

**International
Comparative
Legal Guides**



Gambling

2024

10th Edition

Contributing Editor:

Chris Elliott
Wiggin LLP



glg Global Legal Group

Introductory Chapter

1

Opening up the World: New Frontiers, New Opportunities
Quirino Mancini, International Masters of Gaming Law

Q&A Chapters

3

Argentina
MF Estudio – Abogados: Tomás Enrique García Botta & Agustín Díaz Funes

9

Australia
Senet: Julian Hoskins, Daniel Lovecek, Bree Ryan & Alexander Norrish

19

Austria
BRANDL TALOS: Thomas Talos & Nicholas Aquilina

27

Belgium
Sirius Legal: Bart Van den Brande

33

Brazil
MYLaw – Maia Yoshiyasu Advogados:
Luiz Felipe Maia & Flavio Augusto Picchi

41

Canada
Borden Ladner Gervais LLP: Cameron A. MacDonald & Galen Flaherty

48

Croatia
Law Firm Anđelović, Siketić & Tomić Ltd.:
Marko Tomić & Domagoj Perić

54

Czech Republic
WH Partners: Robert Skalina

62

Denmark
Mazanti-Andersen: Nina Henningsen

70

Finland
Legal Gaming Attorneys at Law: Minna Ripatti & Antti Koivula

75

Germany
Melchers Law Firm: Dr. Joerg Hofmann,
Dr. Matthias Spitz & Michelle Hembury

83

Hungary
DLA Piper Hungary: Viktor Radics, Dániel Élő & András Nemescsófi

90

India
IndusLaw: Ranjana Adhikari, Sarthak Doshi & Shashi Shekhar Misra

104

Ireland
Fieldfisher Ireland LLP: Barry Fagan,
Natalie Quinlivan & Ciara McGuinness

110

Isle of Man
Appleby (Isle of Man) LLC: Claire Milne & Sophie Corkish

117

Israel
M. Firon & Co.: Jacob (Koby) Sarov & Ido Nahon

122

Japan
Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu: Masayuki Fukuda

129

Kenya
Ong'anya Ombo Advocates LLP: Ombo Malumbe & Jack Ong'anya

135

Macau
Rato, Ling, Lei & Cortés – Advogados e Notários | Lektou:
Pedro Cortés

143

Malta
GTG: Dr. Terence Cassar & Reuben Portanier

150

Mexico
Portilla, Ruy-Díaz y Aguilar, S.C.: Carlos Portilla & Ricardo Valdivia González

157

Netherlands
Kalff Katz & Franssen: Dr. Alan Littler & Joris Crone

164

Norway
Brækhus Advokatfirma DA: Brede A. Haglund & Alexander Mollan

169

Poland
WH Partners: Ewa Lejman-Widz

176

Portugal
Abreu Advogados: Alexandra Courela & Ricardo Henriques

182

Romania
Nestor Nestor Diculescu Kingston Petersen (NNDKP):
Mihai Fifoiu, Lucian Barbu & Laurentiu Neacsu

192

Slovakia
NOMUS, Law Firm: Marián Bošanský, Ivan Gašperek & Klaudia Mrázová

199

Spain
LOYRA Abogados: Patricia Lalandá Ordóñez & Fernando A. Martín Martín

206

Sweden
Nordic Gambling: Maria McDonald, Elvin Sababi & Karl-Oskar Hokkanen

215

Switzerland
MME Legal | Tax | Compliance: Dr. Andreas Glarner & Stefan Keller

221

United Kingdom
Wiggin LLP: Chris Elliott & Oliver Tenzer

227

USA – Arizona
Snell & Wilmer LLP: Heidi McNeil Staudenmaier,
Megan Carrasco, Marsha Cotton & Amanda Weaver

Q&A Chapters Continued

234

USA – Illinois

Taft Stettinius & Hollister LLP: Paul T. Jenson,
Erin Lynch Cordier, Anne Kremer & Alexandra Van Dusen

242

USA – Iowa

Butler Snow LLP: Sean McGuinness

246

USA – Nevada

Lewis Roca: Karl F. Rutledge & Glenn J. Light

252

USA – New Jersey

Saiber LLC: Jeremy Kleiman & Ariana LoGiudice

**International
Comparative
Legal Guides**

Malta



Dr. Terence Cassar



Reuben Portanier

GTG

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)	Malta Gaming Authority (“MGA”).	
	Poker		
	Bingo		
Betting	Betting	MGA.	
	Sports/horse race betting (if regulated separately to other forms of betting)		
	Fantasy betting (payment to back a ‘league’ or ‘portfolio’ selection over a period of time, for example in relation to sport or shares)		
Lotteries	Lotteries	MGA.	
Social/Skill arrangements	“Social” gaming with no prize in money or money’s worth	MGA.	
	Skill games and competitions with no element of chance		

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.

