

LAW

ABOUT GAMING

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Member 1

This law regulates the system and conditions of organizing games of chance and prize games.

This law does not apply to contracts on games of chance concluded between citizens.

Article 2

Games of chance, in the sense of this law, are games in which the participants have equal opportunities to win with an indirect or direct payment of a certain amount, and the result of the game depends on chance or some uncertain event in the game.

A quiz in which the outcome depends on chance or an uncertain event is considered a game of chance within the meaning of this law.

A quiz in which the outcome depends solely on the knowledge of the participant in the game, on the basis of which he is given the opportunity to achieve winning in money, things, services or rights, and no separate payment is required, is not considered a game of chance.

Raffles, in the sense of this law, are games that are organized for the purpose of advertising their own products and services, provided that no separate payment is required for participation in the game.

Article 3

Games of chance are classified into two groups: 1) lottery

games of chance: - lottery; -

express

and instant lottery; - bingo; - TV

raffle and

closed raffle; - lotto; - keno; - sports forecast; - toto; -

additional

lotto and lottery games; -

video

lottery; - font; - other similar games of

chance with

drawing;

2) special games of chance: - games in casinos; - betting

games; - games of chance on

machines.

Article 3a

The distance of the facility where lotteries and special games of chance are organized from educational institutions (primary and secondary schools) cannot be less than 250 meters.

Article 4

Certain expressions used in this law have the following meaning: 1) lottery games of chance are games that are organized by public drawing and in which the winning fund is determined in advance; 2) lottery is a game in which the participant owns a lottery

ticket, issued by the organizer of the game in which, in accordance with the rules of the game, pre-entered specific number. A lottery ticket is considered a winner when certain parts of the number or the entire number written on the lottery ticket are drawn on the day that is predetermined in advance; 3) express lottery is a game in which the participant has

a lottery ticket issued by the organizer of the game, on which, in accordance with the rules of the game, the type and amount of the winnings or a specific number are already written, and which are provided in a closed envelope. A lottery ticket represents a win when a win, symbol or number is indicated on it, which, according to the rules of the game, indicates a win;

4) instant lottery is a game in which the participant owns a lottery ticket issued by the organizer of the game on which, in accordance with according to the rules of the game, the type and amount of winnings entered in advance or a specific number, or the symbol that is covered

with appropriate protection, which the participant removes by removing - scratching the protection. A lottery ticket is considered winning when there is a win or a number or symbol indicated on it, which, in accordance with the rules, achieve a win;

5) sports forecast is a game in which the participant, by filling in a slip issued by the game organizer on which the competing pairs are marked, guesses the outcome of the match for each competing pair, using the marks provided by the rules of the game. The ticket is considered a winner when the participant has guessed all outcomes or the number of outcomes provided by the rules of the game, provided that the markings on the results are written, or crossed out, on the coupon or coupon and when other conditions according to the rules of the game are met; 5a) toto is a game in which the participant, by

filling in a slip issued by the organizer of the game in which the competing pairs are marked, guesses the result of the football match for each competing pair, using the marks or features provided by the rules of the game. The ticket is considered a winner when the participant has guessed all the results or the number of results provided by the rules of the game, provided that the markings on the results are written, i.e. crossed out, on the coupon and when other conditions according to the rules of the game are met;

6) lotto, keno and similar games are games in which the participant, by filling in a slip issued by the organizer of the game they are playing, in accordance with the rules of the game, pre-written numbers, he should guess a certain group of numbers, crossing them out of his own choice. The ticket is considered winning when the numbers or some of them, which are crossed out on it, correspond to the numbers drawn in the public draw and when other conditions according to the rules of the game are met;

7) bingo-TV raffle is a game of chance in which the participant has a raffle card on which, in accordance with the rules of the game, pre-registered numbers, which are publicly drawn on a pre-determined day and pre-determined time, in accordance with the rules of the game, and transmitted via TV media;

8) a closed raffle is a game of chance in which the participant has a raffle card on which, in accordance with the rules of the game, numbers are written in advance. The Participant won if the numbers written on the card were drawn in a draw that is not broadcast by means of public information;

9) video lottery is a game of chance played on video lottery terminals connected to an electronically controlled network, in which participants can bet on various games and games with a jack-pot, in accordance with the rules of the game, with the possibility multiple stakes and winnings. When a participant places a stake in a jack-pot game, a certain percentage of their stake contributes to the jackpot pool. The rules of the game determine the conditions under which the jack-pot is won;

10) font and similar games over the phone, internet and similar media are games in which the participant, at his invitation, upon fulfillment of other conditions, if provided for by the rules of the game, is assigned a certain number or other unique symbol or the participant chooses it himself. Participant won if the assigned number or other unique symbol was drawn in a public drawing, in accordance with the rules of the game;

11) special games of chance are games in which participants play against each other or against the organizer and expect profit, depending on the amount of your stake and the rules of the game;

12) casino games are games that players play against the casino or against each other in accordance with international rules on tables for games with: - balls

(roulette, boule, twenty-three, etc.); - dice (craps, etc.); -

cards (baccarat, trente-guarante,

black-jack, punto banco, mini punto banco, shemin de fer, carribien poker, etc.); 13) betting games are games in which participants, in accordance with

the rules of the game, bet on the results of various sports and other events: - betting on the results of individual or group sports competitions, - betting on the success of

dance, singing, music and similar competitions, - other bets; 14) games of chance on

automatic machines are games that are organized on automatic machines, electronic roulettes and other

devices with multiple roles and winnings (multiplayer) and on the automatic machine system, which implies the connection of a large number of automatic machines in order to form a unique jack-pot with the same and simultaneous the chances of all participants in the game (progressive); 15) mechanical, electronic or similar devices are considered to be mechanical, electronic or similar devices on which players, by paying

a certain amount

(tokens, coins or direct payment at the cash register, i.e. at the machine), can win.

Article 5

Organizing games of chance is an activity of public interest and the exclusive right of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Republic), unless otherwise determined by this law.

Public interest in the field of organizing games of chance is realized especially for the purpose of: - providing funds to meet needs in the field of social and humanitarian activities, protection mental health, for youth program activities and for other purposes determined by this law; - harmonizing games of chance with social-economic and other opportunities; - avoiding the risk of crime and protection against deception and eliminating the negative effects of games of chance.

The right to organize games of chance is transferred by the Republic to companies with legal personality, which are registered for the organization of games of chance (hereinafter: game organizer), through a concession.

Article

6 Winnings from games of chance can be in money, goods, services or rights.

The payment of winnings from games of chance is guaranteed by the organizer of games of chance with all of his assets.

