

South Australia

Gaming Machines Act 1992

An Act to provide for and regulate the supply and operation of gaming machines; and for other purposes.

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Legislative history

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Gaming Machines Act 1992*.

3—Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

approved means approved by the Commissioner under this Act;

approved gaming machine means a gaming machine of a class approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act;

approved gaming machine manager in relation to the gaming operations conducted on licensed premises means—

- (a) a person who is approved under Part 4 as a gaming machine manager in respect of those operations; or
- (b) a person who is a director or member of the governing body of a body corporate that holds the gaming machine licence in respect of the licensed premises;

Authority means the Independent Gambling Authority established under the *Independent Gambling Authority Act 1995*;

authorised officer means—

- (a) the Commissioner; or
- (b) an inspector; or
- (c) a member of the police force;

authorised person, in relation to premises to which a gaming machine licence relates, means—

- (a) the licensee; or
- (b) an employee of the licensee; or
- (c) an inspector; or
- (d) a member of the police force;

beneficiary includes an object of a discretionary trust;

the Board means the State Supply Board;

cash facility means—

- (a) an automatic teller machine; or
- (b) an EFTPOS facility; or
- (c) any other facility, prescribed by the regulations, that enables a person to gain access to his or her funds or to credit;

club licence means a club licence under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997*;

the Commissioner means the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner;

the Court means the Licensing Court of South Australia;

gaming area means that part of licensed premises that is delineated under a gaming machine licence as the area within which gaming machines may be operated pursuant to the licence;

gaming equipment means—

- (a) electronic monitoring equipment; and
- (b) prescribed security devices; and
- (c) any other prescribed equipment;

gaming machine means a device—

- (a) that is designed or has been adapted for the purpose of gambling by playing a game of chance or a game combined of chance and skill; and
- (b) and that is capable of being operated by the insertion of a coin or other token (whether in that device or another device to which it is linked) or by the electronic transfer of credits accrued on some other gaming machine;

hotel licence means a hotel licence under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997*;

inspector means a person appointed as an inspector for the purposes of this Act;

licence means a licence under this Act, and **licensed** and **licensee** have correlative meanings;

linked jackpot equipment means any fitting or device to be used for, or in connection with, the linking of two or more gaming machines for the purpose only of recording all or part of the winnings from each of those machines;

liquor licence means a hotel licence, club licence or special circumstances licence;

officer—an officer—

- (a) in relation to a body corporate—means a director or a member of the governing body of the body corporate;
- (b) in relation to a trust—means a trustee;

prescribed gaming machine component means a component of a gaming machine of a class prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition;

special circumstances licence means a special circumstances licence under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997*;

trust—a trust is considered for the purposes of this Act as a single entity consisting of the trustees and the beneficiaries;

trust or corporate entity means a trust or a body corporate.

- (2) A person occupies a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity if the person—
 - (a) in the case of a body corporate—
 - (i) is a director or a member of the governing body of the body corporate;
 - (ii) exercises, or is in a position to exercise, control or substantial influence over the body corporate in the conduct of its affairs;
 - (iii) manages, or is to manage, the undertaking to be carried out under a licence;
 - (iv) if the body corporate is a proprietary company—is a shareholder in the body corporate; or
 - (b) in the case of a trust—is a trustee or beneficiary of the trust.
- (3) However—
 - (a) a minor who is a shareholder in a proprietary company, or a beneficiary under a trust, is not for that reason to be regarded as a person occupying a position of authority; and
 - (b) a charitable organisation that is a beneficiary of a trust is not for that reason to be regarded as a person occupying a position of authority.

4—Application of this Act

- (1) This Act does not apply to or in relation to a gaming machine operated in the licensed casino under the *Casino Act 1997*.
- (2) Despite any other Act or law to the contrary, gaming and the possession, sale, supply or operation of a gaming machine, as authorised by this Act or a licence under this Act, are lawful.
- (3) Subject to any other provision of this Act to the contrary, this Act binds the Crown.

Part 2—Administration

Division 1—The Commissioner

5—Commissioner responsible to Authority for scrutiny of operations under all licences

The Commissioner is responsible to the Authority for the constant scrutiny of the operations under all licences (of all classes) under this Act.

6—Procedural powers of the Commissioner

- (1) The Commissioner may, for the purposes of proceedings before the Commissioner—
 - (a) by summons, require the attendance of a person before the Commissioner at a time and place specified in the summons; or
 - (b) by summons, require the production of any relevant equipment or other item, or any relevant books, papers or documents; or
 - (c) inspect any equipment, item, books, papers or documents so produced, retain them for such reasonable period as the Commissioner thinks fit and, in the case of books, papers or documents, make copies of any of them or of any of their contents; or
 - (d) require any person appearing before the Commissioner to make an oath or affirmation to answer truthfully all questions put by the Commissioner; or
 - (e) require any person appearing before the Commissioner to answer any question put by the Commissioner or by a person appearing before the Commissioner.
- (2) Subject to this section, a person who—
 - (a) having been served with a summons to appear before the Commissioner, fails, without reasonable excuse, to attend in obedience to the summons; or
 - (b) having been served with a summons to produce equipment or other items, or books, papers or documents, fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the summons; or
 - (c) refuses to be sworn or to affirm, or to answer any relevant question when required to do so by the Commissioner,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (3) A person who appears as a witness before the Commissioner has the same protection as a witness in proceedings before the Supreme Court.

7—Conduct of proceedings

- (1) In proceedings under this Act, the Commissioner—
 - (a) must act without undue formality; and
 - (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence but may inform himself or herself on any question that arises for decision in such manner as he or she thinks fit.

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), hearings before the Commissioner are open hearings.
- (3) If the Commissioner of Police so requests, on the ground that information to be given in proceedings should remain confidential, the Commissioner will direct that no person other than—
 - (a) the parties to those proceedings and their counsel or representatives; and
 - (b) witnesses, while giving evidence; and
 - (c) officers assisting the Commissioner,be present in the room while the proceedings are being heard.

8—Representation

- (1) A party to proceedings before the Commissioner may appear in those proceedings—
 - (a) personally;
 - (b) by counsel;
 - (c) if the party is a trust or corporate entity—by an officer or employee of the entity who has obtained leave of the Commissioner to appear on behalf of the entity;
 - (d) if the party is a member of a genuine association formed to promote or protect the interests of a section of the liquor industry or the gaming machine industry or of employees in those industries—by an officer or employee of that association.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police may be represented in proceedings before the Commissioner—
 - (a) by a member of the police force; or
 - (b) by counsel.

9—Power to disclose information to certain authorities

The Commissioner may disclose information gained in the course of the administration of this Act to—

- (a) authorities vested with the administration of gaming machine laws in any other State or a Territory of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) any other authorities that may require the information for the purpose of discharging duties of a public nature.

Division 2—Inspectors

10—Appointment of inspectors

- (1) There will be such number of inspectors as are necessary for the proper administration of this Act.
- (2) An inspector is a Public Service employee.
- (3) The Commissioner must provide each inspector with a certificate of identity and an inspector must, at the request of a person in relation to whom the inspector has exercised, or intends to exercise, powers under this Act, produce that certificate.

Division 3—The Authority

11—Authority may give directions to licensees

- (1) The Authority may, by notice in writing to the holder of a licence, give directions in relation to the carrying out of the undertaking under the licence.
- (2) A licensee must diligently observe and carry out a direction given under this section.
Maximum penalty:
 - (a) in the case of an offence committed by the holder of the gaming machine monitor licence—\$50 000 or imprisonment for 4 years;
 - (b) in any other case—\$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.
- (3) A direction given under this Act to a licensee by the Commissioner is subject to a direction given by the Authority.

Part 3—Licences

Division 1—Classes of licence

14—Licence classes

- (1) Licences under this Act are of the following classes:
 - (a) gaming machine licence: subject to this Act and the conditions of the licence, a gaming machine licence authorises the licensee to possess approved gaming machines on premises designated in the licence and to conduct gaming on those machines;
 - (b) gaming machine dealer's licence: subject to this Act and the conditions of the licence, a gaming machine dealer's licence authorises the licensee to manufacture gaming machines and prescribed gaming machine components and to sell or supply to the Board, or to another holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence, approved gaming machines, prescribed gaming machine components and gaming equipment;
 - (c) gaming machine supplier's licence: subject to this Act and the conditions of the licence, a gaming machine supplier's licence authorises the licensee, acting through an approved agent, to purchase from a licensed gaming machine dealer, and to sell or supply to the holders of gaming machine licences, approved gaming machines, prescribed gaming machine components and gaming equipment;
 - (d) gaming machine monitor licence: subject to this Act and the conditions of the licence, a gaming machine monitor licence authorises the licensee to provide and operate an approved computer system for monitoring the operation of all gaming machines operated pursuant to gaming machine licences under this Act;
 - (e) gaming machine service licence: subject to this Act and the conditions of the licence, a gaming machine service licence authorises the licensee to install, service and repair approved gaming machines, prescribed gaming machine components and gaming equipment.

- (2) There will be only one gaming machine supplier's licence, one gaming machine monitor licence and one gaming machine service licence.

Division 2—Special provisions relating to gaming machine licences

14A—Freeze on gaming machines

- (1) Despite any other provision of this Act, the Commissioner cannot grant an application for—
- (a) a gaming machine licence; or
 - (b) approval to increase the number of gaming machines to be operated under a gaming machine licence,
- if the application was made on or after 7 December 2000.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following applications for a gaming machine licence:
- (a) an application made by a person referred to in section 15(1)(d), if the premises in question are (or were, immediately prior to the surrender or revocation of the relevant liquor licence) the subject of a gaming machine licence;
 - (b) an application made by the holder of a gaming machine licence who surrenders that licence so that a new one may be granted to the applicant following—
 - (i) removal of his or her liquor licence to new premises in the same locality as the premises from which the licence was removed; or
 - (ii) the surrender of his or her liquor licence for the grant of another liquor licence of a different class,pursuant to the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997*.
- (3) A licence granted on an application of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (2) cannot authorise the licensee to possess a number of gaming machines greater than the maximum number authorised to be possessed by the gaming machine licence referred to in that paragraph.
- (4) Despite any other provision of this Act, a person whose application for a gaming machine licence or for approval to increase the number of gaming machines to be operated under a gaming machine licence had not been determined as at 7 December 2000 cannot, after that date, seek to vary the application so as to increase the number of gaming machines sought to be operated by the applicant (and any application for such a variation will be taken to be void and of no effect).
- (5) Any grant by the Commissioner of an application to which subsection (1) applies will be taken to be void and of no effect.
- (6) This section remains in force until 15 December 2004 and then expires.

15—Eligibility criteria

- (1) The following persons only are eligible to hold a gaming machine licence:
- (a) the holder of a hotel licence (whether temporary or otherwise);

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- (b) the holder of a club licence, or two or more holders of separate club licences, jointly;
- (c) the holder of a special circumstances licence (whether temporary or otherwise) if—
- (i) —
 - the special circumstances licence was granted on the surrender of a hotel licence or a club licence; and
 - the nature of the undertaking carried out under the licence is substantially similar to that of a licensed hotel or club; or
 - (ii) the premises to which the special circumstances licence relates constitute—
 - a major sporting venue; or
 - the headquarters in this State for any particular sporting code,

and the nature of the undertaking carried out under the licence is substantially similar to that of a licensed club;
- (d) a person entitled to carry on business under such a licence pursuant to section 73 or 74 of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997*.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3a), the premises to which a liquor licence referred to in subsection (1) relates will be the licensed premises in respect of the gaming machine licence.
- (3) A person referred to in subsection (1) can hold only one gaming machine licence in respect of the premises to which the liquor licence relates.
- (3a) If two or more holders of separate club licences are, or are to be, the joint holders of a gaming machine licence, the following provisions apply:
- (a) none of the holders can hold, either solely or jointly, another gaming machine licence; and
 - (b) the jointly held licence can only relate to the premises of one of the clubs, being the premises nominated by the applicants.
- (4) A gaming machine licence will not be granted unless the applicant for the licence satisfies the Commissioner, by such evidence as the Commissioner may require—
- (a) that the proposed gaming area, or gaming areas, within the premises in respect of which the licence is sought is or are suitable for the purpose; and
 - (b) that the proposed layout of gaming machines in a gaming area is suitable for the proper conduct of gaming operations within the area; and
 - (c) that the arrangements proposed for the security of the premises, each gaming area and the gaming machines, and of the gaming operations generally, are adequate; and
 - (d) that the conduct of the proposed gaming operations on the premises would be unlikely to result in undue offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience to those who reside, work or worship in the vicinity of the premises; and

- (e) that the size of the proposed gaming operations on the premises would not be such that they would predominate over the undertaking ordinarily carried out on the premises; and
 - (f) that the conduct of the proposed gaming operations on the premises would not detract unduly from the character of the premises, the nature of the undertaking carried out on the premises or the enjoyment of persons ordinarily using the premises (apart for the purpose of gaming); and
 - (g) that no proposed gaming area is so designed or situated that it would be likely to be a special attraction to minors.
- (5) In determining an application for a gaming machine licence the Commissioner will not have regard—
- (a) to the proximity of the premises the subject of the application to any other premises in respect of which a gaming machine licence is held; or
 - (b) to the number of such licensed premises in the locality in which the premises the subject of the application is situated.