Relevant Products are regulated in Malta under the Gaming Act (Cap 583 of the Laws of Malta) and by the Subsidiary Legislation issued thereunder, as well as by the instruments and directives issued by the MGA.

The Gaming Act came into force in August 2018 as a result of a legislative and regulatory overhaul of the previous Maltese gaming regime, namely the former Gaming Act, which regulated land-based casinos and casinos on cruise ships within Maltese territorial waters, and the Lotteries and Other Games Act, which regulated all other forms of gaming, including remote gaming and skill games with prizes, together with other land-based Relevant Products, being (amongst others) the National Lottery, bingo halls and gaming parlours.

The new Gaming Act thus saw the consolidation of all relevant gaming activities falling under one singular act. The Gaming Act also determines the functions of the single regulatory body, being the MGA.

In broad terms, the offer of Relevant Products to persons in Malta is permitted insofar as the Relevant Products are being provided under the required licence/authorisation. The licensing requirements are addressed more specifically through subsidiary legislation in the form of regulations that fall under the said Act. There are 12 subsidiary legislations falling under the Act, namely the:

- Responsible Gaming Fund Regulations (S.L. 583.01 of the Laws of Malta) – not yet in force.
- Gaming Malta Fund Regulations (S.L. 583.02 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming License Fees Regulations (S.L. 583.03 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming Definitions Regulations (S.L. 583.04 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming Authorisations Regulations (S.L. 583.05 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming Compliance and Enforcement Regulations (S.L. 583.06 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming Premises Regulations (S.L. 583.07 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming Player Protection Regulations (S.L. 583.08 of the Laws of Malta).
- Gaming Commercial Communications Regulations (S.L. 583.09 of the Laws of Malta).

- Gaming Tax Regulations (S.L. 583.10 of the Laws of Malta).
- Social Causes Fund Regulations (S.L. 583.11 of the Laws of Malta).
- Retention of Data (Malta Gaming Authority) Regulations (S.L. 583.12 of the Laws of Malta).

The MGA has the power at law to issue directives, whereby the Authority utilises this legal instrument to provide directives to the industry that have the characteristic of being adaptable to industry developments. Examples of such directives include the Player Protection Directive.

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?

Under the Gaming Act, "licensable" activities are all governed under one umbrella Act – both land-based and remote gaming are licensable by the MGA through the Gaming Act and the Regulations that fall thereunder.

Malta's Licensing Framework is predominantly based on an "open window" concept, whereby there is no "*numerus clausus*" on the number of licences that can be granted by the MGA and no restrictions on when an operator can apply for a licence. The only exception relates to the National Lottery licence, which is limited to one licence and subject to a concession tendering process on the temporary use of intellectual property rights pertaining to the National Lottery Games.

On paper, the Gaming Act does not stipulate any limitations on the number of land-based casinos; however, a land-based casino licence is dependent on a licence applicant holding a government casino concession, and the number of concessions available are limited according to government policy. Presently, there are four licensed land-based casinos in Malta.

In the case of remote gaming, the Gaming Act saw a complete overhaul of the licensing categories, thus departing from the multi-licence system that was in force from 2004 to 2018 to a streamlined licence system, based on simply having a distinction between a B2C and B2B licence. The structure of the remote gaming licence is based on a "umbrella" concept, whereby under a B2C or B2B licence, the licensee can add or remove different gaming activities with ease, provided regulatory approval is provided by the MGA.

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

As elaborated in question 2.1 above, gaming licences are granted as either a B2C or a B2B gaming licence.

B2C licences cover the activities of making a game for participation by players as an economic activity, thus having an operator that offers gaming services for consumption by an individual.

B2B licences cover "critical gaming supplies", namely B2B supplies that are indispensable in determining the outcome of games forming part of a gaming service or an indispensable component in the processing of essential regulatory data. An example of a B2B operator would be, for instance, a games platform, whereby such games are made available to B2C licensed operators.