The Republic does not guarantee the winnings achieved by participants in games of chance.

Article 6a

Organizers of games of chance in casinos are obliged to keep records of the persons who make the payment, that is, to whom it is made payment of an amount greater than 15,000 euros.

Operators of betting games are obliged to keep records of persons who make payments, i.e. to whom payments are made in an amount greater than 1,000 euros.

The method of keeping records from para. 1 and 2 of this article are prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 7

The following are

prohibited: 1) participation in foreign games of chance for which stakes are paid on the territory of the Republic; 2) collection of stakes in the Republic for participation in games of chance organized abroad; 3) selling, holding, assigning, issuing, advertising and any other presentation of foreign lottery tickets and tickets (tickets) for games of chance on the territory of the Republic;

4) organizing games of chance in free zones.

Exceptionally from paragraph 1 point 3 of this article, it is allowed to hold lottery tickets and tickets (slips) of foreign games of chance for personal participation in the game of chance, if the stakes were paid abroad.

Article

8 It is forbidden to organize games in which participants pay certain sums of money to participants who joined the game before them and expect payment of certain sums of money from participants who would join such a game after them (money chain, etc.), as well as receiving other payments and promising profits contrary to Article 2 of this law.

Article

9 The organization of games of chance via the Internet, that is, other telecommunication means, upon obtaining consent from the administrative body responsible for games of chance (hereinafter the competent authority), is allowed only to companies that receive a concession for organizing games of chance.

Companies from paragraph 1 of this article must connect the information system on which they organize games of chance via the Internet into the information system of the competent authority and provide constant access to data and system notes.

For organizing the games referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, a fixed concession fee of EUR 10,000 per month is established, which is paid by the 15th of the month for the current month.

Article

9a Games of chance, in the sense of this law, are not considered fun games on computers, simulators, video machines, pinball machines and other similar devices, which are put into operation with the help of money or tokens, as well as darts, billiards and other similar games, in which participation is paid, and in which the participant cannot gain money, things, services or rights, but the right to one or more free games of the same type.

II GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ORGANIZING GAMES OF CHANCE

Article

10 The organization of games of chance can be performed by joint stock companies and limited liability companies based in the territory of the Republic, if they meet the conditions prescribed by this law.

The right to organize lottery games of chance and special games of chance in casinos is transferred by a concession contract, which is concluded on the basis of a decision of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government) with a legal entity from paragraph 1 of this article, if it meets the conditions prescribed herein by law.

The right to organize special games of chance, bingo, TV raffle and closed-type raffle is transferred by contract to concession, which is concluded by the competent authority based on the submitted request of a legal entity that meets the requirements of this law.

When awarding a concession for organizing games of chance, the following will be particularly valued: 1) the saturation of the offer of games of chance in the Republic, that is, in a particular local community and balance with by the offer of neighboring countries;

2) provision of harmonious, optimal and permanent development of activities; 3) impact on the social, cultural and economic environment and the individual; 4) scope of organizing games of chance from the aspect of supplementing the tourist offer; 5) experiences and references in organizing games of chance and the number of awarded concessions;

6) activities, jobs, past operations and financial standing of the legal entity; 7) fulfillment of tax and other duties by legal entities and their owners; 8) suitability and quality of investment for concession award; 9) other issues of importance for the concession award.

A concession to organize lottery games, other than bingo, TV raffle and indoor raffle, may be granted only to one concessionaire organized as a joint stock company.

Article 11

The procedure for awarding a concession for the organization of lottery games and games of chance in casinos is initiated by a public competition that is announced in at least one daily print media that is available throughout the territory of the Republic.

The competition referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is announced and the procedure is carried out by the competent authority.

The contest for awarding a concession for organizing games of chance includes in particular: 1) type of game;

2) duration of the

concession; 3) conditions that the bidder

must fulfill; 4) content of the documentation attached to the

request; 5) method and deadline for submission of offers; 6) criteria for

evaluation of offers and other data depending on

the type of game; 7) the amount of the one-time fee for granting a license to organize games of chance in a casino.

The amount of the one-time compensation referred to in paragraph 3, item 7 of this article amounts to 2,000,000.00 euros.

The decision on granting the concession referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, after the procedure has been carried out, is taken by the Government on the proposal of the competent authority.

Based on the decision from paragraph 4 of this article, the concession contract is concluded by the competent authority.

The concession is not transferable.

The concession from paragraph 1 of this article is granted for a period of up to 10 years.

The concession, at the request of the concessionaire, can be extended by the decision of the Government for a period of up to five years, if it meets the requirements conditions prescribed by law.

The request from paragraph 8 of this article shall be submitted by the concessionaire to the competent authority no later than three months before the deadline for which the concession was granted.

The concession contract can be cancelled, and the notice period is three months.

If the concessionaire cancels the concession contract due to loss in business, the notice period is 30 days.

In order to obtain a concession, the organizer of the games must meet, in addition to the general conditions prescribed by this law, special conditions in terms of space, staff and equipment prescribed by the ministry responsible for financial affairs (hereinafter: the Ministry).

Article 12

The concession for organizing games of chance in automatic clubs, for organizing betting games and closed raffles is granted by the competent authority.

The concession from paragraph 1 of this article is granted by a concession contract, based on the request that is submitted to the competent authority, for a period of up to three years.

The concession from paragraph 1 of this article cannot be transferred.

At the request of the concessionaire, the concession can be extended for a period of up to two years.

The request from paragraph 4 of this article shall be submitted by the concessionaire to the competent authority no later than three months before the deadline for which the concession was granted.

The concession contract can be cancelled.

In order to obtain the concession from paragraph 1 of this article, the organizer of the games must meet, in addition to the general conditions prescribed this law, and special conditions in terms of space, personnel and equipment prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 13

The concession contract contains, in particular: 1)

name (company) and registered office of the

company; 2) place and address of business premises where games of chance are held; 3) the type of

games of chance that can be organized; 4) the date of starting the

organization of games of chance; 5) the duration of the concession and

conditions for its withdrawal; 6) the amount and method of paying the

concession fee; 7) method of conducting supervision; 8) provisions

on other rights and obligations of the

contracting parties.

