

National Gambling Act 7 of 2004 (NGA) and Related Provincial Gambling Acts

Topic: Gambling

IN A CALABASH

Introduction

Gambling is strictly regulated in South Africa for various social and economic reasons.

The National Gambling Act (NGA) regulates the gambling industry in South Africa including casinos, racing, gambling and wagering.

The NGA does not regulate the National Lottery. This is regulated by the Lotteries Act 57 of 1997.

The NGA sets out a well-controlled licensing regime and, to this end, sets out various standards which have to be complied with by all licensed establishments.

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, both the national and provincial government have competency to grant and withdraw gaming licenses.

In addition to national gambling legislation, the reader must take note of and familiarise him- or herself with the provincial laws and related regulations which set out the various licensing procedures, standards and norms which apply in each of the nine provinces in South Africa where a gambling activity is to be or is carried out–

- Eastern Cape Gambling and Betting Act 5 of 1997;
- Free State Gambling and Racing Act 6 of 1996;
- Gauteng Gambling Act 4 of 1995, as amended;
- KwaZulu-Natal Gambling Act 10 of 1996;
- Mpumalanga Gambling Act 5 of 1995;
- North West Casino, Gaming and Betting Act 13 of 1994;
- Northern Cape Gambling and Racing Act 5 of 1996;
- Northern Province Casino and Gaming Act 4 of 1996; and
- Western Cape Gambling and Racing Law 4 of 1996.

As a result of this concurrent responsibility, South Africa has a national gambling board and nine provincial gambling and racing boards that all oversee and regulate gambling.

Application for a gambling license must be made to the provincial gambling board where the gambling establishment is situated and must be in line with the relevant provincial gambling laws.

Decisions to grant the license will be made by the provincial gambling board in conjunction and after consultation with the National Gambling Board (NGB).

The National Gambling Board is tasked with overseeing the NGA and the gaming industry and setting national and provincial standards and norms.

Note: This overview does not cover the provincial laws in any detail, but rather discusses the different procedures and norms which any person who operates a gambling facility has to be aware of and comply with.

Objectives of the Act

The NGA and the respective provincial gambling Acts currently regulating gambling in South Africa specifically outlaws and prohibits online gambling offered in South Africa or elsewhere.

Application of the Act and its implication to Tourism

The NGA applies to any gambling activity if it involves placing or accepting a bet or wager, placing or accepting a totalisator bet, making available for play or playing bingo or another gambling or amusement game, to the extent that applicable provincial laws require such games to be licensed.

In relation to the tourism industry, many hotels and stand-alone casinos offer gambling and gaming activities which are regulated in terms of the national and provincial gambling acts.

The NGA and related provincial laws apply to–

- actual licensees the persons who are either involved in the business of offering a gambling activity, such as a casino operator, a tote or an amusement arcade where amusement machines or limited pay-out machines are situated;
- gamblers any person who gambles or partakes in gambling activities in South Africa;
- premises where the licensed activity is to take place, including tote halls, race tracks, casinos, etc.;
- employees and persons all those persons who are employed to work at any gambling facility;
- the operator usually a company who owns and operates the gambling facility;
- the owner of the device and or machines which are used in the facility, such as the roulette table or slot machine;
- the persons responsible for the advertising and marketing material, who must ensure that all guidelines pertaining to gambling-related marketing and advertising are complied with;

- the persons who lend money and banks who operate ATM machines the lending of money to feed a gambling habit is prohibited and ATM machines have to be situated away from a gambling area;
 - counsellors the persons who monitor and counsel those with gambling problems;
 - excluded persons registrar the persons who facilitate and give effect to the 'excluded persons' register; and
 - the Provincial and National gambling boards who regulate and oversee the industry.
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Summary of the provisions of the Act

Types of gambling

The NGA and the provincial gambling laws provide for a number of different gambling licenses—

- casinos licenses;
- bingo licenses;
- other gambling games or an amusement games licenses;
- horse racing licenses, including online betting bookie license;
- limited pay-out machine licenses; and
- gambling employee licenses.

Online gaming laws

The NGA prohibits interactive or online gambling services.

It is an offence to offer or engage in interactive or online gambling games. This rule applies to all online operators, licensed in any jurisdiction, in or outside South Africa. Interactive gambling relates specifically to games such as casino, poker and bingo. Online sports betting, online horse race betting and the business of bookmaking is lawful in South Africa, provided that the person conducting these businesses holds the necessary provincial bookmaker's license(s) or is using a website with the proper license(s).