15A—Gaming venues not to be located under same roof as shops or within shopping complexes

- (1) Despite any other provision of this Act, the Commissioner cannot after the commencement of this section grant an application for a gaming machine licence in respect of licensed premises, or grant any other application under this Act in respect of licensed premises that are subject to a gaming machine licence, if to do so would result in the licensed premises, or the whole or part of a gaming area of the licensed premises, being located—
- (a) under the same roof as a shop, whether or not on the same level or floor as the shop; or
 - (b) anywhere within the boundaries of a shopping complex.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only in respect of an application made after the commencement of this section (and any grant by the Commissioner of such an application will be taken to be void and of no effect).
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the shop—
- (a) is a part of the licensed premises set aside for the purpose of selling liquor in bottles to the public; or
 - (b) is intended primarily for the use of guests staying on the licensed premises.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1), licensed premises will be regarded as falling within the boundaries of a shopping complex if the land on which the premises are situated—
- (a) formed part of the complex immediately prior to the granting of the development authorisation (or the first such authorisation if more than one) for the establishment of the licensed premises on the land; or
 - (b) shares a common boundary with the complex and the licensed premises are, in the opinion of the Commissioner, so linked to or integrated with the complex that they may properly be regarded as forming part of the complex.

- (5) In this section—

shop means a shop at which goods are sold to the public by retail;

shopping centre means a cluster of premises where—

- (a) at least one of the premises is a shop; and
- (b) the premises are located in the one building or in 2 or more buildings that are adjoining or are separated only by the grounds of the centre; and
- (c) the cluster of premises is promoted as, or generally regarded as constituting, a shopping centre, shopping mall, shopping court or shopping arcade;

shopping complex means a shop, or shopping centre, together with all parking and other areas adjacent and ancillary to, and intended primarily for the use of persons attending, the shop or shopping centre.

16—Maximum number of gaming machines per licence

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a gaming machine licence cannot authorise possession of more than 40 gaming machines.
- (2) Where, pursuant to section 17(2), more than one gaming machine licence is held, or is to be held, in respect of the same premises—
 - (a) the total number of gaming machines authorised by those licences cannot exceed 40; and
 - (b) the number of machines authorised by each such licence cannot exceed the number obtained by dividing 40 by the total number of gaming machine licences held, or to be held, in respect of the premises.

17—Plurality of licences

- (1) More than one gaming machine licence may be held in respect of separate parts of the same premises where those parts are each subject to a separate liquor licence.
- (2) More than one gaming machine licence may be held by separate persons in respect of the same premises if—
 - (a) more than one club licence is held in respect of the premises; and
 - (b) the Commissioner is satisfied that each licensee will have sole control over the gaming machines owned by the club in respect of which he or she holds a club licence.

Division 3—Applications for licences

18—Form of application

- (1) An application for a licence—
 - (a) must be made in the prescribed manner and form;
 - (b) must be accompanied by the prescribed fee;
 - (c) may, in the case of an application for a gaming machine licence, be made by a person who does not yet hold the requisite liquor licence but is an applicant for such a licence.

- (2) The Commissioner may allow an applicant to vary the application at any time before the determination of the application.
- (3) If the Commissioner allows an application to be varied pursuant to subsection (2), the Commissioner must cause the other parties to the application to be given notice of the variation a reasonable time before the hearing of the application.
- (4) An application for a gaming machine licence must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed licensed premises that delineates the gaming area or gaming areas within which the gaming machines are to be installed and the layout of the machines within each gaming area.
- (5) An applicant for the gaming machine monitor licence must submit with the application the specifications for the proposed monitoring system.
- (6) The Commissioner may require an applicant to produce to the Commissioner specified documents that are, in the Commissioner's opinion, relevant to the application.
- (7) The Commissioner may, on such conditions (if any) as he or she thinks fit, waive compliance with formal requirements relating to an application.

19—Certain criteria must be satisfied by all applicants

- (1) An applicant for a licence must satisfy the Commissioner by such evidence as the Commissioner may require—
 - (a) that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold the licence; and
 - (b) if the applicant is a trust or corporate entity—that each person who occupies a position of authority in the entity is a fit and proper person to occupy such a position in an entity holding a licence of the class sought in the application.
- (2) For the purpose of determining whether a person is a fit and proper person to hold a licence or to occupy a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a licence—
 - (a) the Commissioner may cause the person's photograph and fingerprints to be taken; and
 - (b) the creditworthiness of the person is a matter to which consideration must be given; and
 - (c) the honesty and integrity of the person's known associates (including persons who are relatives) must also be considered.

21—Special criteria for gaming machine monitor licence

An applicant for the gaming machine monitor licence must satisfy the Commissioner by such evidence as the Commissioner may require that the applicant has appropriate management and technical expertise.

22—Holder of monitor licence cannot hold other licences

The holder of the gaming machine monitor licence cannot hold any other licence under this Act.

23—Minors not to hold licence etc

- (1) A minor cannot—
 - (a) hold a licence; or
 - (b) occupy a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a licence.

24—Discretion to grant or refuse application

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Commissioner has an unqualified discretion to grant or refuse an application for a licence on any ground, or for any reason, that the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (2) The Commissioner should not grant an application as a matter of course without a proper inquiry into its merits (whether or not the Commissioner of Police has intervened in the proceedings or there are any objections to the application).

25—Independent Gaming Corporation

- (1) The body corporate known as the *Independent Gaming Corporation* will, on due application being made and the Commissioner being satisfied as to the matters specified in sections 19 and 21, be granted the gaming machine monitor licence issued under this Act.
- (2) Nothing in this section will be taken to prevent the grant of the gaming machine monitor licence to some other person or authority in the event of the Independent Gaming Corporation not being granted the licence or, if it is granted the licence, in the event of the licence being surrendered or revoked pursuant to this Act.

26—The State Supply Board to hold certain licences

- (1) The Board will be granted—
 - (a) the gaming machine supplier's licence; and
 - (b) the gaming machine service licence.
- (2) Sections 18 and 19 do not apply to or in relation to the grant of a licence to the Board.
- (3) The Board cannot appoint a person to act as its agent in the performance of its functions as a licensee unless that person has been approved by the Commissioner to act as such an agent.
- (4) The Board cannot act under the gaming machine supplier's licence except through an approved agent.

26A—How licences are to be held

- (1) A licence may be held jointly by two or more persons.
- (2) If a licence is held jointly by two or more persons, those persons are jointly and severally liable to any civil or criminal liability that attaches to the licensee under this Act.
- (3) If the trustee of a trust holds a licence for the purposes of a business conducted by the trustee under a trust—
 - (a) the name of the trust is to be specified in the licence; and

- (b) the trust is to be considered as an entity holding the licence jointly with the trustee.

27—Conditions

- (1) The conditions to which a gaming machine licence will be subject are set out in Schedule 1.
- (2) The conditions to which the gaming machine monitor licence will be subject are set out in Schedule 2.
- (3) The Commissioner may grant any other licence under this Act subject to such conditions as he or she thinks fit and specifies in the licence.
- (4) Subject to this section, the Commissioner may, by notice in writing addressed to the licensee, vary or revoke any condition of a licence or impose further conditions on the licence.
- (5) The Commissioner may exercise his or her powers under subsection (4) on his or her own initiative or on application by the licensee or the Commissioner of Police.
- (6) The Commissioner cannot revoke the statutory conditions of a licence and cannot vary them except in relation to those matters that are determinable by the Commissioner for the purposes of those conditions.
- (7) In fixing (or varying) the hours during which gaming operations may be conducted pursuant to a gaming machine licence, the Commissioner—
 - (a) cannot fix hours that are outside the hours during which the licensed premises are authorised to be open for the sale of liquor; and
 - (b) must ensure—
 - (i) that gaming operations cannot be conducted on the premises on Christmas Day or Good Friday; and
 - (ii) that at other times there are at least 6 hours in each 24 hour period (which may be a continuous period of 6 hours, or 2 separate periods of 3 hours or 3 separate periods of 2 hours) during which gaming operations cannot be conducted on the premises.

Division 4—Transfer of licences

28—Certain gaming machine licences only are transferable

- (1) Where a hotel licence or special circumstances licence is transferred, any gaming machine licence held by the transferor may, with the consent of the Commissioner, be transferred to the transferee of the hotel or special circumstances licence.
- (1a) A gaming machine licence held by the holder of a club licence may, with the consent of the Commissioner, be transferred to that holder jointly with one or more other holders of separate club licences.
- (1b) A gaming machine licence is not transferable otherwise than under subsection (1) or (1a).
- (2) No other licence under this Act is transferable.

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- (3) The Commissioner cannot consent to the transfer of a gaming machine licence unless—
- (a) application for consent is made in the prescribed manner and form; and
 - (b) the application is accompanied by the prescribed fee; and
 - (c) each applicant satisfies the Commissioner, by such evidence as the Commissioner may require—
 - (i) that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold the licence; and
 - (ii) if the applicant is a trust or corporate entity—that each person who occupies a position of authority in the entity is a fit and proper person to occupy such a position in an entity holding such a licence.
- (4) In making a determination for the purposes of subsection (3)(c), the Commissioner may exercise the same powers and must consider the same matters as he or she may exercise, or is required to consider, in respect of an application for the grant of a licence.
- (5) An application under subsection (1) may be made by a person who is not yet the holder of a hotel licence or special circumstances licence but who is an applicant for the transfer of such a licence.
- (6) The Commissioner may require an applicant for transfer to produce to the Commissioner specified documents that are, in the Commissioner's opinion, relevant to the application.
- (7) A licensee cannot sell or assign the rights to carry on business in pursuance of a gaming machine licence to which subsection (1) refers unless the Commissioner has consented to the transfer of the licence to the purchaser or assignee in accordance with this section.
- (8) Subsection (7) does not prevent a licensee from entering into a contract for the sale or assignment of those rights if the contract is subject to a condition precedent that the sale or assignment will not take effect unless and until the Commissioner has consented to the transfer of the licence to the purchaser or assignee in accordance with this section.
- (9) Subject to subsection (10), where a gaming machine licence is transferred pursuant to this section, each transferee succeeds to the liabilities of the transferor under this Act.
- (10) A transferee of a gaming machine licence is jointly and severally liable with the transferor for any gaming tax outstanding at the date of transfer, except for any such tax arising out of an intentional understatement of gross gaming turnover or net gambling revenue by the transferor.

28A—Condition requiring payment of gaming machine surcharge

If, on the Commissioner's consenting to the transfer of a gaming machine licence, any gaming machine surcharge payable under the *Stamp Duties Act 1923* in respect of the transfer of the business conducted under the licence has not been paid, it is a condition of the licence that the surcharge be paid within the period allowed under that Act.