Article 14

The concession for arranging games of chance will be revoked from the organizer of the games, if: 1) the concession was granted on the basis of false information; 2) the concessionaire did not start work within the period established in the contract as the beginning of business; 3) the concessionaire stopped work contrary to the provisions of this law; 4) the concessionaire no longer meets the prescribed technical, IT and other conditions; 5) the concessionaire violates the rules of games of chance; 6) the concessionaire does not pay the obligations established by this law or does not pay the winnings to the players; 7) the concessionaire does not allow or otherwise prevents the supervision prescribed by this law or makes it difficult

to carry out supervision; 8) incorrectly shows the realized turnover; 9) lends money to players; 10) violates the provisions of the concession contract; 11) facts have occurred due to which the concession would not be granted.

Article 15

Concession fees from games of chance, determined by this law, belong to the budget of the Republic.

The funds from paragraph 1 of this article, in the amount of 60%, will be used to finance the plans and programs of organizations that: - deal with social protection and humanitarian activities; - deal with problems and meeting the needs of persons with disabilities; - contribute to the development of sports; - deal with culture and technical culture; - deal with non-institutional education and upbringing of children and youth; - contribute to the fight against drugs and all forms of addiction.

The funds from paragraph 2 of this article will be used to finance the plans and programs of non-governmental organizations in the amount of at least 75%.

More detailed criteria for determining beneficiaries and the method of distribution of income from paragraph 2 of this article shall be determined by the Government.

III LOTTERY GAMES OF LUCK

Rules of lottery games

Article 16

The conditions for organizing a particular lottery game of chance are determined by the rules adopted by the organizer, for each type of game, and are applied after obtaining consent from the competent authority.

Article 17

A participant in a lottery game of chance is a natural person who meets the conditions for participating in a certain game of chance (round or series), in accordance with the rules of a particular game of chance.

A participant in lottery games in which participation in the game is proven by having a receipt of payment is considered the holder of such a certificate, if the data on the payment certificate are identical to those recorded on microfilm, magnetic media or registered in the central computer system of the organizer. A participant in games of chance: lottery, instant and express lottery is the owner of an undisputed, undamaged lottery ticket issued by the organizer.

Article 18

The rules of lottery games of chance must contain: 1) the name and headquarters of the organizer; 2) the name of the organizing body that made the decision to organize the game, the date and number of the decision; 3) name, description and duration of the game of chance; 4) conditions for participating in the game; 5) the place where the game is held, that is, the area where lottery tickets are sold; 6) the individual price of the lottery ticket (combination) and the payment deadline for participating in the game; 7) the quantity and monetary value of the issue of tickets; 8) determining the amount of the fund and the type of winnings; 9) description of the lottery ticket, payment slip or payment receipt; 10) method, procedure and control of drawing, that is, determining the winnings; 11) method of publishing the winnings fund, individual values of winnings and game results; 12) method and term of payment of monetary winnings, i.e. realization of other types of winnings; 13) procedure in case of cancellation of the draw.

Article 19

The rules of the lottery game cannot be changed after the start of the sale of lottery tickets of a certain round or series.

Article 20

The organizer of lottery games is obliged to publicly publish the rules of the game of chance in at least one daily newspaper to the media before the start of a certain round or series, and to enable persons interested in participating in the game to familiarize themselves with the rules of the game at the points of sale.

Withdrawal of winnings

Article 21

In lottery games where winning combinations are determined by drawing, the drawing is public and must be performed before a commission composed of at least three members, appointed by the organizer. One member of the commission is an official of the competent authority.

Before the start of the drawing, the organizer must determine and announce the total payment and the number of sold lottery tickets before the commission from paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 22

The competent authority can, at the request of the organizer, approve a change of the place of drawing the winnings or the day of the drawing, for a maximum of 30 days.

The organizer must announce the change of location or the postponement of the day of the prize draw in the same way as they were announced rules on organizing a game of chance.

If, in the case referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the day of drawing the winnings is postponed, the organizer may continue selling tickets until the day designated for the draw.

If the winnings drawing day is changed for technical reasons (power failure, failure of the winnings drawing drum etc.), the drawing continues within 24 hours, and the organizer is obliged to inform the competent authority about this.

The organizer of a lottery game can cancel the organization of a game of chance, round or series of a particular game for which he started selling lottery tickets, i.e. tickets, only with the consent of the competent authority and on the condition that he returns the money paid from the sale of lottery tickets, i.e. tickets to the players.

Article 23

Minutes are kept on the progress of the drawing of winnings, which are signed by the members of the commission.

The record from paragraph 1 of this article must contain: the place, time and method of drawing the winnings, the number of sold lottery tickets, tickets and cards and the number of unsold lottery tickets, tickets and cards, i.e. the total payment in that round or series, winning combinations drawn and possible remarks of the participants in game.

The organizer submits the record of the drawing process to the competent authority, no later than seven days from the day of the draw publication of the draw.

Exceptionally from paragraph 1 of this article, the organizer of a closed raffle is obliged to keep daily records of the number received and sold cards by numbers, series, dates and quantity.

Based on the daily records from paragraph 4 of this article, the organizer is obliged to prepare a monthly report that he submits to the administration no later than the 15th of the month for the previous month.

Article 24

Reports on the results of the draw and the amount of winnings must be publicly published by the organizer in the daily print medium in which the rules of the game were published and at sales points, no later than within seven days from the day of the draw.

Fund of winnings and payouts

Article 25

The fund of winnings in lottery games of chance amounts to 50% of the total value of the lottery tickets issued in all forms of lotteries, and in the case of bingo, TV raffle, closed-type raffle, sports forecast, lottery, lotto, kena and other games, the total value of received payments for each circle.

The amount of the prize fund in an individual game of chance referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, per individual round or series of games of chance, must be announced before the winnings are drawn.

The winnings fund from paragraph 1 of this article is returned as winnings to the players.

Article 26

The payment of monetary winnings, that is, the taking over of goods and other winnings in lottery games of chance, is performed within the period determined by the rules of the game of chance, which cannot be longer than 60 days after the publication of the final report on the game result.

After the deadline from paragraph 1 of this article, the commission from article 21 of this law determines which winnings in that round or series they were not paid out, that is, taken over, what is their value, and the record is drawn up.

If the winner in the lottery games of chance does not claim the winnings from the game organizer within 60 days from the date of publication of the results report of a particular game (round, series, etc.), the amount of that winning is transferred to the next round,

series or used for winnings in other games.

The organizer submits the minutes from paragraph 2 of this article to the competent authority, no later than within seven days of its expiration deadline for payment, i.e. issuance of winnings.

Article 27

A monthly fee in the amount of 10% of the total is paid for organizing lottery games the value of all sold lottery tickets, tickets and cards, minus the value of the winnings fund.

The fee for organizing lottery games of chance is paid by the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

The fee for holding lottery games is the revenue of the budget of the Republic.