Four different types of game types are recognised in Malta. Each game type is further split into different "Game Verticals"

which dictate which kind of games would be approved under the licence.

The structure for gaming B2C and B2B licences is as follows:

- Type 1: Games of chance played against the house with the outcome determined by a random number generator ("RNG"). This includes the following verticals: casinos; slots; scratch cards; lotteries; secondary lotteries; and virtual games.
- Type 2: Games of chance played against the house through a Matchbook. This includes the vertical of fixed-odds betting.
- Type 3: Gaming services played in a peer-to-peer manner (player *versus* player), which would include the verticals of poker, betting exchanges and bingo.
- Type 4: Controlled skill games – at present, this type only covers one vertical, which is fantasy sports betting, although the law allows the MGA to include further verticals of the same/similar nature under this category.

One particular element, which was newly introduced under the Gaming Act, and which merits a specific mention, is the inclusion of a voluntary certification of certain gaming supplies that are provided as a B2B supply, and that are deemed to be "material" yet not critical gaming supplies. Such "material" gaming supplies that would fall under the voluntary B2B authorisation would include disaster recovery services, data centres, content and odds provision, and risk management services.

The Gaming Act also provides for what is termed as a "Recognition Notice", which is not a licence *per se*, but which is an authorisation from the MGA to allow legal persons holding a gaming licence from another EU/EEA Member State, or from another State that is deemed by the MGA to offer largely equivalent safeguards to those offered by the MGA, to provide their gaming services and/or supplies in or from Malta based on their foreign licence.

Any gaming licensee (both land-based or remote gaming) are required to have a number of key persons holding a personal licence, termed as a "Key Function Holder Licence". A licensed gaming operator cannot operate unless it has all the Key Functions defined at law held by Key Function Holder Licensees. The amount and type of Key Functions that need to be held by the Licensees vary according to the type of licence.

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

The licence application process is a very rigorous and detailed one. The licence application process may be subdivided into four main areas, which are: (1) the fitness and properness test (including financial and anti-money laundering ("AML") due diligence); (2) technical (including the submission of all relevant technical documentation on the games, RNG, hardware architecture, software architecture, information security measures, disaster recovery and business continuity measures); (3) administrative (including the submission of the business plan, human resources plan, marketing plan, advertising plan, and outsourcing procedures); and (4) regulatory, including but not limited to AML procedures and set-up, data protection procedures, commercial agreements, terms and conditions for players, and responsible gaming measures.

The submission of licence applications can only be done through the MGA eServices portal, where the documentation mentioned above needs to be uploaded, and statutory forms and declarations need to be filled in.

Following provision of documentation and information to the satisfaction of the MGA, the applicant is invited to hold

a systems audit in a staged environment, whereby the actual games that would be on offer and the technical set-up would be audited by an independent auditor, approved by the MGA but selected and appointed by the applicant.

Once a positive audit report is submitted to the MGA by the systems auditor, and provided that the probity checks do not result in anything negative about the applicant company, its shareholders and key people, the MGA can proceed with the issuance of a licence, provided that all the relevant fees have been paid.

In the case of land-based casino applicants, the applicant is first required to hold a valid concession issued by the government.

In the case of land-based bingo halls and gaming parlours, additional requirements are imposed as part of the application, mainly relating to the location and type of the gaming premises.

2.4 Are any restrictions placed upon licensees in your jurisdiction?

There are various restrictions placed on licensees, which may vary according to the type of licence held. Some restrictions are a result of conditions dictated by law, whilst other restrictions may be part of a licence conditions document issued by the MGA. The main restrictions worth mentioning include:

- (a) Only legal persons established in the EU/EEA may apply and hold a gaming licence granted by the MGA.
- (b) Minimum share capital requirements are imposed on applicants and licence holders, with the amount of share capital varying according to the gaming licence held. The minimum paid-up share capital for a remote gaming licence varies from €40,000 to €100,000, depending on whether the licence is B2B or B2C and depending on the game type.
- (c) Financial statements need to be reported according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).
- (d) Each licensee needs to have a number of licensed key persons who are authorised to hold one or more Key Functions. Eligibility criteria based on relevant academic qualifications, relevant years of experience and integrity need to be satisfied in order for the appointed person to hold a licence as a key person and hold specific Key Functions. Although a Key Function Holder Licensee may hold more than one Key Function, certain functions that present conflicting interests may not be held by the same person; for example, the Key Function Holder on data protection cannot be the same Key Function Holder on information security. Each Key Function Holder needs to gain 10 hours of Continuous Professional Development hours or equivalent *per annum* in order to maintain their licence (four hours in case of the CEO Key Function).
- (e) B2C licensees are subject persons as per the Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Funding of Terrorism Act, and consequently the licensee is required to have an appointed Anti-Money Laundering Officer who is approved by the MGA through the holding of a Key Function Holder (AML) licence and approved and registered with the Financial Intelligence Analysis Unit.
- (f) Remote gaming operators need to have an appointed alternative dispute resolution entity.
- (g) Whereas remote gaming operators may have their gaming equipment and servers located anywhere in the EU/EEA, a forensic live copy of the players’ database, financial transactions database and gaming transactions log database need to be located in Malta.
- (h) B2C remote gaming licensees need to hold a segregated players’ account with an EEA licensed credit or financial institution.

Since 2004, Malta has pioneered the notion of responsible gaming, and has thus developed a whole array of reasoned restrictions which are the result of responsible gaming measures and which each licensee needs to follow and abide by religiously. Such responsible gaming measures include, but are not limited to, for instance: age restrictions (only persons over the age of 18 are allowed to bet); certain advertising restrictions; and the availability of self-exclusion.

In 2021, Article 22 of the Player Protection Directive (Directive 2 of 2018) was amended in order to streamline the minimum Return to Player (“RTP”) percentage applicable across all sectors – both land-based and online. As a result, the standard RTP is set at a minimum RTP of 85%.

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

B2B and B2C gaming licences are valid for a term of 10 years and are renewable subject to ongoing compliance and a renewal process. The concept of a licence for an occasional gaming event is also possible, and such licences are by their very nature temporary and limited to the said occasional event.

The MGA has the authority to continuously review and monitor licensees’ activities and could, at any point in time, suspend, revoke or penalise a licensee. The MGA’s standard monitoring processes include subjecting licensees to regular compliance audits, together with any other compliance audit that may be deemed necessary by the MGA on an *ad hoc* basis. As from 2023, the MGA introduced a System Review, which happens after the licence is awarded but before a full compliance audit is required. Enforcement measures are mainly contained in the Gaming Compliance and Enforcement Regulations. Depending on the nature of the breach, the enforcement ramifications may either be of a criminal or administrative nature (or both).

Administrative enforcement measures may be appealed in front of the Gaming Administrative Tribunal.

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.

The MGA imposes strong restrictions and limitations on different forms of advertising such as sponsorships, social media, and bonuses and promotions. In particular, it must be noted that advertisements cannot be based on the gaining of personal prestige or on (alleged) success stories of players and cannot be used to exploit the vulnerable or a vulnerable situation.

All key regulatory matters in relation to material promotions and advertising restrictions are contained within the Gaming Commercial Communications Regulations (S.L. 583.09 of the Laws of Malta), including matters relating to: (1) general obligations and limitations; (2) responsible gaming; (3) protection of minors and vulnerable persons; (4) sponsorships; and (5) misleading and unfair promotional schemes.

2.7 What are the tax and other compulsory levies?

The Gaming License Fees Regulations (S.L. 583.03 of the Laws of Malta) provide that B2C operators shall pay a variable licence fee, termed as a compliance contribution, which is calculated on the gaming revenue generated. This fee varies according to

which type of gaming services the operator is licensed to offer, as well as the revenue generated through that game type.

The variable component of a licence fee includes a minimum payable fee of €5,000, with a maximum cap of €500,000 or €600,000, depending on the licence type. The variable licence fee is payable monthly and is calculated throughout the financial year of the operator. Furthermore, start-ups fulfilling the criteria considered in the Gaming Licence Fees Regulations and the Directive on Start-Up Undertakings are exempted from paying compliance contribution fees for the first year of operations.

B2C companies must also pay an annual licence fee of €25,000 for those holding licence Types 1 to 3, whilst a licence fee of €10,000 is due for Type 4 operators, payable in advance.

B2B operators are also subject to a licence fee, varying according to the type of service provided and ranging from €25,000 to €35,000, depending on the revenue generated, whilst providers of back-end services, or a control system, whereby essential regulatory data is processed, are subject to a yearly fee ranging between €3,000 and €5,000, again depending on the revenue generated.