Division 5—Objections and intervention

29—Certain applications require advertisement

- (1) The following applications must be advertised in accordance with this section:
 - (a) an application for the grant of a gaming machine licence;
 - (b) an application for the transfer of a gaming machine licence;
 - (c) an application for the grant of a gaming machine dealer's licence;
 - (d) an application of any other class if the Commissioner so directs.
- (2) Where an application is required to be advertised, notice of the application, in the prescribed form, must—
 - (a) be published by the applicant—
 - (i) in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State; and
 - (ii) in the case of an application in respect of a gaming machine licence—in another newspaper circulating in the area in which the licensed premises are, or are to be, situated; and
 - (iii) in the Gazette,at least 28 days before the date fixed for the hearing of the application; and
 - (b) in the case of an application in respect of a gaming machine licence, be served on the council under the *Local Government Act 1999* for the area in which the licensed premises are, or are to be, situated.
- (3) The Commissioner may, in an appropriate case, dispense with or modify a requirement of subsection (2).

30—Objections

- (1) Where an application has been advertised under this Part, any person may, by notice in the prescribed form lodged with the Commissioner at least seven days before the day appointed for the hearing of the application, object to the application.
- (2) A copy of the notice of objection must be served by the objector on the applicant at least 7 days before the day appointed for the hearing of the application.
- (3) An objection may be made on behalf of an unincorporated association under this section by an agent duly appointed for the purpose.
- (4) An objection may be made on the ground that the grant of the application would be contrary to this Act, in that any one or more of the matters as to which the Commissioner is required by this Act to be satisfied before granting the application would not, in the opinion of the objector, be satisfied.
- (5) The Commissioner may allow a person who has made an objection to vary the objection at any time before the determination of the proceedings.
- (6) If the Commissioner allows an objection to be varied pursuant to subsection (5), the Commissioner must cause the parties to the proceedings to be given notice of the variation a reasonable time before the hearing of the proceedings.

31—Intervention by Commissioner of Police

- (1) The Commissioner must furnish the Commissioner of Police with a copy of all applications under this Part and the Commissioner of Police may intervene in any proceedings before the Commissioner on such an application on the question of—
 - (a) whether a person is a fit and proper person; or
 - (b) whether, if the application were to be granted, public disorder or disturbance would be likely to result.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police is a party to any proceedings in which he or she has intervened.

Division 6—Suspension, revocation and surrender of licences

32—Voluntary suspension

The Commissioner may, on the application of a licensee, suspend the licence held by the licensee for such period as the Commissioner thinks fit.

33—Surrender

- (1) A licensee may, by notice in writing addressed to the Commissioner, surrender his or her licence and the licence will cease to operate on acceptance by the Commissioner, by endorsement on the licence, of the surrender.
- (2) The surrender of a licence does not affect liabilities incurred by the licensee under this Act up to the date on which the licensee ceases to operate.
- (3) The Commissioner cannot accept a surrender of a gaming machine licence unless he or she is satisfied that all gaming machines have been removed from the premises to which the licence related.

34—Effect of surrender, suspension or revocation of liquor licence

If a liquor licence held by a licensee under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* in respect of any premises is surrendered, revoked or suspended, any gaming machine licence held by that licensee in respect of those premises will be taken to have been surrendered or revoked, or suspended until the liquor licence comes back into operation, as the case may require.

35—Cessation of gaming machine monitor licence

In the event of—

- (a) the gaming machine monitor licence being revoked, suspended or surrendered; or
- (b) the holder of that licence ceasing for any reason to carry on the undertaking authorised by the licence,

the Commissioner or a person authorised by the Commissioner for the purpose may—

- (c) enter the premises in which the monitor system is situated; and
- (d) take possession and assume control of the system; and
- (e) operate the system until such time as the suspension terminates, or a further licence is granted to some other person or authority, as the case may be.

Division 7—Disciplinary action against licensees

36—Revocation or suspension of licences etc

- (1) The Commissioner may—
 - (a) reprimand a licensee; or
 - (b) exercise his or her power to add to, or vary, the conditions of the licence; or
 - (c) suspend a licence for a specified period or until further order; or
 - (d) revoke a licence,if the Commissioner is satisfied that—
 - (e) the licence was improperly obtained; or
 - (f) the licensee is not a fit and proper person to hold the licence; or
 - (g) in the case of a licensee that is a trust or corporate entity—a person who occupies a position of authority in the entity is not a fit and proper person to occupy such a position in an entity holding such a licence; or
 - (h) the licensee has contravened or failed to comply with a provision of this Act or a condition of the licence; or
 - (i) the licensee has been convicted of an offence against this Act; or
 - (j) the licensee has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; or
 - (k) the licensee has ceased to operate gaming machines on the premises the subject of a gaming machine licence.
- (2) The Commissioner must, before exercising any powers under subsection (1)—
 - (a) give written notice to the licensee of the proposed disciplinary action, including a statement of the grounds and reasons that the Commissioner considers justify the disciplinary action; and
 - (b) allow the licensee a period of 21 days (or such longer period as the Commissioner may in any particular case allow) to show cause why the disciplinary action should not be taken.
- (3) The Commissioner must notify the Commissioner of Police of any proceedings under this section and give him or her reasonable opportunity to make submissions on the matter.
- (4) On giving notice to a licensee pursuant to subsection (2), the Commissioner may, in the same or a subsequent notice, suspend the licence pending determination of the disciplinary proceedings.

Part 4—Approvals

37—Commissioner may approve managers and employees

- (1) The Commissioner may, on application by the holder of a gaming machine licence, approve a natural person as a gaming machine manager or a gaming machine employee for the purposes of the gaming operations conducted pursuant to that licence.
- (3) The Commissioner—
 - (a) cannot approve a person as a gaming machine manager or a gaming machine employee if the person is an employee of the holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence; and
 - (b) may, if he or she thinks it appropriate to do so, refuse to grant such an approval in respect of a person who provides services under contract to the holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence.

38—Commissioner may approve persons in authority

The Commissioner may, on the application of a person who seeks to assume a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a licence, approve the assumption by that person of that position in the entity.

38A—Condition requiring payment of gaming machine surcharge

If, on approval by the Commissioner of the assumption by a person of a position in authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a gaming machine licence, any gaming machine surcharge payable under the *Stamp Duties Act 1923* in respect of a transaction related to the assumption by the person of the position has not been paid, it is a condition of the licence that the surcharge be paid within the period allowed under that Act.

39—Commissioner may approve agents of the Board

- (1) The Commissioner may, on application by the Board approve a person to act as an agent of the Board.
- (2) The Commissioner cannot approve a person to act as an agent of the Board if the person—
 - (a) is the holder of a gaming machine licence or a gaming machine dealer's licence; or
 - (b) is associated with the holder of a gaming machine licence or a gaming machine dealer's licence.
- (3) A person is associated with the holder of a gaming machine licence or a gaming machine dealer's licence if that person is—
 - (a) a body corporate of which the licensee is a director or a member of the governing body; or
 - (b) a proprietary company in which the licensee is a shareholder; or
 - (c) a beneficiary under a trust of which the licensee is a trustee; or

- (d) a partner of the licensee; or
- (e) an employer or an employee of the licensee; or
- (f) the spouse, parent or child of the licensee.

40—Approval of gaming machines and games

- (1) The Commissioner may, on application by a person, approve particular gaming machines, or particular games, to be of a class that is approved for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In determining an application for approval of a game, the Commissioner must have regard to any guidelines issued by the Authority to the Commissioner for the purpose of assessing whether a game is likely to lead to an exacerbation of problem gambling.
- (3) If the Commissioner is of the opinion that the game the subject of the application is likely to lead to an exacerbation of problem gambling, the Commissioner must refuse the application.

41—Commissioner may approve gaming tokens and gaming token manufacturers

- (1) The Commissioner may, on application by a manufacturer of gaming tokens, approve the manufacturer for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Commissioner may, on application by a person, approve particular gaming tokens to be of a class that is approved for the purposes of this Act.

42—Discretion to grant or refuse approval

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Commissioner has an unqualified discretion to grant or refuse an application for approval on any ground, or for any reason, that the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (2) The Commissioner cannot approve a person as a gaming machine manager unless satisfied, by such evidence as he or she may require, that the person is a fit and proper person to carry out the duties of gaming machine manager.
- (3) The Commissioner cannot approve a person as a gaming machine employee unless satisfied, by such evidence as he or she may require, that the person is a fit and proper person to carry out prescribed duties.
- (4) The Commissioner cannot approve the assumption by a person of a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a licence unless satisfied, by such evidence as he or she may require, that the person is a fit and proper person to assume such a position.
- (5) The Commissioner cannot approve a person to act as an agent of the Board unless satisfied, by such evidence as he or she may require, that the person is a fit and proper person to act as such an agent.
- (6) In making a determination for the purposes of subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5), the Commissioner may cause the person's photograph and fingerprints to be taken and must give consideration to—
 - (a) the creditworthiness of the person; and

- (b) the honesty and integrity of the person's known associates (including persons who are relatives).

43—Intervention by Commissioner of Police

- (1) The Commissioner must furnish the Commissioner of Police with a copy of all applications for approval made under sections 37 and 38 and the Commissioner of Police may intervene in proceedings before the Commissioner on such an application on the question of whether the person to whom the application relates is a fit and proper person.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police is a party to any proceedings in which he or she has intervened.

44—Revocation of approval

- (1) The Commissioner has an unqualified discretion to revoke an approval given under this Part on such ground or for such reason as he or she thinks fit.
- (2) The Commissioner must, before exercising powers under subsection (1) in relation to a person—
 - (a) give written notice to the person of the proposed revocation, including a statement of the reasons that the Commissioner considers justify the revocation; and
 - (b) allow the person a period of 21 days (or such longer period as the Commissioner may in any particular case allow) to show cause why the approval should not be revoked.
- (3) The Commissioner may suspend an approval pending final determination of the question as to whether the approval should be revoked.
- (4) On revoking an approval, the Commissioner must cause notice of the revocation to be given, personally or by post, to all persons affected by the revocation.

Part 4A—Special provisions relating to licensed dealers

44A—Prohibition of links between dealers and other licensees

- (1) A person must not, at the one time—
 - (a) be the holder of both a gaming machine dealer's licence and a licence of some other class under this Act; or
 - (b) be the holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence and be associated with a licensee of some other class under this Act; or
 - (c) be the holder of a licence (other than a gaming machine dealer's licence) and be associated with the holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence; or
 - (d) be associated with both a licensed gaming machine dealer and a licensee of some other class under this Act.
- (2) The Commissioner must refuse an application for a licence or for any approval under this Act if the grant of the application would result in a contravention of subsection (1).

- (3) It is a ground for the Commissioner to exercise his or her powers under this Act to revoke or suspend any relevant licence or approval if a contravention of subsection (1) has occurred or is about to occur.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a person is associated with a licensee—
- (a) in the case of a licensee that is a body corporate, if—
 - (i) the person is a related body corporate (as defined in the *Corporations Law*); or
 - (ii) the person occupies a position of authority in the body corporate;
 - (b) in the case of a licensee that is not a body corporate, if—
 - (i) the person manages, or is to manage, the undertaking to be carried out under the licence; or
 - (ii) the person is the spouse of the licensee; or
 - (c) in any case, if—
 - (i) the person is the partner or agent of the licensee; or
 - (ii) the person and the licensee have an agreement, arrangement or understanding under which one acts in accordance with the directions or wishes of the other, or they act in accordance with a pre-arranged pattern; or
 - (iii) the person and the licensee have common employees or the employees of one provide services for the other; or
 - (iv) the person and the licensee are trustees or beneficiaries of the same trust or one is a trustee and the other is a beneficiary of the same trust (a *trust* in this subparagraph being a trust that relates to the undertaking under a licence); or
 - (v) there is some other relationship or connection between the person and the licensee or any other person that could, in the opinion of the Commissioner, prejudice the proper operation of this Act or of the licensee's undertaking under the licence.