Article 28

Bingo, TV raffle and closed raffle can only be organized in specially arranged rooms.

More detailed spatial and technical conditions for organizing bingo, TV raffle and closed raffle are prescribed by the Ministry.

Completion of spatial and technical conditions is determined by the competent authority.

Concession for holding a closed raffle

Article 28a

The organizer of a closed raffle must have basic capital in the amount of EUR 75,000, and if he has the right to organize another game of chance from Article 3 point 2 of this law, must have the prescribed basic capital for that game of chance.

In order to ensure payment of winnings to players and settlement of the concession fee and other obligations, the organizer of the raffle is obliged, during the duration of the concession and 30 days after the end of the concession, to have a deposit in the amount of EUR 10,000 or a bank guarantee in the amount of 10,000 EUR of that amount.

Article 29

In particular, the following shall be attached to the application for obtaining a concession for organizing a closed raffle: 1) information on the name of the company and the seat of the company; 2) proof of registration; 3) founding act of the company; 4) business plan of the company for a three-year period; 5) proof of ownership or right to use the space where the closed raffle is held; 6) game rules; 7) proof of the basic capital; 8) deposit certificate or bank guarantee; 9) confirmation of payment of the appropriate administrative fee.

The organizer who has been granted a concession for organizing a closed raffle must provide proof from paragraph 1 point 8 this article must be submitted no later than the date of conclusion of the concession contract.

Mutual rights and obligations are determined by the concession agreement, which contains elements from Article 13 of this law.

Article 30

The concession for holding a closed raffle will be revoked, before the expiration of the period for which it was granted, if it is determined that there is any of the reasons from Article 14 of this law.

One-time holding of lottery games

Article 31

Non-profit organizations, based on the territory of the Republic, may organize a raffle once a year closed type in order to collect funds for the performance of its activities.

The raffle from paragraph 1 of this article can be organized only on the basis of the approval of the competent authority, with the condition that the raffle tickets for that game can be sold for a maximum of 30 days.

Article 32

With the request for approval, the organizer referred to in Article 31 of this law is obliged to attach an extract from the general act in which the activity of the organizer is specified, the decision of the organizer's authorized body on organizing a game of chance that contains the name of the responsible person, the rules of the lottery game of chance, the game plan that should contain the minimum number of raffle cards that must be sold in order to ensure the payment of winnings and the payment of obligations and proof of a secured deposit in the amount of funds planned for the payment of winnings.

Article 33

When deciding on a request for a one-time closed raffle, the competent authority especially evaluates: 1) the purpose of holding the game; 2)

assessment of the value for issuing

raffle cards; 3) total value of winnings; 4) the price of an individual raffle card; 5) means by which the organizer ensures the payment of winnings; 6) the rules of the game.

The total value of issued raffle cards must not exceed 40,000 euros. The price of an individual raffle card it must not be greater than the value of the smallest gain.

Article 34

Organizer of the game from Article 31 of this law is obliged to pay compensation in the amount of 5% of the total payment in that game in the benefit of the budget of the Republic.

The fee referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be paid within seven days of the announcement of the drawing of winnings, in compliance with the deadline, the organizer is obliged to submit a report on the final settlement with proof of payment to the competent authority.

IV SPECIAL GAMES OF LUCK 1.

Games in casinos

Article 35

Games of chance from Article 3 point 2 of paragraph 1 of this law can only be held in casinos.

Games of chance from Article 3 can also be organized in casinos item 2 paragraph 3 of this law.

Concessions for games in casinos

Article 36

The following must be attached to the application for granting a concession for the organization of games of chance in casinos: 1) information on the name (company) and headquarters of the company; 2) proof of registration; 3) founding act of the company; 4) proof of the basic capital; 5) business plan of the company for a three-year period; 6) evidence of ownership or right of use and the size of the space where games of chance will be held; 7) specifying the type and scope of games; 8) rules for each type of game that will be organized, conditions for participating in the game, amount of stakes in the game, price of tokens or credit points in the game on the machines, with a description of how to record in the total register of the machines and the payment deadline for participating in the game ;

9) data on the persons who run the business and proof of their professional education and qualifications for performing business in the casino; 10) casino rules; 11) data on the type and number of game machines and game aids, with detailed data for their identification; 12) proof that authorized persons have not been convicted of criminal offenses against payment transactions and business operations and that criminal proceedings are not conducted for these acts; 13) deposit certificate or bank guarantee.

The organizer to whom the concession was granted must provide evidence, from paragraph 1 point. 6 and 13 of this article, for the first opening of the casino provide at the latest within six months from the date of the decision on the concession award.

Article 37

The concession contract is concluded for each casino separately, based on the concession decision.

The concessionaire is obliged to, without delay, inform the competent authority about any change in data or circumstances, especially those related to: 1)

members of the concessionaire's management; 2) other persons authorized to represent and manage the affairs of the concessionaire; 3) the identity of the person participating in the company's share capital; 4) other circumstances important for the operations and work of the concessionaire.

Article 38

The organizer of the games must, for the duration of the concession, have basic capital in the value of at least 300,000 euros. If the company has the right to arrange some other game of chance from Article 3 of this law, must have the prescribed basic capital for the game of chance that it organizes.

In order to ensure payment of winnings to players and settlement of obligations, the concessionaire must continuously, during the period for which the concession was granted and 30 days after the end of the concession, in a bank based in the Republic, for each casino have a deposit in the amount of at least 30% of the value of the basic capital from paragraph 1 of this article or a bank guarantee in the amount of that amount.

The organizer of games of chance must have a daily risk deposit of at least 50,000 euros in the casino's cash register for five tables, and for every next five tables he must have a risk deposit in the amount of 20,000 euros.

Article 39

The competent authority may approve the concessionaire's relocation of the casino to a new location. With proof of fulfillment of the conditions from Art. 44 and 45 of this law, the request must contain: 1)

explanation of the reason for relocation; 2)

three-year business plan; 3) proof of

ownership or the right to use the space to which relocation is requested.

The concessionaire is obliged to start work at the new location within six months from the date of approval for relocation.

Article 40

The Concession Agreement contains, in particular, information from Article 13 of this law.

The concessionaire can only organize games of chance in the scope and types determined by the concession contract.

If the casino organizes games of chance on slot machines, information on the number and type of machines is an integral part of the concession contract.

Article 41

The license to organize games of chance may be revoked from the game organizer, if it is found that there is any of reasons from Article 14 of this law.

Concession fee

Article 42

For organizing games of chance in casinos, a concession fee consisting of a fixed and a variable part is paid.

The annual fixed fee per casino is 50,000 euros.