On 20 August 2010, online gambling offered through servers located outside the country was banned in South Africa as a result of the North Gauteng High Court judgment on the jurisdiction of online gambling transactions in the country.

Consequently, offering gambling services online or gambling online is illegal. The only exceptions are province-licensed horse racing and online sports betting.

Casino sites, individuals, internet service providers and banks that process payments for online gamblers are subject to a fine of R10 million, 10 years of imprisonment or both.

Mass media channels such as TV, radio, newspapers, magazines and outdoor advertising agencies that transmit or facilitate advertisement of online gambling services can also be held liable.

Note: This may change after an appeal to a high court ruling against 'interactive gambling' is heard.

Gambling licenses

No one may carry out or offer any gambling activity in South Africa unless he or she has been licensed in terms of either the national gambling laws, associated provincial laws or both.

Note: An informal bet may be placed amongst persons unless there are valid grounds to conclude that any of the parties to the bet intends to establish an enforceable contractual relationship where they staked or accepted the stake of money on that contingency. The latter activity has to be done under license.

In order to operate a gambling establishment, a number of licenses have to be obtained.

Gambling industry employees to be licensed

A person must not engage in any work within the gambling industry and a licensee must not employ a person or permit an existing employee to engage in any work within the gambling industry unless that person has a valid national employment license permitting that work or a provincial employment license permitting that work issued by the provincial licensing authority in the province in which the person proposes to work.

An employer of a person who is licensed must disclose to the applicable licensing authority any prescribed information that concerns a licensed employee or agent of the employer.

Any such license granted to a person is not transferable to another person.



The categories of work that are subject to the above requirements pertain to—

- every director of a license holder;
- every person who is employed at or by a gambling business who is directly involved in the conduct of gambling operations and required to be licensed in terms of provincial legislation;
- every person who may exercise control over gambling operations or the exercise of their functions by the persons contemplated above;
- every employee of a license holder who, by virtue of his or her functions may reasonably be in a position—
 - o to influence the outcome of a gambling game; or
 - o to make representations regarding the liability for tax of any license holder; and
- such other categories of persons as may be required to be licensed as employees in terms of provincial legislation.

A license holder must, within fourteen days, inform the relevant provincial licensing authority in writing after a licensed employee has—

- become employed pursuant to a national employment license;
- been assigned a different job description or position;
- become disqualified to continue in his or her employ; or
- left his or her employment.

Gambling premises

Any place or premises which are used for gambling activities must be licensed for such purpose.

Gambling machines and devices

All gambling machines and devices have to comply with strict standards and norms.

The NGA provides that no person may import, manufacture, supply, sell, lease, make available, possess, store or alter a gambling machine or gambling device or transport or maintain such a machine or device unless that device or machine complies with the standards of the NGA and such person is authorised to operate and/or use the said device or machine.

Every gambling machine or device must be registered unless it is of an exempted category.

Every gambling machine or gambling device made available for play by the public in the Republic of South Africa must be certified in accordance with the requirements of the Act as complying with the relevant standards for such a device determined in terms of the Standards Act 29 of 1993.

Identification of gambling machines and devices

A manufacturer must keep a record, in the prescribed manner and form, of every gambling machine or device which the manufacturer acquires, manufactures, sells or otherwise distributes.

A manufacturer of a gambling machine or gambling device manufactured in or imported into the Republic must incorporate into the design of that machine or device a mechanism that permanently identifies the name of the manufacturer, a unique serial number of the machine or device and the date of manufacture of the machine or device.

A person must not remove, alter, disfigure, obscure or destroy such identification mechanism.

National register of gambling machines and devices

The board must establish and maintain a national registry of every gambling machine or gambling device manufactured within or imported into the Republic, assign a permanent and unique registration number for each machine or device which is co-related to the name of the manufacturer or importer of that machine or device, the date of manufacture of that machine or device and the unique serial number assigned to that machine or device by the manufacturer. For each such machine or device, the board must record the name, license number and other prescribed particulars of the registered owner and any other person who has leased that machine or device or to whom registered possession of the machine or device has been transferred. The information in this registry must be provided to all the provincial licensing authorities in the prescribed manner and form.