2.8 What are the broad social responsibility requirements?

A social causes fund is in place in terms of the Social Causes Fund Regulations (S.L. 583.11 of the Laws of Malta) and various responsible gaming obligations are also in place. Such responsible gaming obligations include that players must have the ability to set deposit limits, play-time limits or exclude themselves from playing for a specific amount of time or indefinitely.

2.9 How do any AML, financial services regulations or payment restrictions restrict or impact on entities supplying gambling?

All MGA-licensed B2C operators are classified as subject persons under the AML laws of Malta, irrespective of the type of game on offer, with the only exception being B2C licensees licensed as Type 4 only (controlled skill games). AML laws and Implementing Procedures state that a customer due diligence (“CDD”) check on players must be carried out for account opening, whilst an enhanced due diligence check must be conducted by no later than the request of the first withdrawal, or when reaching a cumulative deposit, amounting to €2,000. B2C licensed operators are required to follow the detailed AML Implementing Procedures (Part II) for the gaming sector, which were amended in July 2020. The amendments include, amongst others:

- (a) clarifications on CDD obligations especially in connection with timing, PEPs, Source of Wealth, incomplete documentation and ongoing monitoring;
- (b) sanctions screening shall be concluded regardless of the customer reaching the threshold of the obligatory CDD;
- (c) subject persons are obliged to follow the guidance of the Sanctions Monitoring Board;
- (d) updates on the role and employment conditions of the MLRO and the Compliance Officer;
- (e) the provision of more detailed risk factors; and
- (f) the extension of the AML obligations to physical establishments used, to extend subject persons’ customer reach.

B2B MGA licence holders and holders of a Recognition Notice are not classified as “subject persons” and thus do not fall under Maltese AML laws.

2.10 Does your jurisdiction permit virtual currencies to be used for gambling and are they separately regulated?

With respect to virtual currencies, a sandbox framework allowing the acceptance of virtual currencies by gaming operators for the placement of bets, in accordance with certain parameters set by the MGA, was in place until 28 February 2023, until it was replaced by the MGA’s policy titled “Policy on the use of Distributed Ledger Technology by Authorised Persons”.

An approval for the acceptance of “virtual currencies”, irrespective of the type of virtual currencies, is required. Where the virtual currency is deemed a “virtual financial asset” (“VFA”) under local legislation, the approval is required in any of the following scenarios:

- A deposit is initiated by the player in VFA and received by the operator in VFA.
- A deposit is initiated by the player in VFA and received by the operator in fiat.
- A deposit is initiated by the player in fiat and received by the operator in VFA.

Privacy-focused virtual currencies with mechanisms that obscure the address of the sender are prohibited. The MGA also reserves the right of a legal opinion which attests to the nature and classification of the “virtual currency” for its approval.

Furthermore, any licensee that wishes to attain approval must submit policies and procedures relating to, among others, the management of virtual wallets and KYC/AML.

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?

Malta’s gaming regime applies in a horizontal and technology-neutral manner and, thus, there is no particular distinction in terms of whether the gaming services are provided through online, mobile, digital or electronic forms.

As stated in question 2.2, operators located outside of Malta, but holding a licence from an EEA or other permitted jurisdiction, require a Recognition Notice in order to be able to provide their gaming services or supplies in or from Malta. The Recognition Notice is valid for one year and may be renewed.

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

No restrictions which have an impact on Relevant Products are specific to the Maltese framework.

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

See question 2.2 regarding which type of machine-based gaming is permitted in Malta. In general, terminal/machine-based gaming is permitted by the Licensed National Lottery operator and their retail outlets, casinos, bingo halls and gaming parlours.

Regarding where machine-based gaming is permitted, it must be noted that in terms of the Gaming Premises Regulations (S.L. 583.07 of the Laws of Malta), gaming premises need to be approved for such purpose. Premises must also be at least

75 metres from educational establishments, senior citizens care facilities, places of worship, playgrounds, playing fields and certain other general venues and infrastructure.

4 Enforcement and Liability

4.1 Who is liable under local law/regulation?

Any legal entity registered in Malta conducting or participating in a gaming operation without an authorisation is subject to enforcement and may also be found to be committing, or aiding or abetting, illegal gaming.