Part 5—Offences

Division 1—Offences relating to licences and approvals

45—Offence of being unlicensed

A person must not—

- (a) have possession of a gaming machine on any premises; or
- (b) manufacture, sell or supply a gaming machine or a prescribed gaming machine component; or
- (c) sell or supply gaming equipment to the holder of the gaming machine supplier's licence or the holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence; or
- (d) install, service or repair a gaming machine, gaming equipment or a prescribed gaming machine component; or

- (e) provide a computer-based system for monitoring the operation of gaming machines,

without being licensed to do so.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

46—Offence of breach of licence conditions

A licensee must not contravene or fail to comply with a condition of his or her licence.

Maximum penalty:

In the case of an offence committed by the holder of the gaming machine monitor licence—\$50 000 or imprisonment for 4 years.

In any other case—\$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

47—Offence of breach of agency conditions

An approved agent of the Board must not contravene or fail to comply with a condition on which he or she was appointed.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

48—Offences relating to management of business or positions of authority

- (1) A person must not supervise or manage the gaming operations conducted on any premises pursuant to a gaming machine licence unless—
 - (a) he or she is the holder of the gaming machine licence; or
 - (b) he or she is an approved gaming machine manager in respect of those gaming operations.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

- (2) A person must not assume a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a licence without the approval of the Commissioner.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

49—Offence related to employment in gaming areas

A person employed by the holder of a gaming machine licence must not carry out prescribed duties in connection with the gaming operations conducted on licensed premises pursuant to the licence unless—

- (a) he or she is an approved gaming machine manager in respect of those premises; or
- (b) he or she is an approved gaming machine employee in respect of those premises.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

50—Approved gaming machine managers and employees must carry identification

An approved gaming machine manager and an approved gaming machine employee must, while carrying out his or her duties on the licensed premises, wear an identification card—

- (a) that is in the form approved by the Commissioner; and
- (b) that is clearly visible to other persons.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

51—Persons who may not operate gaming machines

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence or a person who occupies a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds such a licence, or an approved gaming machine manager or approved gaming machine employee for any particular licensed premises, must not, except as is necessary for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties, operate a gaming machine on the licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) A person must not, within 28 days of ceasing to be the holder of a gaming machine licence or a person who occupies a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds such a licence, or to be an approved gaming machine manager or approved gaming machine employee in any particular licensed premises, operate a gaming machine on the licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (3) The holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence, or a person in a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds such a licence, must not, except as is necessary for the purpose of carrying out duties pursuant to the licence, operate a gaming machine on any licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (4) The holder of the gaming machine monitor licence, an employee of such a licensee or a person in a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds such a licence must not operate a gaming machine on any licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (5) The following persons must not, except as is necessary for the purposes of the administration of this Act, operate a gaming machine on any licensed premises:

- (a) the Commissioner;
- (b) an inspector;
- (c) a member of the Board.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

Division 2—Offences relating to conduct of gaming operations

51A—Cash facilities not to be provided within gaming areas

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence must not provide, or allow another person to provide, a cash facility within a gaming area on the licensed premises.
Maximum penalty: \$35 000.
- (2) The Commissioner may, by instrument in writing, exempt a licensee who has, on the commencement of this section, a cash facility within a gaming area on the licensed premises from the operation of this section.
- (3) An exemption may be granted under subsection (2) only for such period as the Commissioner thinks necessary for the purpose of the removal of the cash facility from the gaming area and as is specified in the instrument of exemption.
- (4) The Minister may, if he or she thinks exceptional circumstances exist for doing so, exempt a licensee (conditionally or unconditionally) from the operation of this section.
- (5) A licensee who contravenes a condition of an exemption granted under subsection (4) is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$35 000.

51B—Cash facilities withdrawal limit

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence must not, on or after the prescribed day, provide, or allow another person to provide, cash facilities on the licensed premises that allow a person to obtain by means of those facilities, in any one transaction, on any one debit or credit card, an amount of cash that exceeds—
 - (a) if the Commissioner has fixed a monetary limit in respect of the premises under this section—that limit;
 - (b) in any other case—
 - (i) the sum of \$200; or
 - (ii) if some other sum is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this section—that sum.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000.

- (2) The Commissioner may from time to time, by notice in writing to the licensee, fix a monetary limit for daily withdrawals on a debit or credit card from cash facilities on particular licensed premises that is higher than the limit applicable under subsection (1)(b), if the Commissioner thinks that good reason (eg, the location of the licensed premises) exists for doing so.
- (3) The holder of a gaming machine licence must not, on or after the prescribed day, provide, or allow another person to provide, cash facilities on the licensed premises that allow a person to obtain cash by means of those facilities more than once, on any one debit or credit card, on any one day.

(4) In this section—

prescribed day means—

- (a) for the purposes of subsection (1)—the day falling 3 months after the commencement of this section;
- (b) for the purposes of subsection (3)—a day fixed by proclamation.

52—Prohibition of lending or extension of credit

The holder of a gaming machine licence, a gaming machine manager or a gaming machine employee—

- (a) who lends or offers to lend money to a person who is in or who is about to enter the licensed premises; or
- (b) who allows a person to use a credit card or charge card for the purpose of paying for playing the gaming machines on the licensed premises or in circumstances where the holder, manager or employee could reasonably be expected to know that the use of the card is for that purpose; or
- (c) who otherwise extends or offers to extend credit to any person for the purpose of enabling the person to play the gaming machines on the licensed premises or in circumstances where the holder, manager or employee could reasonably be expected to know that the credit is to be used for that purpose,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

53—Prohibition of linked jackpots

The holder of a gaming machine licence must not cause, suffer or permit any gaming machine on the licensed premises—

- (a) to be fitted with linked jackpot equipment; or
- (b) to be linked in any manner that allows the winnings, or part of the winnings, from the machine to accumulate with the winnings, or part of the winnings, from any other gaming machine.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

53A—Prohibition of certain gaming machine facilities

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence must not provide any gaming machine on the licensed premises that is capable of being operated by means other than the insertion of a coin in the machine or in any linked device.

Maximum penalty: \$35 000.

- (2) The Governor may, by regulation, grant an exemption from subsection (1) for a specified period for the purposes of the conduct of a trial of a system designed to monitor or limit levels of gambling through the operation of gaming machines otherwise than by the insertion of coins.
- (3) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (2) may make provision for the recording and reporting of data in connection with the trial.

- (4) A regulation under subsection (2) cannot come into operation until the time has passed during which the regulation may be disallowed by resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (5) The Minister must, within 3 months after expiry of an exemption under subsection (2), cause a report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament about the conduct and results of the trial.
- (6) The holder of a gaming machine licence must not, on or after the prescribed day, provide any gaming machine on the licensed premises that is fitted with a device or mechanism designed to allow the playing of successive games by an automatic process.
Maximum penalty: \$35 000.
- (7) In this section—
prescribed day means the day falling 3 months from the commencement of subsection (6).

54—Licences to be displayed

The holder of a gaming machine licence must display a copy of the gaming machine licence in a prominent position at the entrance to each gaming area on the licensed premises or, if there is more than one entrance, at the principal entrance.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

Division 3—Offences relating to minors

55—Minors must not be employed in gaming operations

If a minor is employed in any capacity in connection with the conduct of gaming operations on licensed premises, the licensee is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

56—Minors not permitted in gaming areas

- (1) A minor must not enter or remain in a gaming area or operate a gaming machine on licensed premises.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (2) Where a minor enters or remains in a gaming area or operates a gaming machine on licensed premises, the licensee and the approved gaming machine manager on duty at the time are each guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (3) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subsection (2) for the defendant to prove that he or she took reasonable steps to prevent the entry of the minor to, or to remove the minor from, the gaming area or to prevent him or her from operating the gaming machine.
- (4) A holder of a gaming machine licence or an approved gaming machine manager who permits a minor to enter or remain in a gaming area on the licensed premises, or to operate a gaming machine on the premises, is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$20 000.

- (5) A minor who operates a gaming machine in contravention of this section is not entitled to any winnings he or she may have made on the machine and those winnings are forfeited to the Crown.

57—Licensee must erect warning notices

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence must cause a notice, in the prescribed form, to be erected in a prominent position at each entrance to each gaming area on the licensed premises and to be displayed prominently on each gaming machine.
- (2) The notice must state—
- (a) the minimum age at which a person may enter and remain in the gaming area and operate a gaming machine; and
 - (b) that a person suspected of being under the minimum age may be required to provide evidence of age; and
 - (c) that a person under the minimum age is not entitled to any winnings from the operation of a gaming machine on the premises; and
 - (d) the maximum penalties for entering or remaining in the gaming area or for operating a gaming machine; and
 - (e) any other information required by the regulations or the gaming machine licence conditions.
- (3) A licensee who fails to comply with subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

58—Powers in relation to minors in gaming areas

- (1) Where an authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds that a person in a gaming area may be a minor, he or she may require the person to produce evidence to the authorised person's satisfaction as to the person's age.
- (2) A person who—
- (a) fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement under this section; or
 - (b) makes a false statement, or produces false evidence, in response to such a requirement,
- is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (3) Where an authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds that a person who is in a gaming area or who is about to enter a gaming area is a minor, the authorised person may require the person to leave the gaming area.
- (4) If a person refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (3), the authorised person may remove him or her from the licensed premises, using only such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose.

Division 4—Persons barred from gaming areas

59—Licensee may bar excessive gamblers

- (1) A person who enters or remains in a gaming area from which he or she has been barred pursuant to this section is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (2) If the holder of a gaming machine licence is satisfied that the welfare of a person, or the welfare of a person's dependants, is seriously at risk as a result of the excessive playing of gaming machines by the person, he or she may, by order, bar the person from entering or remaining in the gaming area, or areas, of the premises to which the licence relates.
- (3) The holder of a gaming machine licence may revoke an order made by him or her under this section.
- (4) The holder of a gaming machine licence, an approved gaming machine manager or an approved gaming machine employee who suffers or permits a person to enter or remain in a gaming area from which the person has been barred is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

60—Power to remove persons who have been barred

- (1) Where an authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds that a person who is in, or who is entering or about to enter, a gaming area is barred from that gaming area pursuant to this Division, the authorised person may require the person to leave the gaming area.
- (2) If a person refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (1), the authorised person may remove him or her from the licensed premises, using only such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose.

61—Commissioner may review decision of licensee

- (1) The Commissioner may, on application by a person who is aggrieved by a decision of a licensee to bar a person from a gaming area, review that decision.
- (2) The Commissioner may confirm or revoke the decision and his or her decision on the matter is not appealable.

Division 5—Offences relating to cheating etc

62—Interference with machines, equipment or games

A person who interferes in any way with the proper operation of an approved gaming machine or gaming equipment, or the proper operation of an approved game in a gaming machine, with the intent of gaining any benefit or advantage for himself or herself or any other person, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 4 years.

63—Interference devices

A person who manufactures, sells, supplies or has in his or her possession a device designed, adapted or intended to be used for the purpose of interfering with the proper operation of an approved gaming machine or gaming equipment or the proper operation of an approved game in a gaming machine is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 4 years.

64—Sealing of gaming machines

A person other than an authorised officer must not seal any gaming equipment or the computer cabinet or any other part of a gaming machine or break or in any way interfere with any such seal.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000 or imprisonment for 3 months.

65—Removal of gaming tokens

A person other than a person acting in the course of his or her duties must not remove any cash or gaming tokens from a gaming machine.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000 or imprisonment for 3 months.

66—Machines not to be operated in certain circumstances

- (1) If, at any time when a gaming area on licensed premises is open for business, the licensee or an approved gaming machine manager suffers or permits a gaming machine to be operated—
 - (a) while the gaming machine or any game in the machine is not operating in such a manner that the rules of the game are being complied with, while the sequence or incidence of winnings has in any way been altered or while the machine is in any other way operating defectively; or
 - (b) while the gaming machine is not connected to the computer monitoring system or the connection is in anyway defective; or
 - (c) while the door of its computer cabinet is not sealed in the manner approved by the Commissioner,

the licensee or manager is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 1 year.

67—Power to remove offenders

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence or an approved gaming machine manager for the licensed premises, if satisfied that a person who is in a gaming area on the premises—
 - (a) has damaged or physically abused any gaming machine; or
 - (b) has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence; or
 - (c) is behaving in an offensive, abusive or disorderly manner,

may remove the person from the licensed premises, using only such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose.