If a gambling machine is networked with other machines or systems of machines, each machine in that network is deemed to be a separate gambling machine.

Gambling machines and devices to be registered

A person who imports a gambling machine or gambling device into the Republic or who manufactures such a machine or device within the Republic must register that machine or device by providing the required information in the prescribed manner and form to the board.

The board must not register a gambling machine or device unless that type of machine or device has been certified in accordance with the requirements of the Act as complying with the relevant standards for such a machine or device determined in terms of the Standards Act 29 of 1993.

The person who registers a machine or device is deemed to be the registered owner of that machine or device, subject to any transfer of registered ownership.

The registered owner of a gambling machine or gambling device must ensure that the possession, use, maintenance and certification of that machine or device complies with the Act, subject to any registered transfer of possession.

Transfer of registered ownership or possession

A person who proposes to transfer registered ownership of a gambling machine or device to another person must apply in the prescribed manner and form to a provincial licensing authority for approval to transfer registered ownership of that machine or device.

Calibration and certification of gambling machines or gambling devices

When called upon to test a gambling machine or device, a licensed testing agent must—



- test that gambling machine or device for compliance with the applicable standard;
- record all test results; and
- issue a report of the test results to—
 - o the person requesting the certification;
 - o the applicable provincial licensing authority;
 - o the board; and
 - o the South African Bureau of Standards.

Upon receiving a test report, the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) must analyse the test results relative to the required standards and applicable standards for the machine or device concerned. If the machine or device complies with the applicable standards, SABS must issue a letter of certification in respect of the machine or device to—

- the person requesting the certification;
- the applicable provincial licensing authority; and
- the board.

A contravention of this is a breach of license, subject to administrative sanctions in terms of the Act or applicable provincial law.

Unauthorised interactive gaming unlawful

A person is not allowed to engage in or make available any interactive game except and unless it is in line with the provisions of the NGA.

Protection of minors

Under no circumstances is a minor allowed to gamble. No minor is allowed to enter a designated gambling area within any licensed premises, operate a gambling machine or device, conduct or make available a gambling activity, engage in social gambling or a gambling activity other than an amusement game or falsely claim to be 18 years of age or over in order to gain access to a designated area within licensed premises, gain access to a gambling machine or device or engage in, conduct or make available a gambling activity.

Restrictions on granting credit to gamblers

South African laws prohibit any person holding a gambling license, or a third party, from granting or extending a loan to any person for the purpose of gambling.

That being said, the holder of a casino license, a bookmaker license or a totalisator operator license may extend credit to a patron only after obtaining sufficient information regarding the patron's identity, credit history and financial capabilities in terms of the credit being requested. The holder of a license may extend credit to a patron only in respect of a gambling activity authorised by that holder's license.

All credit extensions shall be evidenced by a credit instrument signed at the time of credit extension by the patron who receives the credit.



A credit instrument must contain–

- sufficient information to allow for the collection of the debt following the receipt of the instrument; and
- such other details as may be required in terms of the relevant provincial legislation.

Failure by a license holder to deposit a negotiable instrument for collection by the close of the banking day following the receipt of the negotiable instrument or the banking day following the completion of a continuous and uninterrupted residence by the patron concerned in the accommodation facilities located at the same licensed premises of the licensee, whichever is the later, will be deemed to be an extension of credit.

Prohibited transactions by licensed operator

A license holder must not exchange cash for cash except to enable a patron to participate in gambling where cash is used as the stake or for the purpose of converting cash won by the patron while participating in gambling for different denominations of cash.

A license holder must not–

- issue a cheque or other negotiable instrument; or
- transfer any funds to or on behalf of a patron, in exchange for cash, chips, tokens or other value instruments, unless the license holder is satisfied that the patron has genuinely participated in gambling.

Excluded persons

Where a person accepts that he or she has a gambling problem, that person may register as an excluded person, which means that any gaming establishment will have to refuse such person access or entry to its gaming or gambling activities from date of entry into the ‘excluded person register’.

Such registration can be cancelled by the ‘excluded person’ at any time.

In the case of a problematic and compulsive gambler, the compulsive gambler’s family, a person who is economically dependent in whole or in part on the compulsive gambler or a person for whom that compulsive gambler is economically responsible for may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order declaring that the compulsive gambler has a gambling problem and should be registered as an ‘excluded’ person.