Authorised gaming operators, on the other hand, are required to abide by the Gaming Act, its subsidiary legislation, the MGA Directive and licence conditions. A licensed gaming operator found to be in breach of any of the above would be subject to enforcement action, as explained in question 2.5.

Typically, it is the legal entity that is liable under Maltese law; however, in certain instances, including when the breach may be of a criminal nature, directors, managers, Key Function Holders and other officials exercising certain functions could also be found personally liable.

January 2020 saw a landmark ruling in Malta, whereby Black Rock Media Ltd was found to be operating a gaming service through a Maltese legal entity without being in possession of the necessary authorisation, by processing betting payments for unlicensed gaming operations together with other breaches. The case was settled via a Settlement Agreement with the MGA, whereby Black Rock Media Ltd agreed to pay a financial penalty of €2.34 million covering a number of breaches.

4.2 What form does enforcement action take in your jurisdiction?

The type of enforcement depends on whether the breach or breaches are of a criminal or an administrative nature. Enforcement action in Malta typically takes the form of administrative penalties, which generally consist of a fine of not less than €10,000 and not more than €500,000 (doubled in case of recidivism), imprisonment, which generally consists of a term of not more than five years, both fines and imprisonment, or licence suspension and revocation, depending on the infringement and counts of infringement. Enforcement action can also be reached via a Settlement Agreement with the person in breach, whereby if such person agrees, a Settlement Agreement can sometimes be made to extinguish the offender's criminal liability. In such settlement scenario, the MGA may impose a fine of €500,000 for each infringement, or a sum of €5,000 for each day of infringement and/or any other administrative sanction deemed fit by the MGA.

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

Malta is an EU Member State and, therefore, relevant laws in this sphere have an impact locally; including, for example, the General Data Protection Regulation, just to mention one.

The applicability of the Brussels Regulation on recognition and enforcement of foreign (EU) "civil" judgments came under the spotlight in 2023, whereby judgments by the civil courts in Austria and Germany were being requested to be recognised and enforced by the Maltese courts. Such judgments related to claims by players in Austria and Germany that demanded that all their deposits be refunded back from the operator on the premise that

such operator accepted deposits and bets without having operated the respective gaming activity in Austria/Germany in line with local legislation in the respective jurisdiction of the player. Further in this respect, it must be noted that during 2023 the Maltese government introduced Article 56A of the Gaming Act (through Bill 55), which, in summary, is a Maltese legal amendment whereby, notwithstanding any provision of any other law, no action shall lie under Maltese law against an MGA licence holder (and officers/key persons) if such action conflicts or undermines the legality of the provision of gaming services in or from Malta in virtue of a licence issued by the MGA. Legal developments and case precedents on this matter are expected to materialise over the years to come.

Lastly, it must be noted that according to the MGA's latest published statistics (2022), the MGA received 87 international cooperation requests, while 97 cooperation requests were sent by the MGA.

4.4 Are gambling debts enforceable in your jurisdiction?

Gaming debts arising from gaming activities that are permitted under the Gaming Act are enforceable in Malta. However, gaming debts arising from any other type of game are not enforceable under Maltese law, specifically the Civil Code (Cap. 16 of the Laws of Malta), except for gaming debts relating to certain games of a physical nature. It must be noted, however, that a B2C gaming licensee is not allowed to offer its games on credit to players.

4.5 What appetite for and track record of enforcement does your local regulatory authority have? Have fines, licence revocations or other sanctions been enforced in your jurisdiction?

Malta's appetite and track record for enforcement is generally on the rise, with the number of enforcement actions increasing year on year. The MGA has, since 2004, published on its website public notices in relation to major enforcement action taken, and has a public register of enforcement action taken against licensees also on its website. MGA's annual reports typically have a whole chapter on enforcement, which explain in detail the Authority's enforcement actions performed during the year. The latest annual report (2022) shows that, under the period of review, 69 warnings were issued by the MGA, 12 MGA licences were cancelled, 24 administrative penalties were imposed, and four licences were suspended. A further 37 enforcement actions were decided upon, whilst three regulatory settlements with unlicensed operators were reached. The MGA's annual reports since 2004 can be downloaded from <https://www.mga.org.mt>.