- (2) A person removed from licensed premises under subsection (1) who enters or attempts to enter the premises within 24 hours of being so removed from them is guilty of an offence.
- Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (3) The holder of a gaming machine licence or an approved gaming machine manager for the licensed premises may refuse entry to, or prevent from entering, the gaming area, or areas, on the premises any person who is behaving in an offensive, abusive or disorderly manner.
- (4) A person—
- (a) who is refused entry to, or prevented from entering, a gaming area under subsection (3); and
 - (b) who enters or attempts to enter any of the gaming areas on the premises within 24 hours after entry is so refused or prevented,
- is guilty of an offence.
- Maximum penalty: \$2 500.
- (5) The powers exercisable under this section are in addition to any other powers that are exercisable at law.

Division 6—Offences relating to profit sharing etc

68—Certain profit sharing etc is prohibited

- (1) If the holder of a gaming machine licence—
- (a) enters into partnership with an unlicensed person (that is to say, a person who is not one of the holders of the gaming machine licence) in relation to the business conducted pursuant to the licence; or
 - (b) is party to any agreement or arrangement under which an unlicensed person in any way participates in the proceeds or profits of the business carried on pursuant to the licence; or
 - (c) remunerates an unlicensed person (other than the holder of the gaming machine monitor licence) by reference to the proceeds or profits of, or the amount staked in the course of, the business carried on pursuant to the licence; or
 - (d) permits an unlicensed person (not being a person who is an approved gaming machine manager in respect of the business) to conduct, superintend or manage the business carried on pursuant to the licence; or
 - (e) permits an unlicensed person to hold himself or herself out to the public as the licensee,
- the licensee and the unlicensed person are each guilty of an offence.
- Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 1 year.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to an agreement or arrangement providing for the disbursement of proceeds or profits to a person in a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds the gaming machine licence or to any other person approved by the Commissioner.

- (3) The profit or loss arising from carrying out on licensed premises the undertaking under a gaming machine licence must not be distributed separately or differentially from the profit or loss arising out of the undertaking under the liquor licence held in respect of the premises.
- (4) A person who—
 - (a) distributes profit or loss in contravention of subsection (3); or
 - (b) accepts a distribution of profit knowing it to be in contravention of subsection (3); or
 - (c) is party to an agreement or arrangement (whether under the memorandum or articles of association of a body corporate or otherwise) under which profit or loss is to be so distributed,is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 1 year.
- (5) An agreement or arrangement under which profit or loss is to be distributed in contravention of subsection (3) is, to that extent, null and void (whether it was made before or after the commencement of this Act).

Part 6—Appeals

69—Right of appeal

- (1) A person who is the subject of an order or decision (but not a direction) made or given by the Commissioner under this Act may appeal to the Court against that order or decision.
- (2) A person who is the subject of a direction given by the Commissioner under this Act (except when acting as an authorised officer) may appeal to the Authority against that direction.
- (3) An appeal under this section must be instituted within one month of the decision, or order or direction being made or given or such longer period as the Court or the Authority, as the case may be, may allow.
- (4) An appeal under this section is in the nature of a rehearing.
- (5) The Court or Authority may, on an appeal under this section, do such of the following as the Court or Authority thinks appropriate:
 - (a) affirm, vary or quash the decision, order or direction subject to the appeal;
 - (b) substitute, or make in addition, any decision, order or direction that the Commissioner could make;
 - (c) remit the matter to the Commissioner for further consideration;
 - (d) make any incidental or ancillary order.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, the transferor of a gaming machine licence is a party to any proceedings relating to the transfer of the licence.
- (7) No right of appeal lies against a decision or order of the Court or Authority on an appeal under this section.

70—Operation of decisions pending appeal

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a decision, order or direction against which a right of appeal lies continues to operate notwithstanding that right of appeal or the institution of appeal proceedings.
- (2) The operation of a decision, order or direction against which an appeal has been instituted may, on application by the appellant, be suspended—
 - (a) in the case of an appeal to the Court against an order or decision of the Commissioner—by the Commissioner or the Court;
 - (b) in the case of an appeal to the Authority against a direction of the Commissioner—by the Commissioner or the Authority,pending determination of the appeal.

Part 7—Powers of inspection etc

71—Power to enter and inspect

- (1) An authorised officer—
 - (a) may, for the purposes of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or a licence under this Act are being complied with, at any time while premises on which the holder of a licence conducts any business pursuant to the licence are open for business or at any other reasonable time; or
 - (b) may, where the officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence has been, is being or is about to be committed on any premises or that evidence of an offence is likely to be found on any premises, at any time,exercise all or any of the following powers:
 - (c) enter or, where necessary, break into the premises, using only such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose;
 - (d) inspect or search the premises or anything on the premises;
 - (e) require any person on the premises to—
 - (i) produce any equipment or other items, or any books, papers or documents, that are in the person's custody or control;
 - (ii) answer any questions put by the authorised officer;
 - (iii) open any gaming machine on the premises or any part of such a machine;
 - (f) inspect any books, papers or documents produced to him or her and retain them for so long as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of copying or taking extracts from any of them;
 - (g) if the authorised officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence has been committed, seize and retain anything that he or she believes affords evidence of the offence;
 - (h) give such directions as are reasonably necessary for, or as are incidental to, the effective exercise of the officer's powers under this section.

- (2) An authorised officer cannot exercise powers under subsection (1)(c) in relation to premises that are not used in the course of a business carried on pursuant to a licence under this Act except on the authority of a warrant issued by a justice.
- (3) A justice cannot issue a warrant under subsection (2) unless satisfied, on information given on oath—
 - (a) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence has been, is being or is about to be committed; and
 - (b) that the warrant is reasonably required in the circumstances.
- (4) An authorised officer may, in exercising powers under this section, be accompanied by such assistants as are reasonably necessary for the purpose.
- (5) Where an authorised officer suspects on reasonable grounds that—
 - (a) a gaming machine, an approved game or any gaming equipment is defective or is not operating correctly; or
 - (b) that the computer system by which the operation of gaming machines is monitored is defective or is not operating correctly,

the authorised officer may give such directions to any licensee or employee of a licensee as the officer thinks fit for the purpose of ensuring compliance with this Act or the proper conduct of gaming operations.

- (6) If a person refuses or fails to comply with a direction given under subsection (5), the authorised officer may himself or herself do such things as are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the direction, including, if the officer believes it to be the only effective way of ensuring compliance, the seizure of any gaming machine, gaming machine component or gaming equipment.
- (7) Subject to subsection (8), a person who—
 - (a) without reasonable excuse, hinders or obstructs an authorised officer in the exercise of powers under this section; or
 - (b) fails to answer a question put by an authorised officer to the best of his or her knowledge, information or belief; or
 - (c) fails to comply with any other lawful requirement or direction of an authorised officer; or
 - (d) uses abusive, threatening or insulting language to an authorised officer or a person assisting an authorised officer; or
 - (e) falsely represents, by word or conduct, that he or she is an authorised officer,is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000.

- (8) A person is not required to answer a question, or to produce books, papers or documents, under this section if—
 - (a) the answer to the question or the contents of the books, papers or documents would tend to incriminate the person of an offence; or
 - (b) by answering the question or producing the books, papers or documents the person would commit a breach of legal professional privilege.

(9) In this section—

offence means an offence against this Act or any other offence arising out of or committed in connection with the conduct of gaming operations pursuant to this Act.

Part 8—Gaming tax

72—Interpretation

In this Part—

net gambling revenue or *NGR*, in relation to the holder of a gaming machine licence and a financial year, means the total amount of all bets made on the gaming machines on the licensed premises during the year less the total amount of all prizes won on the machines during the year;

non-profit business means a business carried out under a gaming machine licence held by or on behalf of a body corporate or association, where the Minister is satisfied that the profits of the business cannot be returned to the members or shareholders of the body corporate or association;

prescribed gaming tax—

(a) in respect of the 2002/2003 financial year, means—

(i) in the case of a non-profit business—the amount of tax calculated in accordance with Part 1 of the following table, as adjusted, for the 6 months from 1 January 2003 until 30 June 2003 (*the second 6 months*), by subtracting or adding (as the case requires) the adjustment amount in accordance with Part 2 of the table:

Part 1	
Tax Threshold	Tax
For NGR of \$399 000 or less for the financial year	20.91% of the NGR
For NGR of more than \$399 000 but equal to or less than \$945 000 for the financial year	\$83 430.90 plus 25.91% of the excess NGR over \$399 000
For NGR of more than \$945 000 for the financial year	\$224 899.50 plus 30.91% of the excess NGR over \$945 000

Part 2	
Adjustment Threshold	Adjustment
For NGR of \$37 500 or less for the second 6 months	subtract 20.91% of the NGR
For NGR of more than \$37 500 but equal to or less than \$199 500 for the second 6 months	subtract \$7 841.25 and add 0.09% of the excess NGR over \$37 500
For NGR of more than \$199 500 but equal to or less than \$472 500 for the second 6 months	subtract \$7 695.45 and add 2.59% of the excess NGR over \$199 500

Part 2	
Adjustment Threshold	Adjustment
For NGR of more than \$472 500 but equal to or less than \$750 000 for the second 6 months	subtract \$624.75
For NGR of more than \$750 000 but equal to or less than \$1 250 000 for the second 6 months	subtract \$624.75 and add 6.59% of the excess NGR over \$750 000
For NGR of more than \$1 250 000 but equal to or less than \$1 750 000 for the second 6 months	add \$32 325.25 plus 16.09% of the excess NGR over \$1 250 000
For NGR of more than \$1 750 000 for the second 6 months	add \$112 775.25 plus 24.09% of the excess NGR over \$1 750 000

- (ii) in any other case—the amount of tax calculated in accordance with Part 1 of the following table, as adjusted, for the 6 months from 1 January 2003 until 30 June 2003 (*the second 6 months*), by subtracting or adding (as the case requires) the adjustment amount in accordance with Part 2 of the table:

Part 1	
Tax Threshold	Tax
For NGR of \$399 000 or less for the financial year	25.91% of the NGR
For NGR of more than \$399 000 but equal to or less than \$945 000 for the financial year	\$103 380.90 plus 34.41% of the excess NGR over \$399 000
For NGR of more than \$945 000 for the financial year	\$291 259.50 plus 40.91% of the excess NGR over \$945 000

Part 2	
Adjustment Threshold	Adjustment
For NGR of \$37 500 or less for the second 6 months	subtract 25.91% of the NGR
For NGR of more than \$37 500 but equal to or less than \$199 500 for the second 6 months	subtract \$9 716.25 and add 1.59% of the excess NGR over \$37 500
For NGR of more than \$199 500 but equal to or less than \$472 500 for the second 6 months	subtract \$7 140.45 and add 2.59% of the excess NGR over \$199 500
For NGR of more than \$472 500 but equal to or less than \$750 000 for the second 6 months	subtract \$69.75
For NGR of more than \$750 000 but equal to or less than \$1 250 000 for the second 6 months	subtract \$69.75 and add 6.59% of the excess NGR over \$750 000

Part 2	
Adjustment Threshold	Adjustment
For NGR of more than \$1 250 000 but equal to or less than \$1 750 000 for the second 6 months	add \$32 880.25 plus 16.09% of the excess NGR over \$1 250 000
For NGR of more than \$1 750 000 for the second 6 months	add \$113 330.25 plus 24.09% of the excess NGR over \$1 750 000

(b) in respect of the 2003/2004 financial year and each successive financial year, means—

(i) in the case of a non-profit business—the amount of tax calculated in accordance with the following table:

Tax Threshold	Tax
For NGR of \$75 000 or less for the financial year	nil
For NGR of more than \$75 000 but equal to or less than \$399 000 for the financial year	21% of the excess NGR over \$75 000
For NGR of more than \$399 000 but equal to or less than \$945 000 for the financial year	\$68 040 plus 28.5% of the excess NGR over \$399 000
For NGR of more than \$945 000 but equal to or less than \$1 500 000 for the financial year	\$223 650 plus 30.91% of the excess NGR over \$945 000
For NGR of more than \$1 500 000 but equal to or less than \$2 500 000 for the financial year	\$395 200.50 plus 37.5% of the excess NGR over \$1 500 000
For NGR of more than \$2 500 000 but equal to or less than \$3 500 000 for the financial year	\$770 200.50 plus 47% of the excess NGR over \$2 500 000
For NGR of more than \$3 500 000 for the financial year	\$1 240 200.50 plus 55% of the excess NGR over \$3 500 000

(ii) in any other case—the amount of tax calculated in accordance with the following table:

Tax Threshold	Tax
For NGR of \$75 000 or less for the financial year	nil
For NGR of more than \$75 000 but equal to or less than \$399 000 for the financial year	27.5% of the excess NGR over \$75 000
For NGR of more than \$399 000 but equal to or less than \$945 000 for the financial year	\$89 100 plus 37% of the excess NGR over \$399 000
For NGR of more than \$945 000 but equal to or less than \$1 500 000 for the financial year	\$291 120 plus 40.91% of the excess NGR over \$945 000
For NGR of more than \$1 500 000 but equal to or less than \$2 500 000 for the financial year	\$518 170.50 plus 47.5% of the excess NGR over \$1 500 000

Tax Threshold	Tax
For NGR of more than \$2 500 000 but equal to or less than \$3 500 000 for the financial year	\$993 170.50 plus 57% of the excess NGR over \$2 500 000
For NGR of more than \$3 500 000 for the financial year	\$1 563 170.50 plus 65% of the excess NGR over \$3 500 000

72A—Gaming tax

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence must pay to the Treasurer, for each financial year, the prescribed gaming tax on the net gambling revenue derived in respect of the licensed premises in the financial year.
- (3) The tax to which a licensee is liable under subsection (1) is payable in monthly instalments, to be calculated and paid (subject to subsection (3a)) in the manner specified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.
- (3aa) The Minister may, by further notice in the Gazette, vary or revoke a notice under subsection (3).
- (3a) The monthly instalments referred to in subsection (3) will be determined on the basis of the net gambling revenue derived in respect of the licensed premises for the whole of the relevant financial year whether that revenue is derived by the same person or different persons during different parts of the year or pursuant to one gaming machine licence or to two or more gaming machine licences during different parts of the year.
- (3b) The holder of a gaming machine licence at the end of a month in respect of which an instalment referred to in subsection (3) is payable is liable for the amount payable in respect of that month whether he or she was the holder of the licence throughout the month or not.
- (4) The revenue received under this section by the Treasurer in respect of each financial year is to be paid—
 - (a) as to \$3.5 million—into the *Sport and Recreation Fund* established under this Part;
 - (b) as to \$4 million—into the *Charitable and Social Welfare Fund* established under this Part;
 - (c) as to \$20 million—into the *Community Development Fund* established under this Part;
 - (d) as to the balance—into the Consolidated Account.
- (5) The Treasurer will pay the sums referred to in subsection (4)(a), (b) and (c) into the various Funds in equal monthly instalments (starting in July 1996).

72B—Recovery of tax

- (1) If default is made by a licensee for more than 7 days in paying an amount due and payable under this Part, a fine of 10 per cent of the amount outstanding is added to that amount.
- (2) The Commissioner may, if he or she thinks good reason exists for doing so, waive payment of the whole or a part of a fine incurred under subsection (1).

- (3) An amount due and payable under this Part is recoverable by the Treasurer as a debt due to the Crown.
- (4) If an amount is due and payable under this Part by a licensee that is a body corporate and—
 - (a) the body corporate is dissolved; or
 - (b) the amount is not satisfied in full within 14 days of written demand being made by the Commissioner,
the amount outstanding may be recovered from—
 - (c) a person who was a director or a member of the governing body of the body corporate or former body corporate at the time when the amount became due and payable by the licensee; or
 - (d) a body corporate that was a related body corporate (as defined in the *Corporations Law*) at that time or a person who was a director of such a related body corporate at that time.
- (5) If an amount due and payable by a licensee under this Part is not satisfied in full within 14 days of written demand being made by the Commissioner, the licensee will be taken to have contravened a condition of the licence.

73—Accounts and monthly returns

- (1) The holder of a gaming machine licence must cause proper accounts to be kept, in accordance with this section, of the gross gaming turnover and net gambling revenue for each month in respect of the business carried out pursuant to the licence and such other accounts in relation to that business as the Commissioner may require.
- (2) The accounts must—
 - (a) be kept in a form determined by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) be kept on the licensed premises; and
 - (c) be preserved on those premises or, if the business to which they relate no longer exists, at some other place within the State, for a period of six years from the date on which they are compiled.
- (3) The holder of a gaming machine licence must furnish the Commissioner, within seven days of the end of each month in respect of which a payment is to be made pursuant to this Part, with a return in a form determined by the Commissioner giving such information as the Commissioner may require for the purposes of determining the amount of that payment.
- (4) A licensee who, in a return furnished under this section, knowingly makes any false statement or knowingly gives any false information or particulars is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.
- (5) A court, on convicting a person of an offence against subsection (4), may, if satisfied that the false statement, information or particulars resulted in a reduced amount of gaming tax being payable, impose (in addition to any other penalty imposed) a fine of an amount equal to twice the amount by which the tax was so reduced.

73A—Sport and Recreation Fund

- (1) The *Sport and Recreation Fund* is established.
- (2) The Fund is to be kept at Treasury.
- (3) The money paid into the Fund under this Part will from time to time be applied, in accordance with the directions of the Minister for Industry and Trade, in financial assistance for sporting or recreation organisations.
- (4) The Minister for Industry and Trade must, before giving a direction under subsection (3), consult with the Economic and Finance Committee established under the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991*.
- (5) The Chief Executive of the Department of Industry and Trade must provide the Economic and Finance Committee with such information as the Committee may require relating to applications for financial assistance made by sporting or recreation organisations.
- (6) Financial assistance will not be given under this section to an organisation that is the holder of a gaming machine licence.

73B—Charitable and Social Welfare Fund

- (1) The *Charitable and Social Welfare Fund* is established.
- (2) The Fund will be kept at Treasury.
- (3) The money paid into the Fund under this Part will from time to time be applied by the Treasurer, in accordance with the directions of a board that must be established by the Minister for Human Services for the purpose, in financial assistance for charitable or social welfare organisations.
- (4) The board established under subsection (3) is to consist of 5 members—
 - (a) being persons who have, between them, appropriate expertise in financial management and charitable or social welfare organisation administration; and
 - (b) at least 2 of whom are women and 2 are men.
- (5) The procedures of the board will be as determined by the Minister for Human Services.

73C—Community Development Fund

- (1) The *Community Development Fund* is established.
- (2) The Fund will be kept at Treasury.
- (3) The money paid into the Fund under this Part will from time to time be applied by the Treasurer, in accordance with the directions of the Governor, towards—
 - (a) financial assistance for community development; and
 - (b) the provision of government health, welfare or education services.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), at least \$500 000 must be applied from the Fund in each financial year towards programs that will be of benefit to the live music industry.

Part 9—Miscellaneous

74—Annual reports

- (1) The Authority must, no later than 30 September in each year, submit to the Minister a report on the performance of its functions under this Act during the financial year ending on the previous 30 June.
- (2) The Commissioner must, no later than 30 September in each year, submit to the Minister a report on the administration of this Act during the financial year ending on the previous 30 June.
- (3) The Board must, no later than 30 September in each year, submit to the Minister a report on the activities carried out by the Board pursuant to the licences it holds under this Act during the financial year ending on the previous 30 June.
- (4) The Minister must, within 12 sitting days of receiving a report under this section, cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament.

74A—Review and alteration of codes of practice

- (1) The Authority must, in consultation with holders of gaming machine licences, review the codes of practice that licensees are required to adopt under this Act at least every 2 years.
- (2) The Authority must seek and consider written submissions from the public when reviewing a code of practice under subsection (1).
- (3) The Authority may, by written notice to a licensee, require a code of practice adopted under this Act to be altered as set out in the notice.
- (4) Before the Authority makes a requirement under subsection (3), the Authority must, unless it considers it contrary to the public interest to do so—
 - (a) give written notice of the proposed requirement to a body representative of licensees; and
 - (b) consider any representations made by the body about the proposed requirement within 14 days after the notice is given or a longer period allowed in the notice.

74B—Codes of practice and alterations to codes disallowable by Parliament

- (1) On approving a code of practice under this Act or requiring an alteration to be made to a code in accordance with this Act, the Authority must forward a copy of the code or alteration to the Minister.
- (2) The Minister must cause a copy of the code or alteration to be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as practicable after receiving it.
- (3) Sections 10 and 10A of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1978* apply to a code, or an alteration to a code, laid before Parliament under this section as if it were a regulation within the meaning of that Act.
- (4) A code of practice or alteration to a code of practice may provide for the whole or any part of the instrument to come into operation on the day on which it is adopted by the licensee or on a later day, or days, specified in the instrument.

75—Audit requirements for gaming machine monitor licence

The accounts of the undertaking carried out pursuant to the gaming machine monitor licence, and the undertaking carried out by the holder of that licence pursuant to any other licence under this Act, may at any time, and must at least once in each year of operation, be audited by the Auditor-General.

76—Power to refuse to pay winnings

- (1) If the holder of a gaming machine licence or an approved gaming machine manager for the licensed premises is satisfied that a gaming machine on the premises, or a game being played on such a machine, is not operating properly and that it would not be just and equitable to allow a particular player to redeem his or her winnings on the machine, the licensee or manager may withhold those winnings from that player and, in that event, must obtain the player's name and address and inform him or her of the right to have the decision reviewed.
- (2) A player who is aggrieved by a decision to have his or her winnings withheld may apply to the Commissioner for a review of the decision.
- (3) The Commissioner may confirm or revoke the decision and his or her decision on the matter is not appealable.

77—Certain agreements and arrangements are unlawful

- (1) If any agreement or arrangement is entered into by the holder of a gaming machine licence and any person other than the holder of the gaming machine supplier's licence for, or in connection with, the supply or acquisition of gaming machines, games or prescribed gaming machine components—

- (a) the agreement or arrangement is null and void; and
- (b) the parties to the agreement or arrangement are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (2) An agreement entered into by an approved agent of the Board for the sale or supply of an approved gaming machine, prescribed gaming machine component or gaming equipment to the holder of a gaming machine licence—

- (a) has no legal effect until it is approved by the Board; and
- (b) if any money is paid, possession is taken of any machine, component or equipment, or any other action is purported to be taken in execution of the terms of the agreement prior to the Board's approval being given, the parties to the agreement are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (3) If the Commissioner, an inspector or an approved agent or a member of the holder of the gaming machine supplier's licence enters into any agreement or arrangement of a financial or business nature with a licensee, a person who is an applicant for a licence or approval under this Act or an approved gaming machine manager or gaming machine employee without the prior approval of the Minister—

- (a) the agreement or arrangement is null and void; and
- (b) the parties to the agreement or arrangement are each guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000.

78—False or misleading statements

A person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in an application, a return or any other document furnished by him or her under this Act is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

79—Bribery

- (1) A person who offers, promises or gives a bribe to a licensee or an approved gaming machine manager or gaming machine employee with the intent of gaining for himself or herself or some other person an improper benefit in the course of gaming conducted pursuant to this Act is guilty of an indictable offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 4 years.

- (2) A licensee or an approved gaming machine manager or gaming machine employee who solicits, accepts or agrees to accept such a bribe (whether for himself or herself or some other person) is guilty of an indictable offence.

Maximum penalty: \$20 000 or imprisonment for 4 years.

- (3) In this section—

bribe includes any form of inducement.

80—Licensees to disclose gifts etc

A licensee must, within one month of receiving, accepting or taking advantage of any gift, favour or benefit given or offered to him or her in connection with carrying out the undertaking authorised by the licence, furnish the Commissioner with a written report of the particulars of the gift, favour or benefit, including the name and address of the person who gave or offered it.

Maximum penalty: \$2 500.