The amount of compensation from paragraph 2 of this article is paid by the end of December of the current year for the following year.

The variable part of the fee for organizing games of chance in casinos is paid monthly on the income from games of chance (for each game separately), and the monthly basis for calculating the concession fee is the sum of daily calculations for a certain type of game in the casino (cumulative), while the monthly basis for the calculation of the concession fee for games of chance on machines, it represents the sum of the monthly calculations of individual machines. The games organizer submits monthly reports by game types and by machines. The monthly calculation is final.

The daily calculation for each table for a game of chance is done in such a way that the final balance of the value of the chips on the table is increased by the amount of money exchanged for chips on the table, which is stored in a special box (drop) and the amount of the loan, and reduced by the top-up in chips (subsidy) during the table operation and the value of the initial balance of chips on the table (final balance + drop + credits - subsidies - initial balance = daily table calculation). The sum of the daily calculations of all identical tables and all devices represents the daily calculation for a particular type of game.

The monthly calculation of an individual machine for games of chance is determined so that the amount of all payments (Coin In = payments in chips, cash or tickets of the ticket in - ticket out system) is reduced by the amount of winnings paid out to players, (Total Coin Out = payments in tokens, cash or value tickets of the ticket in - ticket out system), and the difference represents the monthly calculation for an individual machine for games of chance. The monthly base is represented by the sum of the results of the monthly calculations of individual machines.

The basis for calculating the concession fee does not include the value of tickets, tips and promotional tokens issued by the casino with the approval of the competent authority. The value of promotional chips cannot be higher than the value of the minimum chip amount prescribed by the rules of the casino game.

The ticket from paragraph 7 of this article is considered a receipt that cannot be exchanged at the tables for value chips, nor for money in the casino.

The variable fee for organizing games in casinos is 10% of the basis for calculating the fee from paragraph 3 of this article.

The variable fee for arranging games of chance in the casino is paid by the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

The fee for arranging games of chance in the casino is the revenue of the budget of the Republic.

Article 43

The concessionaire must, on prescribed forms, keep data on daily calculations for each gaming table at luck and data on monthly calculations for each machine for games of chance, by means of which it was determined

monthly basis for calculating and paying compensation. Data from the records, with the final monthly calculation, and a copy of proof of payment of the fee shall be submitted to the competent authority by the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

The concessionaire, on prescribed forms, keeps daily records of tips after closing the tables, and all other records on the basis of which he calculates the tables daily.

The content and form of the forms from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article and the method of submitting data are prescribed by the Ministry.

Technical conditions

Article 44

The casino must be arranged so that the playing areas, as well as the areas for guests and casino staff related to the game, are a spatial unit, with the fact that the casino cannot have less than five tables for games with balls, dice or cards.

The detailed spatial and technical conditions that the casino must meet are prescribed by the Ministry, in cooperation with the authority of the state administration responsible for internal affairs.

Completion of spatial and technical conditions is determined by the competent authority.

Article 45

The casino must have a cash register and a separate and protected area for keeping money and other valuables.

Deposits and payouts for games of chance in casinos are determined in euros.

The casino must have an exchange office and an area for the provision of catering services where drinks and beverages are served (cafe bar, etc.), and may also have a catering facility where meals are prepared and served (restaurant, etc.). A casino located in a catering facility categorized with at least three stars meets this requirement.

The concessionaire must provide continuous audio-video surveillance in the casino with recording, so as to ensure uninterrupted and immediate supervision.

The concessionaire is obliged to keep the documentation on continuous recording for ten days or, at the request of the supervisory authority, for longer.

Data from the documentation referred to in paragraph 5 of this article is a business secret, and the organizer may disclose it to others persons, in accordance with the law.

The concessionaire must supervise the players and visitors so that the game can take place in accordance with this law.

The concessionaire must ensure personal protection for players and visitors.

Article 46

Players who violate the rules of the game during the game of chance, the concessionaire can prohibit further participation in the games and presence in the casino.

Casino rules and rules of games of chance in casinos

Article 47

The concessionaire is obliged to adopt the rules of the casino, which must be prominently displayed and accessible to all visitors.

The rules of the casino in particular include:

1) types of special games of chance that are organized in the casino; 2) conditions for entering the casino (proof of identity and control of visitors); 3) conditions when individual players are prohibited from accessing the casino or participating in games of chance; 4) distribution of funds based on tips; 5) working hours; 6) jobs and obligations of casino employees in connection with the performance of games of chance; 7) the organization of casino work with the layout of rooms for work in the casino.

Article 48

For each type of game of chance in the casino, rules are adopted that must be in accordance with good business practice customs and international rules.

The rules of games of chance, for each type of game, are adopted by the concessionaire, and are applied after obtaining the consent of the competent authority.

The rules of games of chance must be written in the language in official use in the Republic and translated into English language and available to players.

The rules of the game cannot be changed during the duration of the game of chance that the players have started after paying the amount for participating in a game of chance.

Article 49

Persons under the age of 18 are not allowed to enter casinos. The check is carried out by checking personal documents. Uniformed persons may enter the casino only to perform their duties.

The introduction of technical aids suitable for gaining an advantage in the game is not allowed in the casino.

The concessionaire is obliged to provide surveillance of entry - exit to the casino with registration of visitors and continuous audio - video surveillance (control) of the reception, with recording of entry - exit to the casino.

Special provisions for casino employees

Article 50

Casino employees who directly participate in the organization of games of chance must have a certificate (license) of professional qualification for working in a casino. The manner and conditions of obtaining and issuing a license are prescribed by the Government.

Casino employees must not be players at the casino where they work.

Casino employees must, as a business secret, keep information about players they come across while performing their work.

Casino employees are prohibited from taking commissions, gifts or services of any kind from players and financially assisting players. Players are allowed to tip casino staff, which is placed in special boxes provided for that purpose. Tips are handled in accordance with the rules of the casino, issued by the organizer, which are attached to the application for the concession award competition.

Members of the concessionaire's management and management staff are exempt from the distribution of tips.

2. Betting games

Article 51

Betting games are organized in specially arranged rooms.

More detailed spatial and technical conditions for organizing betting games are prescribed by the Ministry.

Fulfillment of spatial and technical conditions is determined by the competent authority.

Article 52

The following must be attached to the application for obtaining a concession for arranging betting: 1) information on the name of the company and the headquarters of the company; 2) proof of registration; 3) founding act of the company; 4) business plan of the company for a three-year period; 5) proof of ownership or the right to use the premises where the betting office is located; 6) general betting rules; 7) proof of the basic capital; 8) proof of fulfillment of spatial and technical conditions; 9) deposit certificate or bank guarantee; 10) confirmation of payment of the appropriate administrative fee.