5 Anticipated Reforms

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

In July 2023, the MGA launched a targeted consultation with licensees on a Voluntary Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG") Code of Good Practice. The feedback from licensees shall assist the development of the Code, in preparation of upcoming ESG legislation such as the EU's corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

It is also anticipated that the MGA may be revising its policy on server architecture, whilst following a public consultation process, the MGA plans to introduce a new framework that will regulate third-party service providers, namely advisory firms

and law firms that provide services to the gaming industry. The expected outcome of the latter framework has not been determined at the time of writing; however, based on the consultation document, the MGA's aim is to improve and expedite the MGA's application processes, whereby applications (which include both licence applications and other forms of applications required throughout an operator's licensing period) which need to be submitted to the MGA may be done through a third-party provider (an "application manager"), which shall have the responsibility of assessing to make sure that they are of the required standard before being submitted to the MGA.

Furthermore, several discussions are currently under way with regard to the recently introduced Article 56A of the Gaming Act (see question 4.3 for further information in this regard).



Dr. Terence Cassar, a partner at GTG, focuses on gaming and betting, fintech, intellectual property, privacy, e-commerce and competition law. He has led various negotiations, transactions and acquisitions, with a particular focus on intellectual property, gaming, technology, blockchain and privacy. He serves as legal and compliance counsel to various B2B and B2C operators and is a Visiting Lecturer and Examiner at the University of Malta on his areas of expertise. Dr. Cassar is a frequent headline speaker on technology laws in Malta, particularly on blockchain, intellectual property, gaming and data protection, including in fora such as the Malta Stock Exchange, FinanceMalta and the Malta Institute of Management. Dr. Cassar was recognised by *Lexology* as the top "Legal Influencer" for Intellectual Property in Europe for Q2 of 2019 and is also recognised by *The Legal 500* as a "Rising Star" within the areas of: Commercial, Corporate and M&A; Fintech; and Intellectual Property. In addition, Dr. Cassar has been ranked two consecutive years on *Chambers* for the Corporate/Commercial practice area and is deemed an "Associate to watch". He also sits on the Boards of Directors of several gaming and technology entities and is a member of the Malta Institute of Privacy Law.

GTG
66, Old Bakery Street
Valletta
Malta

Tel: +356 2124 2713
Email: tcassar@gtg.com.mt
URL: www.gtg.com.mt



Reuben Portanier is a gaming and regulatory specialist, focusing on both online and land-based gaming verticals. He specialises in licensing and regulatory matters and has cross-jurisdictional expertise, being capable of advising on several gaming markets including on the Maltese, UK, Isle of Man and Swedish gaming and betting laws. He heads the advisory, gaming and betting, fintech and corporate services portfolios. He is a former gaming regulator having occupied the role of CEO at the Malta Gaming Authority, is a former Board Trustee of the International Association of Gaming Regulators and was key to Malta's second wave of gaming legislative reform. Mr. Portanier is a member of the International Masters of Gaming Law and a Board Member of the Malta Football Association, sitting on the Match Fixing Board. Mr. Portanier was named in 2013 as one of the Top 50 influential figures in gaming by *Gaming Intelligence Magazine* and was also named the 2018 Gaming Consultant of the Year.

GTG
66, Old Bakery Street
Valletta
Malta

Tel: +356 2124 2713
Email: rportanier@gtg.com.mt
URL: www.gtg.com.mt

GTG was one of the first Maltese law firms involved in the provision of legal services to the gaming industry. The firm distinguishes itself from other local peers as one of the few firms with in-house expertise in multiple European regulatory frameworks.

In conjunction with its sister advisory and licensed CSP company GTG Corporate, the firm assisted various clients in obtaining remote gaming licences in Malta, the UK, Isle of Man, Ireland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Denmark, and provides ongoing legal and regulatory support on any gaming matter.

The firm has, throughout the past years, been involved in a number of high-profile M&A transactions in this industry. Furthermore, the firm's expertise in other areas that are relevant to gaming businesses, such as

technology, e-commerce, broadcasting, hosting, payments, ISPs, advertising, sponsorships, privacy, and blockchain, enables the firm to provide added value to any deal in which clients participate.

www.gtg.com.mt



International Comparative Legal Guides

The **International Comparative Legal Guide (ICLG)** series brings key cross-border insights to legal practitioners worldwide, covering 58 practice areas.

Gambling 2024 features one introductory chapter and 36 Q&A jurisdiction chapters covering key issues, including:

- Relevant Authorities and Legislation
- Application for a Licence and Licence Restrictions
- Online/Mobile/Digital/Electronic Media
- Enforcement and Liability
- Anticipated Reforms