81—Liability of licensed dealer for acts of agent

If a person, in the course of acting as the agent of the holder of a gaming machine dealer's licence, commits an offence against this Act or commits any other offence in the course of dealing with a licensee under this Act in relation to the undertaking authorised by the licence held by the licensee, the holder of the gaming machine dealer's licence is guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for the principal offence.

82—Service

- (1) A notice or other document may be served on a licensee—
 - (a) personally; or
 - (b) by leaving it at the licensed premises, in an envelope addressed to the licensee, with a person apparently employed or engaged in the business conducted in pursuance of the licence; or
 - (c) by sending it by post to the licensee addressed to him or her at the licensed premises.

- (2) A notice or other document sent by post to a licensee under subsection (1)(c) will be conclusively presumed to have been served on the licensee at the time when it would, in the ordinary course of post, reach the address to which it was posted.

83—Immunity from liability

- (1) A person engaged in the administration or enforcement of this Act incurs no liability for an honest act or omission in the exercise or discharge, or purported exercise or discharge, by the person of a power, function or duty under this Act.
- (2) A liability that would, but for subsection (1), lie against a person lies instead against the Crown.

84—Prosecution of summary offences

Proceedings for a summary offence against this Act must be commenced—

- (a) in the case of an expiable offence—within the time limits prescribed for expiable offences by the *Summary Procedure Act 1921*;
- (b) in any other case—within 5 years of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

85—Vicarious liability

- (1) If a body corporate that holds a licence is guilty of an offence against this Act, any person occupying a position of authority in the body corporate and any approved gaming machine manager for the licensed premises are each guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for the principal offence unless it is proved that the person could not, by the exercise of reasonable care, have prevented the commission of the offence by the body corporate.
- (2) If the trustee of a trust that holds a licence is guilty of an offence against this Act, any other person occupying a position of authority in the trust and any approved gaming machine manager for the licensed premises are each guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for the principal offence unless it is proved that the person could not, by the exercise of reasonable care, have prevented the commission of the principal offence.

86—Evidentiary provision

- (1) In proceedings for an offence against this Act or in disciplinary proceedings against a licensee, an allegation in the complaint—
- (a) that a person named in the complaint is or is not, or was or was not on a specified date, the holder of a specified licence;
- (b) that premises referred to in the complaint are, or were on a specified date, licensed premises;
- (c) that an area referred to in the complaint was or was not, on a specified date, a gaming area;
- (d) that a person named in the complaint is, or was on a specified date, a minor;
- (e) that a licence referred to in the complaint is, or was on a specified date, subject to specified conditions;

- (f) that a person named in the complaint is or is not, or was or was not on a specified date, an approved gaming machine manager or approved gaming machine employee;
- (g) that a machine referred to in the complaint was or was not on a specified date an approved gaming machine;
- (h) that an item referred to in the complaint was or was not on a specified date an approved gaming token or an approved game;
- (i) that a person named in the complaint is not, or was not on a specified date, an approved manufacturer of gaming tokens;
- (j) that a person named in the complaint is, or was on a specified day, occupying a position of authority in a trust or corporate entity that holds a licence under this Act;
- (k) that a person named in the complaint is or is not, or was or was not on a specified date, an inspector,

will be accepted as proved in the absence of proof to the contrary.

- (2) In any legal proceedings, a document apparently certified by the Commissioner to be a licence, approval or other document issued under this Act, or to be a copy of such a licence, approval or other document, will be accepted as such in the absence of proof to the contrary.

87—Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may—
 - (a) regulate any matter relating to the conduct, management or procedures of a business carried on pursuant to a licence;
 - (b) fix fees and provide for their payment, recovery or waiver;
 - (c) provide for the exemption, subject to prescribed conditions, of any person who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, had possession of a gaming machine in his or her home;
 - (d) provide for the granting by the Minister of other conditional or unconditional exemptions from this Act, or from any provision of this Act;
 - (e) fix penalties not exceeding \$2 500 for breaches of the regulations.
- (3) A regulation under this Act may be of general, limited or varied application according to—
 - (a) the classes of person, gaming machines or gaming operations; or
 - (b) the circumstances; or
 - (c) any other specified factor,to which the regulation is expressed to apply.

Schedule 1—Gaming machine licence conditions

The conditions to which a gaming machine licence will be subject are as follows:

- (a) that the licensee will use only approved gaming machines, approved games and prescribed gaming machine components in the gaming operations conducted pursuant to the licence; and
- (b) that the licensee will not sell or otherwise dispose of a gaming machine or prescribed gaming machine component except with the approval of the Commissioner; and
- (c) that the licensee will conduct the gaming operations only within the area, or areas, designated in the licence as the gaming area, or areas, for the premises; and
- (d) that the licensee will not have in any gaming area on the licensed premises a greater number of gaming machines than the number fixed by the Commissioner as the maximum for that area; and
- (e) that the licensee will not conduct the gaming operations within a gaming area unless the layout of the gaming machines within the area is in accordance with the layout approved by the Commissioner; and
- (f) that the licensee will not make any structural or other alterations within a gaming area on the licensed premises except with the approval of the Commissioner; and
- (g) that the licensee will not conduct the gaming operations outside the hours specified in the licence; and
- (h) that the licensee will not permit any other person to supervise or manage the gaming operations unless that other person is an approved gaming machine manager for those gaming operations; and
- (i) that the licensee will not permit any person to carry out prescribed duties in connection with the gaming operations other than a person who is an approved gaming manager or an approved gaming employee for those gaming operations; and
- (j) that the licensee will not engage any person other than the holder of the gaming machine service licence to install, service or repair a gaming machine, gaming machine component or gaming equipment; and
- (k) that the licensee will not commence to conduct gaming operations pursuant to the licence until—
 - (i) he or she has entered into an arrangement, the terms of which have been approved by the Commissioner, for the monitoring by computer of the operation of all gaming machines on the licensed premises and that arrangement has been implemented; and
 - (ii) each gaming machine has been inspected and sealed by an inspector; and
 - (iii) such of the gaming equipment on the premises as the Commissioner may direct has been inspected and sealed by an inspector; and
- (l) that the licensee will not purchase for use, or use, in gaming machines any tokens other than approved gaming tokens that bear unique identification approved by the Commissioner; and

- (m) that the licensee will not purchase gaming tokens from a person other than an approved manufacturer of gaming tokens; and
- (n) that the licensee will not permit a gaming machine to be operated unless the machine, or the approved game played on the machine, returns winnings to players at a rate that is not less than—
 - (i) in the case of a machine or game installed before the commencement of this paragraph—85 per cent;
 - (ii) in the case of a machine or game installed after that commencement—87.5 per cent,of the total amount of all bets made on the machine; and
- (na) that the licensee—
 - (i) must adopt a code of practice on advertising approved by the Authority; and
 - (ii) must ensure that advertising by the licensee conforms with the code of practice approved under this paragraph; and
- (nb) that the licensee—
 - (i) must adopt a code of practice approved by the Authority dealing with—
 - (A) the display of signs, and the provision of information at the licensed premises relating to responsible gambling and the availability of services to address problems associated with gambling; and
 - (B) the provision of training to staff relating to responsible gambling on gaming machines and the services available to address problems associated with gambling; and
 - (C) any other matters designed to reduce the incidence of problem gambling determined by the Authority; and
 - (ii) must ensure that operations under the gaming machine licence conform with the code of practice approved under this paragraph; and
- (nc) that the licensee must ensure that any alterations required to be made to a code of practice by the Authority pursuant to the Act are duly made; and
- (o) such other conditions (if any) as the Commissioner thinks fit and specifies in the licence.

Schedule 2—Gaming machine monitor licence conditions

The conditions to which the gaming machine monitor licence will be subject are as follows:

- (a) a condition that the licensee will not charge any fee for any service provided by the licensee in the course of carrying out the undertaking authorised by the licence unless the fee is in accordance with a scale of fees approved by the Minister for the purpose;
- (b) a condition that the licensee will comply with such directions as the Minister or Commissioner may give in relation to—
 - (i) the keeping of books, accounts, financial statements and other records, and the manner in which they are to be kept and preserved, by the licensee in relation to the undertaking authorised by the licence; and

- (ii) the furnishing of reports to the Minister or Commissioner on the financial affairs of the licensee in respect of that undertaking;
- (c) a condition that the licensee will not employ any person to carry out duties in connection with the undertaking authorised by the licence unless that person has first been approved by the Commissioner;
- (d) a condition that the licensee will not modify in any way the monitoring system operated pursuant to the licence without the prior approval of the Commissioner;
- (e) a condition that the licensee will not, in the course of carrying out the undertaking authorised by the licence, do any other specified thing without the prior approval of the Commissioner;
- (f) a condition that the licensee must modify or upgrade the monitoring system operated pursuant to the licence as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require;
- (g) a condition that the licensee will comply with such other directions as the Commissioner may, in the interests of ensuring the efficient and effective monitoring of all gaming operations conducted pursuant to this Act, give to the licensee in relation to carrying out the undertaking authorised by the licence;
- (h) such other conditions (if any) as the Commissioner thinks fit and specifies in the licence.

Schedule 3—Special provision for licence for Roosters Club Incorporated

1—Grant of gaming machine licence to Roosters Club Incorporated

- (1) Despite section 15A, the gaming machine licence purportedly granted by the Commissioner to The Roosters Club Incorporated in respect of premises at 255 Main North Road, Sefton Park is to be taken to have been validly granted.
- (2) The licence to which subsection (1) applies is, if still in force, to be taken to be suspended on and from 15 December 2004 (and may be surrendered for the purposes of this Act by the licensee after that date despite its suspension).

2—Expiry of Schedule

This Schedule will expire on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Legislative history

Notes

- Amendments of this version that are uncommenced are not incorporated into the text.
- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of this Act (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes.

Principal Act and amendments

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Title	Assent	Commencement
1992	49	<i>Gaming Machines Act 1992</i>	17.9.1992	1.7.1993 (<i>Gazette 24.6.1993 p2046</i>)
1994	58	<i>Gaming Machines (Prohibition of Cross Holdings, Profit Sharing, etc.) Amendment Act 1994</i>	27.10.1994	1.7.1993 except s 3—1.8.1994: s 2
1995	13	<i>Statutes Amendment (Gaming Supervision) Act 1995</i>	23.3.1995	1.7.1995 (<i>Gazette 29.6.1995 p2972</i>)
1996	22	<i>Gaming Machines (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1996</i>	24.4.1996	1.7.1996 (<i>Gazette 6.6.1996 p2874</i>)
1997	72	<i>Gaming Machines (Gaming Venues in Shopping Centres) Amendment Act 1997</i>	18.12.1997	18.12.1997 except s 3—17.8.1997: s 2
1998	38	<i>Gaming Machines (Gaming Tax) Amendment Act 1998</i>	30.7.1998	30.7.1998
2000	27	<i>Gaming Machines (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2000</i>	29.6.2000	1.7.2000: s 2
2000	85	<i>Gaming Machines (Freeze on Gaming Machines) Amendment Act 2000</i>	14.12.2000	14.12.2000
2001	18	<i>Statutes Amendment (Gambling Regulation) Act 2001</i>	31.5.2001	Pt 4 (s 21)—31.5.2001: s 2(1) except Pt 4 (ss 20, 22—29)—1.10.2001 (<i>Gazette 13.9.2001 p4116</i>)
2002	5	<i>Gaming Machines (Limitation on Exception to Freeze) Amendment Act 2002</i>	25.7.2002	25.7.2002
2002	31	<i>Gaming Machines (Gaming Tax) Amendment Act 2002</i>	7.11.2002	7.11.2002
2003	5	<i>Gaming Machines (Extension of Freeze on Gaming Machines) Amendment Act 2003</i>	29.5.2003	29.5.2003

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2003	7	<i>Gaming Machines (Roosters Club Incorporated Licence) Amendment Act 2003</i>	5.6.2003	5.6.2003
2004	15	Gaming Machines (Extension of Freeze) Amendment Act 2004	27.5.2004	27.5.2004
2004	28	<i>State Procurement Act 2004</i>	29.7.2004	Sch 1 (cl 2)—uncommenced