The organizer who has been granted a concession for organizing betting games is obliged to provide evidence from paragraph 1 point 9 submit this article no later than the date of conclusion of the concession contract.

On the territory of the Republic, it is prohibited to arrange betting: 1) which are in contradiction with this law, good business practices and morals; 2) which refer to the results of the elections for the President of the Republic, for deputies, the president of the municipality and councilors; 3) to a betting organizer whose owner is a shareholder or shareholder and the owner is a shareholder or shareholder of a sports club, to events in that type of sport and level of competition.

The provisions of Article 49 of this law apply to premises where betting games are held.

Withdrawal of concession

Article 53

The concession for organizing betting will be revoked before the expiration of the period for which it was granted, if it is determined that any of the reasons from Article 14 exist of this law.

Concession fee

Article 54

A concession fee consisting of a fixed and a variable part is paid for organizing betting games.

The fixed part of the concession fee for organizing betting games amounts to 500 euros per month per betting shop and is paid in advance by the fifteenth of the month for the current month.

The variable part of the concession fee for organizing betting games is calculated monthly in the amount of 10% of base, which is the total amount of payments, less the value of payments, and is paid by the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

The concessionaire is obliged to submit the monthly records, with the final calculation of the business results and the proof of the payment of the monthly fee for arranging betting to the competent authority, no later than the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

Control supervision of betting payments and payouts

Article 55

The organizer is obliged to ensure the safekeeping of received betting payments and payouts in such a way as to establish a monitoring system (ON - LINE supervision) which must be connected to the information system of the competent authority in such a way as to ensure continuous and immediate supervision.

Article 56

The organizer is obliged to prescribe the description of the betting and the conditions for participation in the betting in the betting rules. Betting rules must be displayed at the payment point of the bookmaker.

The game organizer who is granted a concession for organizing betting must have a basic capital in the amount of 75,000 euros. If the organizer has the right to organize another game of chance from Article 3 paragraph 1 point 2 of this law, must have the prescribed basic capital also for other games of chance that it organizes.

In order to ensure payment of winnings to players and settlement of obligations, the organizer must have a deposit in the amount of 30,000 euros in a bank based in the Republic for the obtained concession, and 2,000 euros for each subsequent payment point or a bank guarantee in the amount of that amount.

Payments for betting are accepted at the payment points of betting shops and via betting terminals.

The technical conditions that must be met by the organizer of betting games are prescribed by the Ministry.

Fulfillment of technical conditions is determined by the competent authority.

One-time betting arrangement

Article 57

A non-profit organization that organizes sports competitions can in the premises of the stadium or hall in which holds a competition, once a year, arrange betting in connection with that competition.

Betting from paragraph 1 of this article can only be arranged based on the approval of the competent authority.

The following shall be attached to the request for approval: 1)

statute; 2)

decision and purpose of arranging betting; 3) game

rules; 4) the time of

the game.

The organizer of the game is obliged to pay a fee in the amount of 5% of the received payments for arranging betting in favor of the budget of the Republic.

3. Games of chance on machines

Article 58

The activity of organizing games of chance on machines from Article 3 point 2, paragraph 3 of this law can only be performed in specially arranged premises of the slot machine club or casino.

The organizer of games of chance who is granted a concession for organizing games of chance in the slot machine club must have a basic capital in the value of 75,000 euros, and if he has the right to organize some other game of chance from Article 3 point 2 of this law, must also have registered capital for that game of chance.

In order to ensure payment of winnings to players and settlement of obligations, the organizer of games of chance in the slot machine club must, during the period for which the concession was granted and 30 days after the end of the concession, continuously have a deposit in a bank with headquarters in the Republic in the amount of 25,000 euros each for the first three opened club machine, and for each subsequent club machine 2,000 euros or a bank guarantee for that amount.

The organizer of games of chance that has electronic roulettes in the slot machine club must have a slot machine in the cashier of the club every day risk deposit in the amount of at least EUR 5,000 per electronic roulette.

Article 59

Attached to the application for obtaining a concession for organizing games of chance on machines in machine clubs evidence of fulfillment of the requirements from Art. 36 and 58 of this law.

Article 60

The rights, obligations, relationships and responsibilities prescribed in Art. 39, 40, 41 and 43 st. 1 and 2, Art. 46 and 49 of this law, in connection with the organization of games of chance in a casino, are accordingly applied to companies that organize games of chance in

club machine.

Concession fee

Article 61

For organizing games of chance on machines, the organizer pays a concession fee consisting of a fixed and a variable part.

A fixed part of the concession fee for arranging games of chance in the slot machine club is paid monthly by the concessionaire in the amount of 50 euros per machine. This amount is paid by the concessionaire by the fifteenth of the month for the current month.

The variable part of the concession fee for arranging games of chance in the slot machine club is calculated monthly.

The monthly base is represented by the sum of the monthly calculations of individual machines. The monthly calculation is final.

The monthly calculation of individual machines in the machine club is done in the manner established in Article 42 paragraph 6 of this law.

The basis for calculating the fee does not include the value of tickets and tips.

The fee for organizing games of chance in the slot machine club is determined from the basis for calculating the fee from paragraph 3 of this article in the amount of 10%, and is paid by the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

The monthly fee from paragraph 3 of this article is not paid during the temporary stoppage of the slot machine club.

A temporary interruption is considered to be an interruption of work for a maximum of 30 days during the year, which is reported to the competent authority no later than seven days before the interruption.

Interruption due to ongoing maintenance of the machine is not considered a temporary interruption.

If the work interruption lasts longer than 60 days, the concession ceases to be valid.

The organizer of the games must submit proof of the payment of the concession fee to the competent authority, no later than on the fifteenth of the month for the previous month.

Technical conditions

Article 62

The automat club must have at least 10 machines for games of chance, and there must be a gaming area and an area for guests total area of at least 35 m².

In the slot club, the organizer must prominently display a notice for players about the percentage of money back and the rules of the game.

Automat club must have a cash register and a separate protected area for keeping money and other valuables, and it can also have a catering area where drinks and beverages are served (cafe bar, etc.) or a catering area where meals are prepared and served (restaurant, etc.).

The concessionaire must have a gaming machine control information system (ON-LINE monitoring) that enables connection with the information system of the competent authority.

The Ministry prescribes more spatial and technical conditions for the slot machine club.

Fulfillment of spatial and technical conditions is determined by the competent authority.