When the court agrees and finds that it is reasonable and just to prevent the compulsive gambler from engaging in any gambling activity, the court may order the registration of that person as an excluded person.

An excluded person affected by an order may apply to the court that made the order at any time to set aside the order, and the court may do so if, after considering the grounds for making the original order and any new evidence before it, the court is satisfied that it is no longer reasonable and just to prevent that person from engaging in any gambling activity.

The board may not charge a fee for registering a person as an ‘excluded’ person.



A licensee, licensed employee or person in control of licensed premises or a gambling machine or device must not knowingly permit an excluded person to–

- enter or remain in a designated area within those premises;
- operate that gambling machine or gambling device;
- conduct or make available a restricted gambling activity or an activity licensed as social gambling within those premises; or
- engage in social gambling or a restricted gambling activity within those premises.

Every person operating a licensed gaming facility or activity must have at its premises a system whereby any person may register as an excluded person.

Excluded person register

The NG board has a duty to establish an excluded person register, which must be made available to the public.

Counselling, treatment or education services

A licensed person must have a directory of local recognised counselling, treatment or education services addressing the problems of compulsive and addictive gambling at the licensed premises and prominently post a notice advertising the availability of those materials, in the prescribed manner and form, at every entry to those premises.

Enforceability of gambling debts and forfeiture of unlawful winnings

Despite any provision of the common law or any other law other than the NGA–

- a debt incurred by a person other than an excluded person or a minor in the course of a gambling activity that is licensed in terms of the Act or provincial law is enforceable in law;
- a debt incurred by a person other than an excluded person or a minor in the course of a gambling activity that is lawful but not required to be licensed in terms of the Act or provincial law is enforceable only to the extent that it is enforceable in terms of the common law or another law;
- a debt incurred by a person in the course of any gambling activity that is unlawful in terms of the Act or applicable provincial law is not enforceable in law;
- a debt incurred in the course of a gambling activity by a minor is not enforceable in law;
- a debt incurred by an excluded person is not enforceable in law, unless that excluded person gained access to that gambling activity by fraudulently claiming to be a different person; and
- an informal bet is not enforceable in law.

A person must not knowingly pay any winnings from a gambling activity to–

- a minor;
- an excluded person; or
- any other person who won those winnings in a gambling activity that is unlawful in terms of the Act.

Any person who is prevented from paying winnings as above must remit those winnings to the board in the prescribed manner and form, to be held by the board in trust pending a decision. Upon receiving any winnings, the board must investigate the circumstances of the relevant gambling activity and either–

- deliver the winnings to the person who won them, if the board is satisfied that the gambling activity was lawful and the winner was not a minor or excluded person at the time of the activity; or
- apply to the High Court for an order declaring the winnings forfeit to the State.

Any excluded person who unlawfully enters a gambling facility and makes a win will have no right to these winnings, referred to as ‘unlicensed winnings’.

Unlawful winnings must be paid by the licensed facility to the National Gaming Board, which payment must be accompanied by a prescribed form and under cover of a memorandum which shall reflect–

- the name of the player to whom the winnings accrued;
- the name and license number of the license holder of the premises at which the winning bet was struck;
- the grounds on which it is alleged that the winnings cannot lawfully be paid to the player;

- the amount of the winnings concerned; and
- where applicable, proof of payment of the amount into the banking account of the Board.

A license holder who remits winnings to the National Gambling Board must provide any further information reasonably required by the Board to satisfactorily conclude an investigation.

Restrictions on advertising and promotion of gambling activities and granting of discounts

Advertising of gaming activities and facilities is also regulated.

No licensed person may advertise or promote a gambling activity–

- in a false or misleading manner;
- that is unlawful in terms of the Act or applicable provincial law; or
- other than an amusement game, in a manner intended to target or attract minors.

A person must not advertise or promote any gambling or related activity as being available to the public free of charge or at a discounted rate contrary to the Act, as an inducement for gambling.