Provisions amended

New entries appear in bold.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Pt 1		
s 2	<i>deleted by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)</i>	<i>18.12.1997</i>
s 3		
s 3(1)		
approved gaming machine manager	inserted by 22/1996 s 3	1.7.1996
Authority	substituted by 13/1995 s 11(a) substituted by 18/2001 s 20(a)	1.7.1995 1.10.2001
beneficiary	inserted by 31/2002 s 2(a)	7.11.2002
cash facility	inserted by 18/2001 s 20(b)	1.10.2001
club licence	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
the Commissioner	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch) amended by 18/2001 s 20(c)	18.12.1997 1.10.2001
the Court	inserted by 13/1995 s 11(b)	1.7.1995
<i>general facility licence</i>	<i>deleted by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)</i>	<i>18.12.1997</i>
hotel licence	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
liquor licence	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
officer	inserted by 31/2002 s 2(b)	7.11.2002
special circumstances licence	inserted by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
trust	inserted by 31/2002 s 2(c)	7.11.2002
trust or corporate entity	inserted by 31/2002 s 2(c)	7.11.2002
s 3(2)	substituted by 31/2002 s 2(d)	7.11.2002
s 3(3)	inserted by 31/2002 s 2(d)	7.11.2002
s 4		
s 4(1) and (2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
Pt 2		
s 5	substituted by 13/1995 s 12	1.7.1995
s 6		
s 6(2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997

s 8		
s 8(1)	amended by 31/2002 s 3	7.11.2002
s 11	substituted by 13/1995 s 13	1.7.1995
s 11(2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
<i>ss 12 and 13</i>	<i>deleted by 13/1995 s 13</i>	<i>1.7.1995</i>
Pt 3		
s 14A	inserted by 85/2000 s 2	14.12.2000
s 14A(2)	amended by 5/2002 s 2	25.7.2002
s 14A(6)	amended by 18/2001 s 21	31.5.2001
	amended by 5/2003 s 3	29.5.2003
	substituted by 15/2004 s 3	27.5.2004
s 15		
s 15(1)	amended by 58/1994 s 3	1.8.1994
	amended by 22/1996 s 4(a)	1.7.1996
	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 15(2)	amended by 22/1996 s 4(b)	1.7.1996
s 15(3a)	inserted by 22/1996 s 4(c)	1.7.1996
s 15A	inserted by 72/1997 s 3	17.8.1997
s 17		
s 17(2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 19		
s 19(1)	amended by 31/2002 s 4(a)	7.11.2002
s 19(2)	amended by 31/2002 s 4(b)	7.11.2002
<i>s 20</i>	<i>deleted by 58/1994 s 7 (Sch)</i>	<i>1.7.1993</i>
s 23		
s 23(1)	amended by 31/2002 s 5(a), (b)	7.11.2002
s 23(2)	<i>deleted by 31/2002 s 5(c)</i>	<i>7.11.2002</i>
s 26A	inserted by 31/2002 s 6	7.11.2002
s 27		
s 27(7)	substituted by 22/1996 s 5	1.7.1996
s 28		
s 28(1)	amended by 22/1996 s 6(a)	1.7.1996
	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 28(1a) and (1b)	inserted by 22/1996 s 6(b)	1.7.1996
s 28(3)	amended by 22/1996 s 6(c), (d)	1.7.1996
	amended by 31/2002 s 7	7.11.2002
s 28(5)	amended by 22/1996 s 6(e)	1.7.1996
	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 28(9)	amended by 22/1996 s 6(f)	1.7.1996
s 28(10)	amended by 22/1996 s 6(g)	1.7.1996
s 28A	inserted by 31/2002 s 8	7.11.2002
s 29		
s 29(2)	substituted by 27/2000 s 3	1.7.2000

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s 34	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 36		
s 36(1)	amended by 31/2002 s 9	7.11.2002
Pt 4		
s 37		
s 37(2)	<i>deleted by 22/1996 s 7</i>	<i>1.7.1996</i>
s 37(3)	inserted by 58/1994 s 4	1.7.1993
s 38	amended by 31/2002 s 10	7.11.2002
s 38A	inserted by 31/2002 s 11	7.11.2002
s 39		
s 39(3)	amended by 31/2002 s 12	7.11.2002
s 40		
s 40(1)	s 40 redesignated as s 40(1) by 18/2001 s 22	1.10.2001
s 40(2) and (3)	inserted by 18/2001 s 22	1.10.2001
s 42		
s 42(4)	amended by 31/2002 s 13	7.11.2002
Pt 4A comprising s 44A and heading	inserted by 58/1994 s 5	1.7.1993
Pt 5		
ss 45—47	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 48		
s 48(1)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 48(2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 31/2002 s 14	7.11.2002
ss 49 and 50	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 51		
s 51(1) and (2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 31/2002 s 15	7.11.2002
s 51(3)	amended by 58/1994 s 7 (Sch)	1.7.1993
	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 31/2002 s 15	7.11.2002
s 51(4)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 31/2002 s 15	7.11.2002
s 51(5)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 51A	inserted by 22/1996 s 8	1.7.1996
s 51A(1) and (5)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 51A(6)	<i>deleted by 18/2001 s 23</i>	<i>1.10.2001</i>
s 51B	inserted by 18/2001 s 24	1.10.2001
s 52	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 18/2001 s 25	1.10.2001
s 53	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 53A	inserted by 18/2001 s 26	1.10.2001
ss 54 and 55	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997

s 56		
s 56(1), (2) and (4)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 57		
s 57(3)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 58		
s 58(2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 59		
s 59(1) and (4)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
ss 62 and 63	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 64	amended by 58/1994 s 7 (Sch)	1.7.1993
	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
ss 65 and 66	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 67		
s 67(2) and (4)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 68		
s 68(1)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 31/2002 s 16(a)	7.11.2002
s 68(2)	amended by 31/2002 s 16(b)	7.11.2002
s 68(3)	inserted by 58/1994 s 6	1.7.1993
s 68(4)	inserted by 58/1994 s 6	1.7.1993
	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
	amended by 31/2002 s 16(c)	7.11.2002
s 68(5)	inserted by 58/1994 s 6	1.7.1993
s 69		
s 69(1) and (2)	substituted by 13/1995 s 14(a)	1.7.1995
Pt 6		
s 69		
s 69(3)	amended by 13/1995 s 14(b)	1.7.1995
s 69(5)	amended by 13/1995 s 14(c)	1.7.1995
s 69(7)	amended by 13/1995 s 14(d)	1.7.1995
s 70		
s 70(2)	substituted by 13/1995 s 15	1.7.1995
Pt 7		
s 71		
s 71(7)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
Pt 8		
s 72	amended by 22/1996 s 9	1.7.1996
	substituted by 31/2002 s 17	7.11.2002
s 72A	inserted by 22/1996 s 10	1.7.1996
s 72A(1)	amended by 27/2000 s 4(a)	1.7.2000
	substituted by 31/2002 s 18(a)	7.11.2002
s 72A(2)	<i>deleted by 27/2000 s 4(b)</i>	<i>1.7.2000</i>
s 72A(3)	amended by 27/2000 s 4(c)	1.7.2000

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s 72A(3aa)	inserted by 31/2002 s 18(b)	7.11.2002
s 72A(3a) and (3b)	inserted by 27/2000 s 4(d)	1.7.2000
s 72A(4)	amended by 31/2002 s 18(c)—(e)	7.11.2002
s 72A(6)	<i>amended by 38/1998 s 2(a)—(c)</i> <i>amended by 27/2000 s 4(e), (f)</i> <i>deleted by 31/2002 s 18(f)</i>	30.7.1998 1.7.2000 7.11.2002
s 72A(7)—(9)	<i>deleted by 31/2002 s 18(f)</i>	7.11.2002
s 72A(10)	<i>inserted by 38/1998 s 2(d)</i> <i>deleted by 31/2002 s 18(f)</i>	30.7.1998 7.11.2002
s 72B	inserted by 22/1996 s 10	1.7.1996
s 73		
s 73(1)	amended by 22/1996 s 11(a)	1.7.1996
s 73(3)	amended by 22/1996 s 11(b), (c)	1.7.1996
s 73(4)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 73A	inserted by 22/1996 s 12	1.7.1996
s 73A(3)—(5)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 73B	inserted by 22/1996 s 12	1.7.1996
s 73B(3) and (5)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 73C	inserted by 22/1996 s 12	1.7.1996
s 73C(4)	inserted by 31/2002 s 19	7.11.2002
Pt 9		
ss 74A and 74B	inserted by 18/2001 s 27	1.10.2001
s 77		
s 77(1)—(3)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 78	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 79		
s 79(1) and (2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 80	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
s 84	substituted by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch) amended by 27/2000 s 5	18.12.1997 1.7.2000
s 85	substituted by 31/2002 s 20	7.11.2002
s 86		
s 86(1)	amended by 31/2002 s 21	7.11.2002
s 87(2)	amended by 72/1997 s 4 (Sch)	18.12.1997
Sch 1	heading substituted by 7/2003 s 3 amended by 18/2001 s 28	5.6.2003 1.10.2001
Sch 2	heading substituted by 7/2003 s 4	5.6.2003
Sch 3	inserted by 7/2003 s 5	5.6.2003
cl 1		
cl 1(2)	amended by 15/2004 s 4	27.5.2004

Transitional etc provisions associated with Act or amendments

Gaming Machines (Prohibition of Cross Holdings, Profit Sharing, etc.) Amendment Act 1994

8—Transitional provisions

- (1) Sections 4 and 5 of this Act do not affect a decision made by the Commissioner in relation to an application for a licence or an approval under the principal Act if the decision was made before 19 April 1994.
- (2) Section 5 of this Act does not prevent the Commissioner from granting an application for approval to a person to assume a position of authority in a body corporate that is the holder of a gaming machine licence if—
 - (a) the person was, before 19 April 1994, approved under the Liquor Licensing Act 1985 to hold a position of authority in a body corporate that held a licence under that Act; and
 - (b) the body corporate held the gaming machine licence at the time that approval was granted; and
 - (c) the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant or some other person incurred significant irrecoverable costs or expenses on the assumption that, because approval was granted under the Liquor Licensing Act, the application under the principal Act would be granted.

Gaming Machines (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1996

13—Transitional provision

The Commissioner must, in relation to a gaming machine licence that is in force as at the commencement of this section, vary the condition fixing the hours during which gaming operations may be conducted on the licensed premises to such extent (if any) as is necessary to ensure—

- (a) that gaming operations cannot be conducted on the premises on Christmas Day or Good Friday; and
- (b) that at other times there are at least 6 hours in each 24 hour period (which may be a continuous period of 6 hours, or 2 separate periods of 3 hours or 3 separate periods of 2 hours) during which gaming operations cannot be conducted on the premises.

Statutes Amendment (Gambling Regulation) Act 2001

29—Transitional provision

- (1) On the commencement of this section, the holder of a gaming machine licence will be taken to have adopted the codes of practice relating to advertising and responsible gambling approved by the Minister, by notice in the Gazette, for the purposes of this section.
- (2) On approving a code of practice under this section, the Minister will cause a copy of the code to be given personally or by post to each holder of a gaming machine licence.

- (3) The codes of practice referred to in subsection (1) will, for the purposes of the principal Act (as amended by this Act), be taken to be codes of practice approved under the Act by the Independent Gambling Authority.

Gaming Machines (Limitation on Exception to Freeze) Amendment Act 2002

3—Transitional provision

The amendments effected by section 2 apply in respect of applications for a gaming machine licence made on or after 8 May 2002 or made, but not determined, before that date.

Historical versions

Reprint No 1—27.10.1994
Reprint No 2—1.7.1995
Reprint No 3—1.7.1996
Reprint No 4—18.12.1997
Reprint No 5—30.7.1998
Reprint No 6—1.7.2000
Reprint No 7—14.12.2000
Reprint No 8—31.5.2001
Reprint No 9—1.10.2001
Reprint No 10—25.7.2002
Reprint No 11—7.11.2002
Reprint No 12—5.6.2003