V TERMS AND METHOD OF USING GAMING MACHINES AND TABLES

Article 63

Before putting machines and tables for games of chance into use, a technical inspection is performed, and a certificate is issued.

Slot machines may not be in use if their control devices pay, withdraw, program boards, games and parts that affect the result of the game are not sealed.

Machines for games of chance that are put into use must have electric dials, as automatic information databases (total - registers) for entering and securing data on the entire operation of the machine and a separate electronic control device that records the turnover of the machine.

Article 64

The technical inspection can be performed by an authorized legal entity that meets the prescribed conditions.

The conditions that must be met by the legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be determined by regulation of the Ministry.

The procedure for granting authorization and choosing a legal entity to perform a technical inspection is carried out by the competent authority, on the basis of a public call.

For slot machines that are put into use for the first time, the organizer of the slot games is obliged to provide the legal entity authorized for technical inspection with a guarantee and confirmation from the slot machine manufacturer that they meet international quality standards.

A legal entity authorized for technical inspection may not carry out a technical inspection of the machines if they are not placed for inspection documents from paragraph 4 of this article.

The certificate of correctness of the machine must be renewed after replacing the program board and putting it back in place machine in use.

Sealing of control devices for payment, payout, game and parts that affect the result of the game, program board, record of initial and final data, data on the entire operation of the machine from the control device, i.e. total - register of the machine for games of chance for the purposes of controlling the work of the organizer, records in case of replacement of the program board of the machine, repair, temporary or permanent cessation of the organization of games of chance and change of location and in other cases, it is performed by the competent authority.

For the sealing referred to in paragraph 7 of this article, a fee in the amount of 30 euros is paid for each sealing of the program board of the slot machine.

The fee from paragraph 8 of this article is revenue of the budget of the Republic.

Article 65

Machines and tables for games of chance may be in use only if a special sign is displayed on them in a visible place labeling and registration sticker that contains information about the type of machine, i.e. table, location, expiration date and serial number of the sticker and information about the game organizer.

The stickers from paragraph 1 of this article are issued by the competent authority.

Records on issued registration stickers are kept by the competent authority.

The content of the label and the way of keeping records of issued labels are prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 66

The organizer of the game is obliged to report to the competent authority seven days before each putting into use or withdrawal from the use of tables and gaming machines.

Article 67

Slot machines must be designed so that they pay out on the total number of programmed combinations players at least 80% of the value of payments for participating in games of chance, with entry and exit recorded by electronic dials.

Article 68

Organizers of games of chance and other persons who work for the organizer are obliged to keep secret about the players and their participation in the game.

VI PRIZE GAMES

Article 69

Raffles are games that, for the purpose of advertising their own products and services, are organized by companies, entrepreneurs and other legal and natural persons, whereby the organizer undertakes to distribute prizes in goods or services to the drawn winners, without requiring special payment from the participants. payment to participate in the game.

The organizers pay 5% to the determined value of the fund of prize games in favor of the budget of the Republic.

The rules of the prize game must necessarily contain: 1) the full

name, registration number and address of the headquarters of the organizer of the prize

game; 2) the purpose of organizing the prize

game; 3) duration of the prize game; 4)

prize fund of a prize draw determined exclusively from goods and services that the organizer cannot exchange for money, and whose total value at market prices cannot exceed 100,000 euros per prize draw; 5) the individual value of each prize from the prize fund

determined in accordance with point 4 of this paragraph, expressed in euros; 6) conditions for participation in the prize game; 7) the procedure for

organizing and conducting a prize game and drawing prizes;

8) method of announcing the results, that is, award winners; 9) deadline for withdrawing prizes; 10)

the way in which the participants of the prize game receive prizes, if

they have fulfilled the conditions

prescribed by the rules; 11) the competent court for resolving disputed issues between the organizer and the participants of the prize

game.

The rules of the prize game from paragraph 3 of this article are prescribed by the organizer, and are applied upon obtaining the consent of competent authority and published in at least one daily print media.

The prize fund in the value of more than 500 euros, which has not been distributed after the end of the prize game, the organizer is obliged to sell at a public auction, and the funds generated by the sale to be paid into the budget of the Republic within 90 days from the date of expiry of the deadline for collecting the prizes.

Prize games cannot be arranged and conducted in the same way as the games from Article 3 paragraph 1 point 1 of this law, and the manner of their preparation depends on the activity being advertised.

Other conditions that must be fulfilled by the organizer of prize games are prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 69a

The provisions of the law regulating tax administration are applied to the procedure for determining and collecting the variable part of the concession fee.

Article 70

The competent authority performs the following tasks: 1) decides on the nature of a game as a game of chance within the meaning of this law; 2) preparation of the professional basis for drafting regulations in the field of games of chance; 3) (deleted) 4) gives consent to the rules of games of chance; 5) keeps a register of organizers of games of chance; 6) participates in commissions for drawing and finding winnings in lottery games of chance; 7) performs control of the basic capital and deposits with the organizers of the games as needed, and at least once every three months; 8) issues approval for holding a risk deposit to ensure payment of winnings in special games of chance; 9) considers the bids submitted to the competition for the award of a concession for the organization of games of chance, in accordance with the process of granting a concession and performs other professional tasks related to the granting of a concession; 10) prepare proposals for revocation of the concession; 11) evaluates the value of the prize fund for organizing prize games in goods and services; 12) proposes an act on other conditions that the gambling establishment must fulfill; 13) grants licenses for promotional tokens that cannot be redeemed for money; 14) determines unique financial software for betting; 15) issues approval for changing the location of the slot machine club, i.e. betting shop or payment place; 16) issues stickers for machines and tables; 17) issues consent and controls the organization of prize games in goods and services; 18) other jobs in accordance with the law.

VII NADZOR

Article 71

Supervision over the implementation of this law and regulations adopted on the basis of this law is performed by the competent authority. The tasks of inspection supervision and within the supervision referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are performed by an authorized official of the competent body, in accordance with the law. In addition to the obligations and powers established by the Law on Inspection Supervision, the authorized official from paragraph 2 of this article has the obligation and authority to attend the signing of the opening, accounting and closing of the tables and machines for games of chance in the casino, that is, in the slot machine club, as well as the daily calculation of the cash register and other activities that are, directly or indirectly, connected with the operation of the casino, slot machine club, or betting shop. An authorized official from paragraph 2 of this article is prohibited from participating in games of chance in a casino, slot machine club and betting shop.