Advertising in respect of gambling must not–

- contain any lewd or indecent language, images or actions;
- portray excessive play;
- imply or portray any illegal activity;
- present any game, directly or indirectly, as a potential means of relieving financial or personal difficulties;
- exhort gambling as a means of recovering past gambling or other financial losses;
- contain claims or representations that persons who gamble are guaranteed personal, financial or social success;
- represent or imply that–
 - o gambling is an alternative to employment or a means of acquiring financial security;
 - o winning is the probable outcome of gambling;
 - o gambling primarily involves skill;
 - o gambling is a form of investment;
 - o the more or longer one gambles, the greater the chances of winning; or
 - o that gambling is likely to make players' dreams a reality;
- portray or contain persons or characters engaged in gambling who are, or appear to be, under the age of eighteen years; or
- be placed–

- o in media primarily directed at persons under the age of eighteen years;
- o at venues where the majority of the audience may reasonably be expected to be under the age of eighteen years; or
- o on outdoor displays directed at schools, youth centres, technikons or university campuses.

Warnings

Any advertisement of a gambling machine or device, gambling activity or licensed premises at which gambling activities are available must include a statement warning against the dangers of addictive and compulsive gambling. Such advertisement must not include any element that directly or indirectly promotes or encourages an excluded person from removing his or her name from the register of excluded persons.

Each advertisement of a gambling machine or device, gambling activity or licensed premises at which gambling activities are available must include a statement warning against the dangers of addictive and compulsive gambling, which must–

- in respect of any printed or electronic mail advertisement, be in a font of at least the same size as the font used for the body of the advertisement and shall incorporate, at a minimum
 - o the name, toll-free number and slogan of the National Responsible Gambling Programme; and
 - o a reference to the fact that only persons of the age of eighteen years or older may lawfully participate in gambling;
- in respect of any video or television advertisement, incorporate the information contemplated above and be published in visual format so that each slogan appears in a legible and noticeable format for at least three seconds;
- in respect of any radio advertisement or voice message on a telephone, incorporate the information contemplated above and be in a clearly audible format;
- in respect of any hold message on the telephone system of a licensee, incorporate the information contained above, be broadcast at least once every 3 minutes and be in a clearly audible format;
- in respect of any text message service on a cellular telephone or similar device utilised predominantly for voice communication, incorporate the information contemplated above;
- in the case of advertisements appearing on billboards, web pages or multi-page pamphlets, contain the information contemplated above, which shall be displayed on at least ten percent of the surface of the billboard, the home page of the web page or the front page of a multi-page pamphlet and contain such other information as may be required in terms of applicable provincial legislation; and
- must comply with the requirements of the relevant provincial legislation.

The above provisions shall not apply in respect of any advertisement of–

- gambling devices placed in trade publications targeted at the licensed gambling industry;
- facilities or amenities located or offered in or on licensed premises but which are unrelated to a gambling activity, provided that such advertisement does not make reference to gambling activities;

- promotional items which are exempt in terms of relevant provincial legislation; and
- any promotional material manufactured before the effective date.

Any gambling advertisement may only be advertised between the hours 20h00–06h00 and such advertisement should not be broadcast during programmes when the audience is expected to be below the age of 18 years.

Advertising of interactive gambling sites

In light of all forms of interactive gambling being prohibited in South Africa, no person is permitted to–

- advertise any interactive games in until enabling legislation is enacted and promulgated by the President;
- place on the internet links or advertisements inviting or encouraging members of the public to access an internet gambling site or take any other action that may reasonably be regarded as inviting members of the public to gamble on such internet site;
- place on the internet links inviting members of the public or encouraging them to enter the gambling internet site or takes other action that may reasonably be regarded as inviting another person to gamble under false pretences or by providing false information or documentation;
- advertise or cause to be advertised any gambling activities the advertiser is a holder of a license issued in terms of the Act or provincial legislation;
- advertise any gambling activity if such gambling operator is licensed in terms of foreign legislation and not in terms of the Act or provincial legislation of the Republic of South Africa;
- provide, display, or distribute any promotional material related to interactive gambling activities or games unless one holds a license issued in terms of the laws of the Republic; and
- provide sponsorships, gifts, prizes or scholarships related to illegal activities and interactive games in exchange for the promotion of a gambling activity, product, trademark, brand or name of a gambling operator, manufacturer or supplier.

No gambling learning material shall be posted on the internet if it is intended to teach members of the public how to play a gambling game.

No gambling education site where a person can learn how to play a game can route that person to a gambling site in order for such a person to gamble.

Cash machines

No person may place or operate a cash-dispensing machine within the gambling area or within 5 metres of any point of unobstructed public access to a designated area or anywhere in or on such designated area.

No cash-dispensing machine may be visible to the patrons from the designated area.

No direction signs to cash-dispensing machines may be placed anywhere in or on designated areas.

The above provisions do not apply to devices accessed by means of an integrated circuit card issued to a patron by a casino operator, by means of which

- funds are deposited by such patron to the credit of such card; and
- funds standing to the credit of such card are withdrawn or redeemed by such patron.

Warnings of the evils of gambling

Every licensee operating licensed premises at which a gambling activity is conducted must post a notice, in the prescribed manner and form, warning of the dangers of compulsive and addictive gambling.

A license holder must—

- affix visible and legible signage warning of the dangers of addictive or compulsive gambling on the front of every gambling machine and at all points of purchase on licensed premises utilised by a bookmaker or the operator of a totalisator, in the format determined by the relevant provincial licensing authority;
- prominently display posters, as determined by the relevant provincial licensing authority, of at least A3 format, notifying persons of the availability of assistance with regard to problem gambling;
- have available pamphlets or written manuals for the public which educate members of the public on the issues of problem gambling. All gambling-related pamphlets or written manuals must contain a description of the National Responsible Gambling Programme's aims and activities, an indication of the types of treatment available and the extent to which these are free of charge and all available contact details in respect of the National Responsible Gambling Programme and must be located in such a manner as to be easily accessible to the public in all areas in which gambling takes place.

A license holder must display information signs outside any entrance that leads onto or passes by a designated area. This sign must carry a warning that gambling activities take place through such entrance, and, where available, directions to alternate entrances that do not lead onto or pass by designated areas.



WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT COMPLY?

Failure to comply with the NGA

Any failure to comply with the provisions of the NGA amounts to an offence when he or she—

- does anything calculated to improperly influence the board concerning any matter connected with an investigation;
- does anything in connection with an investigation that would have been deemed to be in contempt of court if the proceedings had occurred in a court of law;
- knowingly provides false information to the board;
- wilfully interrupts any proceedings or misbehaves in the place where a hearing is being conducted;

- falsely claims to be–
 - an inspector;
 - a regulatory authority; or
 - a person authorised to act on behalf of a regulatory authority; or
- refuses or fails to comply to the best of his or her ability with any request of an inspector.

Offences and breach of license condition

It is a criminal offence to contravene the NGA.

If a person appears to have committed an offence under the NGA or under any applicable provincial law, the person may be prosecuted for the offence under the NGA or under the applicable provincial law, but not for both.

The commission of an offence under the NGA by a licensee is a breach of a condition of the license.

Any person convicted of an offence in terms of the NGA is liable to a fine of up to R10 000 000, to imprisonment for a period of up to 10 years or to both a fine and imprisonment.

A licensee found to be in breach of a condition of a license is liable to an administrative penalty of up to 10% of the annual turnover of the licensee.



RECOMMENDED ACTIONS OR CONTROLS WHICH SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE TARGET AUDIENCE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT

- Any person who wants to operate a casino, as a route operator, as a manufacturer, as a testing agent or as a totalisator operator, to manufacture, sell, operate, repair or calibrate equipment or to work in a gambling facility must apply for and hold a valid gaming license and comply with the NGA, the Financial Intelligence Centre Act and the applicable provincial law of any province in which the licensee conducts, engages in or makes available the licensed activities.
- Any place or premises which are or may be used for gambling activities must be licensed for such purpose;
- All gambling machines and devices have to comply with strict standards and norms and must be registered and calibrate;
- No operation or advertising of interactive gambling;
- Minors are not allowed to gamble;
- Licensees are to be aware of all restrictions on granting credit to gamblers;

- Licensees are to maintain an excluded person register, make such register available and advertise its availability;
- Licensees are to be aware of conditions under which forfeiture of unlawful winnings takes place;
- Advertising should not to be misleading, encouraging or in view of minors. Advertising should only take place between 20h00 and 06H00;
- Any advertisement of a gambling machine or device, a gambling activity or licensed premises at which gambling activities are available must include a statement warning against the dangers of addictive and compulsive gambling; and
- No person may place or operate a cash-dispensing machine within the gambling area, within 5 metres of any point of unobstructed public access to a designated area or anywhere in or on such designated area.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Regulators

The NGB and the respective provincial gambling boards are tasked with enforcing the gambling acts.

They do this in conjunction with a number of other law enforcement agencies, namely the South African Police and the National Prosecution Authority.

Website

See the websites of the provincial gambling boards.