*.

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Mag. Nicholas Aquilina is an Attorney at Brandl & Talos, specialising in international gaming, betting and entertainment law, European Union law, Social Gaming, E-Sports, Fantasy Gaming, Skill Gaming, payments and cryptocurrencies as well as E-Commerce.

Nicholas provides regulatory, commercial, general corporate and transactional legal advice to various leading international online and land-based gaming and betting companies. This includes regular advice and representation of clients before national regulators, at European associations, before European Union institutions and the Court of Justice of the European Union. Nicholas has assisted clients in numerous licensing procedures across Europe and the US.

Nicholas has provided regulatory and transactional advice on numerous large-scale transactions in the gaming and betting sector. Most recently, he advised GVC Holdings Plc on the acquisition of Ladbrokes Coral Group plc (March 2018; deal value: GBP 4 billion), London-based private equity fund Novalpina Capital LLP on the acquisition of Estonian casino operator Olympic Entertainment Group (March/April 2018; deal value: EUR 300 million) and Sportradar Group on regulatory matters related to the exit of EQT and sale of shares to Canada Pension Plan Investment Board and Silicon Valley-based growth equity firm TCV (July 2018; deal value: USD 2.4 billion).

Since joining Brandl & Talos in 2009, he frequently contributes to Austrian and international legal journals and regularly speaks at international conferences, including International Masters of Gaming Law, the International Association of Gaming Regulators, the Gaming Regulators European Forum, the iGaming Forum, iGB, SiGMA and IIR – Austria's leading gambling conference. He is a co-author of *Social Gaming in Europe*.

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RECHTSANWÄLTE · ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Brandl & Talos is one of Austria's leading law firms in the areas of capital markets law, banking, corporate/M&A, white-collar crime, as well as **national and international gaming and entertainment law**.

The Team has been advising clients in the gaming and betting industry **for more than 20 years** and gained **significant experience** through advising bwin Interactive Entertainment AG from its early days as a small Austrian start-up to its IPO and becoming one of the world's leading publicly listed online gaming companies. Following its merger with PartyGaming Plc and the subsequent takeover by GVC Holdings PLC, Brandl & Talos maintained its role as lead regulatory advisor and advised on GVC's GBP 4 billion acquisition of Ladbrokes Coral Group plc, completed in March 2018.

Today their clients include numerous **major players** in the gaming and betting industry, such as GVC Holdings Plc, Tipico, Sportradar, Century Casinos, Olympic Entertainment Group and the European Betting and Gaming Association ("**EGBA**").

Many years of experience in advising on international transactions in the gaming and entertainment sector enable the Team to offer clients transactional, strategic and regulatory advice, and make it possible to cover both the transactional and the specific regulatory aspects of gaming and betting law within this industry.

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