VIII PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 72

A legal entity shall be fined from EUR 5,000 to EUR 20,000 for a misdemeanor, if: 1) it organizes a lottery game contrary to this law (Articles 10 and 11); 2) the rules of a particular round or series of lottery games of chance change after the start of the sale of lottery tickets of that round, or series or if he postpones the day or place of drawing the winnings without approval (Articles 19 and 22); 3) the drawing of the winning combination is done without a commission, i.e. if the number of tickets sold is not determined before the drawing before the commission (Article 21); 4) does not pay out the winnings within the period established in the game rules (Article 26 paragraph 1); 5) organizes a one-time lottery game of chance in more than one draw during the year or without the approval of the competent authorities (Article 31 paragraph 1); 6) arranges a game of chance - raffle contrary to this law and the concession agreement (Article 28); 7) selling a lottery ticket in a one-time chance lottery game for luck for more than 30 days (Article 31 paragraph 2); 8) starts organizing games of chance, but has not concluded a concession contract (Article 12 paragraph 1 and Article 37 paragraph 1); 9) arranges a game of chance in a casino contrary to this law and the concession agreement (Articles 37, 38 and 39); 10) continues to organize games even though he does not meet any of the conditions for organizing games in a casino (Art. 45, 48, 49, 50, 62, Article 63 para. 1 and 2 and Article 65); 11) organize betting games contrary to this law (Articles 52, 55 and 56); 12) organizes betting in connection with an organized sports competition more than once a year (Article 57); 13) arrange games of chance in the slot machine club contrary to this law and contract (Articles 58, 60, 62, 63, 64 and 65). For the misdemeanor from paragraph 1 of this article, the responsible person in the legal entity will be fined from 550 euros to 2,000 euros.

Article 73

A legal entity will be fined from EUR 1,100 to EUR 20,000 for a misdemeanor, if: 1) it acts contrary to the prohibitions from Art. 7 and 8 of this law; 2) does not publish the rules of the lottery game of chance before the start of the sale of tickets (Article 20); 3) does not announce the change of place or postponement of the day of drawing the winnings in the same way as the rules on organizing games of chance are published (Article 22 paragraph 2); 4) cancels the organization of a game of chance, round or series of a particular game for which lottery tickets have started to be sold, and does not return money received from the sale of tickets (Article 22 paragraph 5); 5) does not submit the record of the draw to the competent authority within the deadline (Article 23 paragraph 3); 6) does not publish the record of the results of the drawing or determination of the winnings within the time limit or in the prescribed manner (Article 24); 7) does not allow the competent authority to decide on the purpose of the profit after the statute of limitations has started, within the prescribed period (Article 26 paragraphs 2, 3 and 4); 8) fees for organizing games of chance are not calculated, calculated incorrectly or not paid within the prescribed period (Art. 27, 42, 54 and 61); 9) fails to provide data on daily calculations per individual table of games of chance and data on the prescribed forms on monthly calculations for each machine for games of chance, which are used to create the monthly basis for calculation and payment of fees and if the data from the records with proof of payment is not submitted within the prescribed period (Articles 43 and 61); 9a) does not keep daily records of the number of received and sold cards by numbers, series, dates and quantity and does not submit a monthly report within the prescribed period (Article 23 st. 4 and 5); 10) does not permanently ensure appropriate control of audio-video devices and other similar technical means in casinos (Article 45 paragraph 4); 11) the rules of the game of chance in the casino, at the payment point of the bookmaker or in the slot machine club are not available to the players (Article 48 paragraph 3, article 56 paragraph 1 and article 62 paragraph 2); 12) there is a person under the age of 12 in the casino area, club machine or in the premises where betting games are held from the age of 18 (Article 49 paragraph 1); 13) does not pass acts on the rights and obligations of employees in connection with the management of certain games (Article 47 paragraph 2 point 6); 14) employs a person who does not have a certificate of professional qualification to work in a casino (Article 50 paragraph 1); 15) puts into use a technically defective machine for games of chance or if it does not pay out to players at least 80% of value of payments (Article 63 paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 67); 16) puts into use a machine for games of chance without a total register for entering and securing data on the total operation or without a built-in electronic control device (Article 63 paragraph 3); 17) prevent authorized officials from sealing program boards, recording data on total work and performing other tasks (Article 64 paragraph 6); 18) use a machine or a table for games of chance on which a special label is not displayed in a visible place (Article 65 paragraph 1); 19) does not report every table or machine for games of chance to the competent authority within the prescribed period (Article 66).

For the misdemeanor from paragraph 1 of this article, the responsible person in the legal entity will be fined from 550 euros to 2,000 euros.

Article 74

For a misdemeanor from Article 72 paragraph 1 and Article 73 paragraph 1 point. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 19 of this law, in addition to a fine, the property benefit realized by the offense will be confiscated and a protective measure of confiscation of the object will be imposed.

Article 75

A fine of 550 euros to 20,000 euros shall be imposed for a misdemeanor on a legal entity that: 1) organizes a prize game contrary to Article 69 para. 1 and 2 of this law; 2) organizes a prize game without obtaining consent to the rules of the prize game or contrary to the rules on which it was issued consent of the competent authority (Article 69 paragraph 4);

3) do not publish the rules of the game in the daily print media (Article 69 paragraph 4); 4) does not sell the prize fund and does not pay the proceeds from the sale into the budget of the Republic (Article 69 paragraph 5).

For the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, both the responsible person in the legal entity and the natural person will be fined 30 EUR to EUR 2,000.

For the misdemeanor from paragraph 1 of this article, the entrepreneur will be fined from EUR 550 to EUR 2,000.

IX TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 76

Legal entities that have received a concession for organizing games of chance according to the provisions of the Law on Games of Chance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 20/95 and 22/95) may continue to organize those games in accordance with the concession contract until its expiration.

Legal entities that organize games of chance based on the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the competent local authority

self-governments will continue organizing those games until the approval expires, and no longer than one year from the date of entry into force of this law.

Organizers of games of chance from paragraph 2 of this article are obliged to pay the concession fee in accordance with this laws.

Article 77

Provisions of Article 45, paragraph 4, Article 55 and Article 62 paragraph 4 of this law will be applied gradually, according to the program issued by the Ministry of Finance, i.e. within 60 days from the date of establishment of the ON-LINE system at the competent authority.

Article 78

Regulations for the implementation of this law will be adopted within six months from the date of entry into force of this law.

Until the adoption of the acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the regulations adopted on the basis of the Law on Games of Chance shall apply
(Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 20/95 and 22/95).

Article 79

Upon entry into force of this law, the Law on Games of Chance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 20/95 and 22/95) ceases to be valid.

Article 80

This law enters into force on the eighth day from the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro".